



ANNUAL PLAN, 1994-95

PART I

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FOREWARD

I am happy to present the Annual Plan document for the year 1994-95. The outlay of the Annual Plan has been fixed at Rs. 4,400 crores, which represents an increase of 15.67 per cent over the Annual Plan for the year 1993-94. In order to meet the size, we have geared up our resources and are also mobilising additional funds to the extent of Rs. 425 crores by issuing bonds.

The current Annual Plan represents the mid-term year of the VIII Five Year Plan and therefore, it is important that in this year we ensure that the thrust areas are suitably strengthened. There is a greater emphasis on areas such as Employment Generation, Family Welfare, Universalisation of Elementary Education as well as strengthening of infrastructure facilities like Energy, Transport and Irrigation. Similarly, 1994-95 Plan has accorded a higher priority to sectors such as water supply, agriculture and rural development.

Tribal Development outlay for 1994-95 has been fixed at Rs. 330 crores, which represents 7.5 per cent of the total Plan outlay and efforts have been made to make available sufficient funds for all the schemes being implemented in the Tribal blocks.

Irrigation Sector has been provided an outlay of Rs. 933 crores in 1994-95 which represents 21.20 per cent of the Plan outlay. This outlay has been provided with an aim of completing the on-going major and medium irrigation schemes, as well as to provide for the projects of Krishna Valley for increased irrigation potential for the State. Our efforts are directed to ensure that provision of adequate funds are made available to utilize the total share of water for the State of Maharashtra by the end of this decade, if necessary even by raising loans from the open market, to supplement the resources of the State Government.

(ii).

Power sector has been provided an outlay of Rs. 1,036 crores in 1994-95, which represents 23.55 per cent of the total plan. It is proposed to set up new power stations within the VIII Plan period, so as to increase the total installed capacity of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. We would also welcome the participation of private sector in power generation programmes. The project known as Dabhol Power Project has been finalised and two more proposals are under active consideration of Government. In addition, Rs. 500 crores have been made available for removal of Regional Imbalance. It may also be mentioned here that the decision to set up Statutory Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and Rest of Maharashtra has been taken by the Government. These Boards will, I am certain, make efforts in this regard. Rs. 26 crores have been provided for Special Action Plan implemented in the remote Tribal areas. The outlay for Special Component Plan for the year 1994-95 has been increased to 10 per cent of the total plan size.

Industrial development and promotion has always been a significant part of Maharashtra's Planning process. Government policy has been consciously designed to promote and disperse development of industries in the less developed areas of the State by providing incentives and various infrastructural facilities. This year an outlay of Rs. 195.95 crores has been provided for the industrial sector, which represents an increase of 28.34 per cent over the total outlay for the year 1993-94. With a view to encourage and sustain the industrial development in the State, the infrastructural facilities are emphasised in this plan, giving priority for development works in the areas of energy, roads and technical education.

Under the Employment Sector, a new scheme for assured employment called the Employment Assurance Scheme announced by the Prime Minister in August 1993 has been introduced to augment the rural employment opportunities.

Also Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, second stream of employment opportunities, has been introduced from 1993-94 onwards to provide additional employment avenues for rural people.

Minimum Needs Programme has been provided an outlay of Rs. 405 crores for the year 1994-95 which represents an increase of 78.72 per cent over the outlay provided in the year 1993-94. Since the

(iii)

components of Minimum Needs Programme i.e. rural health, rural roads, primary education etc. are predominantly rural in orientation it is our endeavour to integrate this with other programmes aimed at rural development and poverty alleviation in order to provide a greater thrust to rural development.

I hope, that the proposals included in this Plan shall be duly appreciated and I would appeal to all concerned to extend their active participation and fullest cooperation in these plan efforts for the development of the State of Maharashtra.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ramrao Adik', with a stylized flourish at the end.

(RAMRAO ADIK)

Minister for Finance and
Planning.

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CHAPTER 1

ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95

AN OUTLINE

1.1 After the approval of the Approach Paper to the VIII Plan by the National Development Council in June 1991 the several economic and industrial policy reforms initiated by the Govt. of India would perforce call for a new orientation to the Five Year Plan. The priorities determined for the VIII Five Year Plan would be reflected in the Annual Plan 1994-95. These are:—

- (i) employment generation;
- (ii) containment of population growth;
- (iii) universalisation of elementary education, complete eradication of illiteracy among people of the age group of 15 to 35 years;
- (iv) eradication of scavenging and provision of safe drinking water, health care and immunisation to all villages;
- (v) growth and diversification of agriculture to achieve self sufficiency in food and generation of surplus for export;
- (vi) strengthening of infrastructure facilities, i.e. energy, transport, communication and irrigation, in order to support the process of growth in a sustainable manner;
- (vii) effective decentralisation, encouragement of local initiatives, voluntary efforts, etc;
- (viii) adequate funding of on-going projects, particularly in power and irrigation; and
- (ix) timely implementation of the projects involving external aid;

1.2 Approach to Annual Plan

With an overall objective of accelerated and balanced economic development of Maharashtra, an emphasis is sought to be placed on the upgradation of infrastructure at all levels, creation of productive assets, promotion of capital formation and reduce the dependence on subsidy finance. Central to the concept of poverty alleviation is the necessity of enhancing the purchasing power of the rural citizen. Vitalisation of the rural economy would call for an increased efficiency in agriculture whose surpluses would be reinvested in industry or other economic activities. Decentralisation of industrial activity coupled with increased purchasing power of the rural citizen should lead to increased demand for social infrastructure.

Sectors

While it is indisputable that agriculture will continue to be the foundation of rural economy, it is necessary to shift emphasis from subsidy schemes as overemphasis on doles and subsidies has benumbed the initiative of the agriculturist through over dependence on the Government. Emphasis needs to be shifted to the enhancement of skills through technology transfer, provision of better seeds, availability of better credit facilities, and the

establishment of markets. The agriculture sector is expected to be boosted by increased stress on water conservation and water harvesting techniques.

Creation of agricultural surplus is dependent on adequate and efficient water harnessing programmes. In recognition to this, the Government of Maharashtra has given special stress on integrated plan of soil conservation, afforestation and minor irrigation works through creation of a separate department of Water Conservation & Rural Development during the year 1992-93. The combined water conservation measures are expected to result in dual benefits - in addition to enhancing the water available for irrigation, it would also improve the water table level facilitating provision of drinking water in the villages. The importance of the latter can be understood from the perpetual expenditure the State has had to bear on drought relief programmes owing to poor drinking water facilities in the rural areas of the State. The increase in population combined with migration to the urban areas and upgradation of villages to townships has resulted in the influx of population from outside the State to new growth centres of industry in Maharashtra. The demand for drinking water increases continuously and it is the responsibility of the Government to provide additional and proper potable water at the door steps of the people.

The provision of employment has been identified as an area of central emphasis by the Planning Commission. In the State of Maharashtra in addition to the national employment generation programmes such as Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, I.R.D.P. and New Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) the Employment Guarantee Scheme has been in operation for a number of years. Over the past two decades this programme has provided large number of employment to the rural populace. From the year 1992-93 the scope of the programme has been expanded to include large scale horticulture activities to attain the dual objectives of not only providing employment but also providing a sustained source of livelihood in the coming future years.

As pointed out the conservation of water is basic to the increased efficiency of agricultural practices. If the irrigation potential is to be concretely exploited, and mounting urbanisation is to be tackled through industrialisation, the power sector needs maximum resources. Due emphasis would have to be placed on the expansion of resource mobilisation from the private sector for power generation, and on the upgradation of power transmission which would in turn effect not only an additionality to power generation but also a reduction in distribution losses. If the plan efforts are to be converted to practical results in the field in terms of economic upliftment, enhanced infrastructure for transport is inevitable. Although roads sector tends to take least priority in the general planning of Government, efforts need to be made to identify roads that would act as arteries between production centres and markets. Besides this, the exploitation of coastal water transport system, and the rationalisation of land transport system in urban and semi urban areas need to receive adequate focus. Having recognised that the industrialisation is indispensable to the growth of economy, it is necessary to provide adequate support to attract, retain and promote the process of industrial development in the State.

Social and Community Services Sector

The ultimate objective of any planned development should be upgradation of the living standards of the public. The social infrastructure of an adequate international standard would require creation and continuous upgradation of preventive and curative health facilities. The focus thus far has remained on curative methods and there is a dire need to a preventive approach to health facilities if the efforts are to be channelised more efficiently to meet the needs of the rural public. In other words focus should be on health education rather than

om minimum health care. In order to create society responsive to the changes in the economic environment, efforts will have to be made to educate the constituents and therefore universalization of education undoubtedly becomes the focus of attention. Education is not only a boost to achievement in literacy levels, but bears as its main objective the creation of general awareness amongst the masses. It is the latter that determines the ability to absorb and alter the technical and special skills that would prepare them for a better livelihood in future.

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. 26 per cent as against an all-India rate 16 per cent. Maharashtra's literacy rate of 64.9 per cent is also 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. The average annual growth rate of State Income during the Seventh Five Year Plan period was 7.4 per cent, as against a national growth rate of 5.7 per cent during the same period. Its per capita income at Rs. 8180 is also higher than the all-India per capita income of Rs. 5529 (1991-92). However, the industrial development is concentrated in a few districts like Greater Bombay, Thane and Pune, though off late, it has spread to districts like 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 almost doubled during this period from 12.20 lakh hectares in 1960-61 to 31.22 lakh hectares in 1989-90. Of the total available surface irrigation potential, only 5.8 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 at a level of 77.4 lakh tonnes in 1960-61 has recorded a rise of 71 per cent and has reached a level of 132.4 lakh tonnes in 1989-90. The yield rate of foodgrains per hectare during the same period recorded an increase of 53 per cent from around 598 kg. per hectare to 917 kg. per hectare in 1989-90. Sugarcane production (in terms of gur) during this period has shown a significant increase of 215 per cent from 11.6 lakh tonnes in 1960-61 to 36.5 lakh tonnes in 1989-90. In 1960-61 the level of groundnut production was around 8 lakh tonnes. This has increased to 9.79 lakh tonnes in 1989-90. During this period cotton production has increased from 2.88 lakh tonnes in 1960-61 to 3.76 lakh tonnes in 1989-90.

The electricity consumption has increased by more than 11 times during the 30 year period. In 1961 its level was 2720 M.kwh whereas in 1989-90 it was 30294 M.kwh. The number of registered factories has shown a 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 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 communications 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 1990-91 the percentage has risen to 65.

1.4 Population

Maharashtra ranks third in population of India. The population of Maharashtra which was 396 lakhs during 1961 has 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 (in lakhs)
1992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	807.65
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. Bombay, Pune, Nashik, Thane, Amravati, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Solapur, Kolhapur, Pimpri-Chinchwad and Kalyan. The pressure of population would be manifested in the strain on urban services and facilities.

1.5 Review of Annual Plan 1992-93 and 1993-94

The Irrigation Sector has always been a sector to which a substantial part of Plan outlays has been allocated. With the rapidly rising cost of these projects, the emphasis has been on the completion of projects which are in an advanced stage as well as the removal of backlog and completion of the projects in the Krishna River Basin so as to protect the State's allocation of water according to the Krishna River Water Disputes Tribunal Award. With an expenditure of Rs.311.62 crores in the Annual Plan 1991-92, it was possible to create an additional potential of 0.38 lakh hectares through major and medium irrigation projects. In the year 1992-93, Rs. 475.36 crores had been allocated for major and medium irrigation and additional irrigation potential of 0.35 lakh hectares has been created during this period. In the year 1992-93, 37 major and 72 medium projects had been under construction; of these 17 major and 18 medium projects are in an advanced stage of construction. A large part of the outlays for the Irrigation sector under major and medium projects has been allocated for the removal of regional imbalance, as Irrigation is one of the sectors in which large backlog was identified by the Fact Finding Committee. During 1992-93 out of an outlay of Rs.570.66 crores for irrigation sector, Rs. 308.37 crores had been earmarked for removal of backlog. In view of the repeated spells of droughts in the State the Govt. had taken a conscious decision to earmark about 25% of State Plan outlay for Water Conservation for the year 1992-93. In the year 1993-94 Rs. 568.23 crores have been allocated for major and Medium Irrigation and it is expected to achieve additional potential of 0.60 lakh hectares. In the year 1993-94, 40 major and 81 medium projects have been under construction of these 34 major and 44 medium projects are in an advanced stage of construction. During 1993-94 out of an outlay

of Rs. 568.23 crores for Irrigation Sector Rs. 246.12 crores have been earmarked for removal of backlog. The total allocation to Irrigation Sector is around 21.39 % of State Plan Outlay.

In the Urban Development Sector, the Nehru Rozgar Yojana which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has gained momentum in the past three years and is being successfully implemented in the Municipal Corporation and Council areas. The greening of major cities in the State was also undertaken during this period. The programme has been considerably successful and it is proposed to expand this programme of social afforestation to other cities and towns. Urban transport figures for the first time in the State's Plan as a separate item for which funds have been allocated. This would cover outlays for roads in Bombay and the proposed Bombay Urban Transport Project Phase-II, besides the transport requirements of other cities and towns in the State.

Progress in the Power Sector, particularly Thermal Power has been substantial. The Khaperkhéda Units I & II have gone into commercial operation in 1991 and Chandrapur Units V & VI have been commissioned. 1000 MW of installed capacity has been added as a result of the commissioning of these projects. Rural Electrification has covered 100% of the villages in the State and energised more than 17 lakh pumpsets. In addition 56373 pumpsets has been energised in 1992-93. And it is expected that 48000 pumpsets will be energised during 1993-94.

The State Government has allocated substantial outlays for rural drinking water supply in the two years 1992-93 and 1993-94 with the hope of covering all difficult drinking water problem villages in the next few years. During 1992-93, 626 villages were covered and during 1993-94 it is anticipated that 313 villages will be covered.

Among the new schemes which have been given a special thrust since the Annual Plan 1990-91 are the Special Action Plans for selected tribal areas, the Special Programme for Hill Areas Development. Sizeable outlays have been provided in the Plan for these programmes which are in addition to the normal plan outlays for these areas under various development sectors. This was done with a view to accelerating the development of certain backward areas which have lagged behind in comparison to the overall development in the State.

1.6 Resources to finance the Plan

Size Annual plan 1994-95 as settled in discussion with the planning Commission is Rs. 4400 Crores. Out of the total plan of Rs. 4400 crores the plan of other bodies would be Rs. 399.68 crore and the balance Rs. 4000.32 crore would be state budgetable to be financed from states own resources.

The funding of the Plan is as shown below :—

	(Rs in Crore)
A. State Government's own resources for 1994-95	
(a) Budgetary Resources	2181.93
(b) Borrowings—	
O.M.B.	385.80
Negotiated Loans (LIC/GIC Rs. 6.65 + 2.62 NABARD)	10.38
(C) Bonds	425.00
	4000.32
Total (a) + (b) + (C)	3003.11

(d) Central Assistance-	
(i) Normal	460.24
Adjustment of Advance Plan Assistance	(-) 1.02
Adjustment of Relief assistance	(-) 12.01
Normal Central Assistance (Net)	447.21
(ii) Externally Aided Project	550.00
	<hr/>
	Total (d)
	997.21
	<hr/>
	Total (A) State Government's Resources
	4000.32
	<hr/>
B. Resources of Autonomous Bodies :	
(a) M.S.E.B.—	
Contribution (Internal Resources)	148.46
L.I.C.	30.93
R.E.C.	10.47
I.D.B.I.	15.00
	<hr/>
	Total (a)
	204.86
	<hr/>
(b) M.S.R.T.C.	
Internal Resources	117.17
Institutional Borrowings (LIC)	7.49
I.D.B.I.	10.00
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	Total (b)
	134.66
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(C) Life Insurance Corporation loan for	
water supply schemes (Rural & Urban Water Supply)	60.16
	<hr/>
	Total (B) Resources of Autonomous Bodies
	399.68
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	Grand Total (A) + (B)
	4400.00
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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) 20% weightage to be given to per capita income of which 5% will be based on the distance criterion and the remaining 15% on the deviation criterion.
- (iii) 10% 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) 10% weightage to be given to special problems of States.

While the State Government has welcomed this formula it is 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.

1.8 Externally Aided Projects

The State Govt. has been receiving external aid for infrastructural projects in various sectors viz. State Road, 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 has taken up 21 projects at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. Out of these 21 projects 3 projects have been completed and world the Bank had stopped financial assistance to one projects i.e. Sardar Sarovar Project, since April, 1993 Besides, one new project i.e. Maharashtra Power Project-II, consisting of Chandrapur Thermal Power Unit VII, has been started in 1993-94. Thus, there are 18 projects being executed in 1994-95 with total project cost of Rs. 10641.43 crores. The State Govt. proposes to undertake 11 additional externally aided projects in the Eighth Five Year Plan. The total additional Central assistance of Rs. 460.70 crores had been received by the State Govt. in the Seventh Five Year Plan period. Further, additional Central assistance of Rs. 139.86 crores, Rs. 205.05 crores and Rs. 320.52 crores has been received during the year 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively. The State Govt. expects additional Central assistance of Rs. 350 crores in 1993-94 and Rs. 550 crores in 1994-95 from the Govt. of India.

1.9 Centrally Sponsored Schemes

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 alongwith the resources. Out of 113 Centrally Sponsored Schemes approved by the NDC for transfer to States, 68 Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been discontinued /non-starter /completed etc., 26 Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been transferred to State in 1992-93 with funds, 8 CSS have been transferred to States 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 through out, since it has become difficult to implement the schemes transferred to this State without Central Support.

1.10 Open Market Borrowing

The market borrowing for 1994-95 are to the level of Rs. 385.80 crores.

1.11 Reduction of Subsidies

Given the severe resource constraint which is being experienced by the State Government and the fact that the Government has been finding it increasingly difficult to match the resources with the rising expectations inherent in a developing economy, the State Government is taking a serious view of what activities can be shed wholly or partly and what forms of Government expenditure can be reduced. One of the foremost ways of reducing Government expenditure would be to reduce the expenditure on subsidies being paid out of the State's Budget. Subsidies which are being given to various target groups by the State Government as also to Public Sector Undertakings are quite large and are growing rapidly. There is therefore an urgent need to review the subsidies both explicit and hidden including the grant-in-aid given under various schemes of the State Government. The Government of Maharashtra in its earnestness has raised the irrigation rates transport fares and electricity tariffs to mobilise additional resources and bring the price line closer to real cost.

1.12 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 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 originate from an increase in productivity and a decrease in cost of production, rather than from higher administered prices which simply pass on the burden of inefficiency to consumers. The return received by the State Government from Public Sector Undertakings is minimal, (accounting for only 0.51% in 1989-90 from commercial and financial enterprises as against the expected average of 4%). Similarly, regular redemption of Government's investment in the equity capital of cooperative enterprises is necessary. A services review is currently in progress in respect of public sector units in order to decide whether to revitalize and strengthen the poor performance units or to liquidate and divert them. A sub Committee of Cabinet under the Chairmanship of the Finance Minister of the State has been set up to monitor and review performance of the Public Sector Enterprises. Guidelines relating to closure of unviable and loss making PSEs have also been issued. The process of identifying PSEs for disinvestment has been initiated and modalities are being worked out.

1.13 Private Sector participation in Infrastructural Development

The State Government is thinking of ways and means of generating additional investments in priority sectors to supplement efforts of the State. Participation of the private sector particularly in the areas of infrastructure development is one such method to supplement the State's resources. The private sector in Maharashtra has played a major role in the development of industry and commerce and it would not be difficult to enroll its participation for infrastructure development in the State. With assurance 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. While the experiment of private sector participation in Jaisingpur bye-pass has not been successful, the Government is examining a list of works with better scope of privatisation. In the Power Sector, two major projects viz. Khaparkheda Units 3 & 4 and the gas turbine project at Nagothane have been offered to the private sector for implementation. With the passing of the Bill amending the Indian Electricity Act the State Government has taken up their cases for further processing.

1.14 Sectoral outlays

The entire Planning process is inextricably linked to the resource dimension. The resources available with the State and the ability to mobilise additional resources would decide the magnitude of the State's Plan and the extent of developmental activity that can be undertaken. The outlays for Annual Plan 1994-95 are based on the discussions held with the Planning Commission. Indicated below are the major sectorwise outlays for VIIIth I Plan 1992-97. Actual expenditure for Annual Plan 1992-93 and outlay for Annual Plan 1993-94 and the outlay approved for 1994-95.

(Rs. in crores)				
Head of Development (1)	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 Outlay (2)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure (3)	Annual Plan 1993-94 approved Outlay (4)	Approved Outlay 1994-95 (5)
1. Agriculture and Allied Services	1350.22	193.53	343.31	372.87
2. Rural Development	1709.83	497.63	287.02	379.59
3. Special Area Programme	216.56	87.42	88.92	46.03
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	3329.10	704.96	848.00	933.04
5. Power Development	4579.98	832.61	890.36	1036.28

6.. Industry & Minerals	...	814.46	102.31	152.69	195.96
7.. Transport and Communication	...	1739.23	240.26	351.43	394.91
8.. Science and Technology	...	8.11	0.47	1.50	1.35
9.. General Economic Services	...	386.02	85.56	93.56	122.89
10. Social & Community Services—					
(i) General Education	...	730.07	83.73	80.45	129.75
(ii) Sports and Youth Services	...	21.18	12.97	7.82	9.66
(iii) Art and Culture	...	24.25	1.58	4.20	4.11
(iv) Technical Education	...	225.18	14.07	30.90	61.00
(v) Health	...	553.26	71.85	106.04	101.40
(vi) Water Supply	...	1602.47	228.82	242.30	318.49
(vii) Housing	...	305.98	64.27	76.98	35.45
(viii) Urban Development	...	395.75	73.51	88.87	116.72
(ix) Information and Publicity	...	9.23	1.10	1.49	0.75
(x) Welfare of B.C.	...	147.47	37.56	37.06	50.75
(xi) S.C.Welfare	...	16.57	1.71	4.97	5.01
(xii) Labour and Labour Welfare	...	97.13	10.18	18.31	32.44
(xiii) Nutrition	...	56.59	1.50	6.70	10.00
11. General Services	...	201.36	25.20	41.04	41.55
12. Other Programmes	...	...	...	0.08	...
Grand Total—(1 to 12)	...	18520.00	3372.80	3804.00	4400.00

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.

1.15 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 1992-93 and anticipated expenditure for 1993-94 and approved outlay for 1994-95.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-sector	VIII Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 approved Outlay
			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. School Education	... 28800.00	4827.90	4152.20	3408.56	4800.00
2. Adult Education	... 2002.00	...	31.35	31.35	700.00
3. Rural Health	... 30766.97	3627.32	4741.03	3816.03	6000.00
4. Rural Water Supply	... 63120.00	13664.19	9586.00	9586.00	13000.00
5. Rural Roads	... 10000.00	1139.79	2290.82	2290.82	11300.00
6. Housing	... 3451.15	90.21	215.76	172.01	2200.00
7. Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums	... 6314.00	901.10	974.00	974.00	1500.00
8. Nutrition	... 5659.00	149.79	670.19	542.34	1000.00
Total	... 150113.12	24400.30	22661.35	21564.75	40500.00

1.16 Tribal Sub Plan

The existing 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 problems on the eve of the Fifth Plan. The area of concentration of tribal population which have been identified as Integrated Tribal Development Projects are spread over 14 districts and cover 68 Tahsils. 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 55 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 other 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 areas 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.

From 1993-94 a completely new system for drawing up the Tribal Sub-Plan has been adopted by accepting the recommendations of the Sukhthankar Committee report. Accordingly, 7% of the total outlay of the Annual Plan of the State was allocated to the Tribal Development Department for Tribal Sub-Plan during 1993-94. However for 1994-95 7.5% of the total outlay of Annual Plan of the State has been allocated for the Tribal Sub-Plan. The responsibility of finalising the Tribal Sub-Plan, within the ceiling so indicated rests with the Tribal Development Department.

The outlay for VIII Plan 1992-97, actual expenditure Annual Plan 1992-93, Outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1993-94 and Outlay approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 are indicated below :—

Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 approved Outlay
			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
			(4)	(5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Tribal Sub-Plan	... 115917.80 ... (6.26%)	20951.18	26500.00 (7.0%)	26410.71	33000.00 (7.50%)

1.17 Special Action Plan for selected Tribal Areas

In spite of several programmes for the development of backward tribal areas, it was seen that certain areas with very poor communication facilities have little access to the benefits of these selected programmes. The State Government has therefore taken up a Special Action Plan for certain backward talukas of Chandrapur District, the whole of Gadchiroli District, Akkalkuwa and Dhadgaon talukas of Dhule District in the year 1989-90 and Kinwat taluka of Nanded District in 1990-91. In addition, parts of Yavatmal and Bhandara districts have also been taken up under this programme in 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively. Additional outlays have been provided since the last year of the VIIth Plan particularly for programmes such as the development of roads, water supply, public health, nutrition and education for these talukas so as to bring them on par with the facilities available in more developed parts of the State. These outlays are in addition to the outlay already provided for these areas in the normal Plan.

Primarily envisaged as an area Development Plan, numerous individual beneficiary oriented programmes were also included during 1992-93 to enlarge the scope of the Action Plan.

The outlay provided for the programme in the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97, expenditure during Annual Plan 1992-93, outlay and anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 are indicated below :—

Sector/Sub-sector	(Rs.in lakhs)				
	VIIIth Five	Annual Plan	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan
	Year Plan	1992-93			1994-95
	1992-97	Actual	Outlay	Anticipated	Approved
	Outlay	Expenditure		Expenditure	Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Special Action Plan for Selected Tribal Areas	13650.00	2034.21	2800.00	2240.00	2600.00

1.18 Special Programme for the Development of Hill Areas

Recognizing the need of the special problems of hill areas the State Government had set up a High Level Committee to go into the needs of the hill areas in the State and 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 and the entire area of 72 talukas and part area of 23 talukas in 19 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. 40.00 lakhs per block and Rs. 24 lakhs per sub block has been provided for 1993-94. For the year 1994-95 Rs.22 lakhs per block and Rs. 13 lakhs per sub-block have been proposed. These funds would be in addition to outlays in the District Plan, Tribal Sub-Plan etc. Thus a outlay of Rs.34.32 crores was provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for this programme and Rs. 18.83 crores have been proposed for the year 1994-95.

1.19 Special Component Plan

The Special Component Plan has been designed to take care of the educational and economic interest 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 is required to spend 11.09 per cent of the total Plan outlay on the Special Component Plan programme, to approximate the per centage of their population to the total population of the State. Attempts are being made to maximise the benefits flowing to the Scheduled Castes. Outlay for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97, actual expenditure, for Annual Plan 1992-93, outlay and anticipation expenditure for the Annual Plan 1993-94, and outlay Approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 are indicated below :—

Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay
			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
			(4)	(5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Special Component Plan	... 95227.49	20617.70	19660.04 (5.17%)	19560.14	39028.444

1.20 20 Point Programme

The 20 Point Programme of socio-economic development which was introduced in the year 1975 revised in 1982 and then modified in 1986 lays emphasis on reducing poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities, removing social and economic disparities and improving quality of life of the poor. Maharashtra has excelled in the implementation of the 20 Point Programme. The State is most of the year 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 1993-94 and Annual Plan 1994-95 are indicated in the statement enclosed with the chapter on the Twenty Point Programme.

1.21 Removal of Regional Imbalance

The progressive removal of regional imbalance identified by the Fact Finding Committee was one of the important objectives of the VIIIth Five Year Plan and will continue 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 VIIIth 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 present 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. It is intended to remove the entire backlog in all sectors of development in the VIIIth Plan except in the Irrigation and Road Sectors. In these two sectors the outlays required for wiping out the backlog are so large (Rs. 733 crore in the road sector and Rs.1956 crore in the irrigation sector according to current estimates) that the entire amount cannot be provided in the VIIIth Plan. There would therefore be a spillover in both these sectors in the IXth Plan. The State Government earmarks outlays for the removal of regional backlog and Rs.500.00 crores have been provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95. VIIIth Plan outlay 1992-97, actual expenditure for 1992-93, anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and outlay for 1994-95 are indicated below :—

Sector/Sub-sector	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Proposed Outlay
			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
			(4)	(5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Removal of Regional Imbalances	... 245600.00	44765.31	49780.00	49780.00	500000.00

1.22 District Planning

Government has adopted the district as the unit of planning since 1974. The Government of Maharashtra was among the first 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. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 the District Level Plans have already been finalised. 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 1994-95 would be Rs. 1025.13 crores.

The State Government has decided to review the concept and procedure of District Planning in the State and for this purpose, has appointed a Committee of experts 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 of the Committee are under active consideration of Government.

Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97

Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs.18520.00 crores for State's Eighth Five Year Plan, out of which an outlay of Rs. 8501.92 crores has been earmarked for the District Level Scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. Details of the outlays for the district level schemes during the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 of the VIIIth Five Year Plan are as indicated below :—

(Rs. in crores)				
Category of Schemes (1)	Approved Outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 (2)	Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 1992-93 (3)	Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 1993-94 (4)	Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 (5)
(1) Total State Plan Outlay	... 18520.00 (100)	3160.00 (100)	3804.00 (100)	4400.00 (100)
(2) Regular District Plan Outlay	... 4790.27 (25.86)	633.34 (20.04)	753.69 (19.82)	1025.13 (23.30)
(3) Outlay for schemes for removal of Regional Imbalances	874.95 (4.72)	169.60 (5.37)	158.58 (4.17)	167.10 (3.80)
(4) Outlay for Local Development Programme	... 311.32 (1.68)	57.70 (1.83)	86.50 (2.27)	115.30 (2.62)
(5) Outlay for State Pool Schemes	... 2525.38 (13.64)	664.31 (21.02)	788.61 (20.73)	732.74 (16.65)
Total and Percentage of District Level Outlay to the State Plan Outlay	8501.92 (45.90)	1524.95 (48.26)	1787.38 (46.99)	2040.27 (46.37)

1.23 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.

The following is the list of externally aided projects indicating the outlays for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and proposed outlay for the year 1994-95 and cumulative expenditure incurred upto the end of December, 1993.

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Cumulative expenditure upto the end of December, 1993	Outlay for Annual Plan 1993-94	Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Agriculture & Allied Services				
(1)	Rainfed Farming (Credit No. 1424-IN)	1267.28	353.00	369.000
II. Irrigation				
(2)	MCIP III/Jayakwadi Stage II—Irrigation CADA Credit No. 1621	30402.00	13700.00 (Revised)	18800.000
(3)	Water Resources Management and Training Credit No. 386-T-236/484	1756.00	286.00	Project Completed duringg 1993-94
(4)	Saline Land Reclamation Phase-I Credit No. 386-T-236/490	1237.00	50.00	Project iss Completed duringg 1993-944
(5)	Saline Land Reclamation Phase-II Credit No. 386-T-236/490	...	183.00	The Project is yet to be approved by E.E.J.C.
(6)	Maharashtra Water Control System (Development Project for Konkan (EEC) Credit No. NA-84-18	1695.00	1300.00	1137.00)
(7)	National Water Management Induction Training Programme Credit No. 1770-IN	314.00	134.00	253.00)
III. Power				
(8)	Sardar Sarovar (Hydro) Credit No. 1552 and 2947	15758.00	11900.00	Project is to executed Staate fund
(9)	Ujjani Hydro (OECF, Japan) Credit No. ID-P-34	3624.00	390.00	228.00)
(10)	Maharashtra Power Project-I (Credit No. 3096-IN)			
	(a) Koyna Stage IV	12542.00	8100.00	12500.00)
	(b) Transmission (MSEB) Phase-I	11750.00	16700.00	19012.00)
(11)	Maharashtra Power Project-II (Credit No. 3498-IN)			
	(a) Chandrapur Thermal Unit No. 7	63.50	—	7500.00
	(b) Chandrapur Padghe HVDC Pipeline	—	—	12418.00
(12)	Ghatgar Pumped Storage OECF (Japan) Credit No. ID-P-53	125.00	250.00	1000.00
(13)	Chandrapur Thermal Unit (5 & 6) (IBRD) Credit No. 2544-IN	94980.00	2000.00	2000.00
(14)	Waste Heat Recovery Project (Unit I & II) (German Govt.) (Credit No. F-1558)	63964.00	16000.00	9000.00

		(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Cumulative expenditure upto the end of December, 1993	Outlay for Annual Plan 1993-94	Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
IV. Transport				
	(15) State Road Project (Credit No.1959-IN)	... 9762.84	7200.00	2700.00
V. Water Supply & Sanitation				
	(16) Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project (Phase III) (Credit No.1750 & 2769)	... 45000.00	6550.00	9000.00
	(17) Maharashtra Rural Water Supply Environment Sanitation & Health Education (IDA) (Credit No. 2234-IN)	... 4716.00	2607.00	4876.00
	(18) Maharashtra Rural Water Supply (ODA)	... 610.00	647.00	775.00
VI. Housing				
	(19) Bombay Urban Development Project (BUDP-I) Shelter Project (Credit No.1544-IN)	... 38618.29	5671.00	1985.00
VII. Education				
	(20) The Second Technician Education Project (Credit No.2223-IN)	... 1210.00	825.00	4200.00
VIII. Forest				
	(21) Maharashtra Forestry Project (Credit No. 2328-IN)	... 1284.00	3201.00	7200.00
IX. Tourism				
	(22) Ajanta—Verul Project (ID-P-82)	... 51.91	175.00	2071.00
Total		... 340730.82	98222.00	117024.00

Projects in the pipeline during the VIII five Year Plan Period.

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Project cost
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Bombay Urban Transport Project-II	... 224888.00
2.	Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Project-II	... 35400.00
3.	Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project-IV	... 40266.00
4.	Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project-V	... N.A.
5.	E.E.C. Assisted Saline Land Reclamation Project Phase-II	... 3356.00
6.	Waste Heat Recovery-III	... 26500.00
7.	Maharashtra Minor Irrigation Project.	... 22700.00
8.	Rural Water Supply and pilot sanitation project.	... 1717.00
9.	Special Family Welfare Project	... 3800.00
10.	Project of construction of School Rooms in Maharashtra	... 50300.00
11.	Maharashtra Minor Irrigation Project (FRG assistance)	... 19081.00
12.	Maharashtra Rural Credit Programme (I.F.A.D.)	... 195.00
Total		... 4281.20

The details of the sectoral outlays for the Annual Plan 1993-94 are discussed below:—

1.24 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 its rains, nature of agricultural productivity of various 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 202.16 lakh hectares in the State, 135.92 lakh hectares are covered by the kharif crop and 63.13 lakh hectares by the rabi crop and 3.11 lakh hectares by summer crop. Cereals such as jowar, paddy, bajra and major pulses like tur and moong 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, safflower 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 production of cotton has declined; 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 also 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 VIIIth Plan outlay, expenditure in the Annual Plan 1992-93, outlay for 1993-94, anticipated expenditure for 1993-94 and proposed outlay for 1994-95 are indicated below along with the physical targets and achievements for selected crops.

Sub-Sector	Outlay VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97	Actual Expenditure Annual Plan 1992-93	Annual Plan 1993-94 Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure Annual Plan 1993-94	Outlay Annual Plan 1994-95
Crop Husbandry	13650.00	2127.87	2986.00	2345.79	4845.994
Soil and Water Conservation	21211.00	9426.60	8818.00	7149.64	8606.995
Agricultural Education and Research	3885.00	470.95	797.00	637.60	710.880
Total	38746.00	12025.42	12601.00	10133.03	14163.669

(Rs. in lakhs)

Physical Targets and Achievements

(in lakhs M. Tonnes)

Crops	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Achievement	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Target	
			Target	Anticipated Achievement		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(A) Foodgrains—						
(i) Cereals—						
(1) Paddy	...	33.24	23.64	28.49	23.24	28.12
(2) Wheat	...	13.42	7.97	11.35	9.04	8.23
(3) Jowar	...	74.43	66.88	70.84	63.64	63.36
(4) Bajra	...	13.41	17.80	12.80	12.30	14.20
(5) Maize	...	1.12	2.74	1.09	3.06	3.81
(6) Other Cereals	...	6.53	3.22	4.91	2.58	2.90
Total—Cereals	...	142.15	122.25	129.48	113.86	120.62
(ii) Pulses	...	28.98	18.29	23.22	21.84	25.75
(A) Total Foodgrains	...	171.13	140.54	152.70	135.70	146.37
(B) Oilseeds	...	31.51	17.66	24.99	20.54	31.53
(C) Sugarcane	...	503.50	308.54	425.53	277.30	425.00
(D) Cotton (lakh bales)	...	26.25	18.08	24.40	25.29	25.00

1.25 Soil & Water Conservation

For a State like Maharashtra, where ultimate irrigation potential is limited to 30 per cent of the total cultivated area, the development of scientific rainfed agriculture is of paramount importance. Soil Conservation is the basic programme to promote rainfed farming by exploitation of underground water resources. 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 as remedial measure and also coordinate various treatments to improve rain-fed farming ultimately enhancing agricultural production. For fulfilment of this objective scrupulously, 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, Drought Prone Area Programme, National Watershed Development Programme, Employment Guarantee Schemes etc.

1.26 Horticulture

Horticulture is an important allied activity in the Agriculture Sector and can be an important income earner in the rural areas. The climate and soil of Maharashtra shows not only wide variations but its 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 oranges in the Vidarbha region.

In order to expand horticulture development in the State and keeping in view its employment potential, the State Government has launched upon a new programme of horticulture under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. Fruit Crops like Mango, Cashew, Coconut, Guava, Santra, Mosambi and Tamrind 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
(iii) Gram Panchayat and Co-operative Societies	... 100% Labour and Material Cost

An outlay of Rs. 965.45 lakhs is approved for 1994-95 out of which Rs. 500.00 lakhs is proposed for Sprinkler/Drip Irrigation System for Horticulture.

1.27 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 the State. Besides this, facilities of nurseries for providing seedlings for the horticulture programme, would have to be enhanced. Viewing to 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 VIIIth Plan. In view of the large scale production of fruits infrastructure facilities of processing marketing etc. need to be enhanced.

Financial highlights of VIIIth Five Year Plan and Annual Plans 1992-93 to 1994-95 are as follows :—

Sector	(Rs. in lakhs)				
	Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 (2)	Actual expenditure Annual Plan 1992-93 (3)	Outlay approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 (4)	Anticipated Expenditure for Annual Plan 1993-94 (5)	Outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 (6)
Horticulture	2428.00	445.44	487.00	389.60	965.45

1.28 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 nutrition 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 4-5 years. At the end of 7th Plan, yearly insemination was at the level of 12,16,890 which has reached to 15,28,440 at the end of 1992-93 and resulted in production of 3,11,601 cross breed calves. At the same time efforts would also have to be directed towards intensive development of sheep and goat, an area which has received comparatively less attention in the past. It would also be necessary to see 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, the outlay and expenditure for the Annual Plans 1992-93 and 1993-94 and the approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 along with the achievements and targets are indicated below:—

							(Rs. in lakhs)
Sector	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan, 1992-93		Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95	
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Approved Outlay	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Animal Husbandry	5342.00	759.00	442.97	814.00	651.20	1079.63	

Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Target	Annual Plan, 1992-93		Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95
		Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Animal Husbandry						
(i) Milk (000 Tonnes)	4830	3970	4102	4170	4250	4450
(ii) Eggs (Million)	3417	2446	2290	2568	2440	2570
(iii) Wool (lakh kg.)	15.56	14.75	14.88	14.91	15.10	15.30

1.29 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 levels of the people.

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 to about 36 lakh litres per day in 1993-94. The Dairy Sector has developed through cooperatives in many parts of the State which provides substantial support to the Government's efforts in this sector. In order to develop dairying in other backward parts of the State, it is proposed to start a special programme for the development of dairying in backward areas and it is expected, that it would also be supported by substantial institutional finance supplemented with "Operation Flood III" programme with the assistance of NDDB.

Indicated below are the details of outlay in the Eighth Plan, outlay and expenditure for the Annual Plan 1992-93 and 1993-94 and the approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 alongwith the physical achievements and targets:—

							(Rs. in lakhs)
Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan, 1992-93		Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95	
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Approved Outlay	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Dairy	... 7556.00	358.00	203.54	358.00	315.99	360.64	

							(Lakhs litres per day)
Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Target	Annual Plan, 1992-93		Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Proposed Target	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Dairy Milk Procurement ... (lakh Litres)	32.00	25.50	25.82	26.50	36.00	36.00	
Milk distribution ... (lakh litres)	25.00	21.00	20.62	22.00	22.00	23.00	

1.30 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 hitherto 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 of seed. 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 by the end of 1994-95.

Similarly construction works of National Fish Seed farms at Upper Wardha and Painganga are expected to be completed during the year 1994-95.

The outlay in Eighth Plan, the outlay and expenditure for the Annual Plan 1992-93 and 1993-94 and approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 alongwith the physical achievements and targets are indicated below:—

							(Rs. in lakhs)
Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan, 1992-93		Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95	
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Achievement	Approved Outlay	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Fisheries	... 2914.00	700.00	504.49	711.71	621.60	832.87	

Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Target	Annual Plan, 1992-93		Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan
		Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	1994-95 Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Fish production—						
(a) Inland (000 tonnes)	... 125	75	75	85	85	90
(b) Marine (000 Tonnes)	... 400	400	393	400	400	400
Total	... 525	475	468	485	485	490
2. Mechanised boats (Nos.) (Cumulative)	7270	7054	7054	7163	7163	7248
3. Fish seed production ... (Million)	600	420	207	550	550	550
4. No. of Fish Seed Farms (Nos.)	45	42	42	42	42	42

1.31 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 greening. Preservation and consolidation of forests resources has an important environmental angle 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 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 as well as it would help creating awareness amongs 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 outlay and expenditure for the Annual Plans 1992-93 and 1993-94 and the proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 alongwith the related targets and achievements are indicated below:—

Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan, 1992-93		Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Approved Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Forest	... 40509.00	2882.00	1649.63	5482.00	4397.64	8779.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Target	Annual Plan, 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94 Target	Annual Plan 1994-95 Target
		Target	Achievement		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1) Forests Resources Survey (sq. km.)	9400	1800	1800	1800	1800
(2) Plantation—					
(a) Teak (Hect.)	11150	3677	3672	742	1916
(b) Bomboo (Hect.)		5647	5992	1078	2491
(c) Soil Conservation Works (Hect.)	1576	247	247	369	186
(d) Afforestation of degraded Forest (Hect.)	9800	5773	5246	1487	2470
(e) Massive afforestation (Hect.)	17000	5940	5842	1358	1300
(f) Compensatory afforestation (Hect.)	... 20000	8611	6948	7914	4198 (New) 39857 (Committed works)

1.32 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 like 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 in to account and scheme for developing degraded private land has been introduced.

The programme of setting up "Smurti Udyanas" introduced in the year 1992-93, is taking shape in 9 Districts 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 is an important programme from Forestry as well as that of individual point of view because this activity caters to requirement of seedlings for Govt. as well for individuals and similarly 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 for the Annual Plans 1992-93 and 1993-94 and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95, alongwith the related targets and achievements are indicated below :—

Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan, 1992-93		Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Approved Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Social Forestry	... 9712.00	1532.00	1162.43	2332.00	1850.71	2331.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Physical Targets and Achievement

Sector	VIIIth Five					Annual Plan	
	Year Plan	Annual Plan, 1992-93		Annual Plan, 1993-94		1994-95	
	1992-97	Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated	Proposed	
	Target				Achievement	Target	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Plantation Programme							
(inidentified Water Sheds)							
(i) Plantation on Government and Community Land	PPO	23918	...	...	PPO } FYO }	6375 6105	PPO 3394
	FYO	17918	...	...			FYO 6105
(ii) Plantation on Private Land (Hect.)	PPO	18454	...	...	PPO } FYO }	5893 5020	PPO 3824
	FYO	14780	...	...			FYO 5893
(iii) Kisan Nurseries (No.)		1628.80	...	...		686 686	Polypol 488

1.33 Co-operation

The co-operative movement in Maharashtra has been most successful in the sugar sector, as reflected in the vast improvements brought home in the rural economy of the sugar growing areas. The State Government has participated in the cooperative sector by way of share capital contribution and also through Government loans and subsidies under various schemes. There are in the State today 140 sugar factories of which 38 factories were set up so far. The areas under sugarcane in the State has been rapidly increasing and the State has produce at the rate of about 400 lakhs tonnes of sugarcane. As against this, the crushing capacity in the State is only 162 lakh metric tonnes which justifies the need for increasing the number of sugar factories in the State. Maharashtra has also been a leading producer of sugar and contributes to 40 per cent of all the sugar produced in the country. During 1990-91 the financial assistance extended by the State Government to the Cooperative Sugar factories was Rs.14.50 crores by way of share capital and Rs. 3.40 crores as loan. Besides, assistance from the Sugarcane Development Fund for 75 factories amounting to Rs.73.50 crore has been sanctioned on State Government guarantee during the last five years. Similarly in the year 1991-92, Rs.50.66 crores had been provided by the State Government to sugar co-operatives as share capital assistance, In the Annual Plan 1992-93 Rs.155.79 lakhs have been given as share capital assistance to sugar factories. In 1993-94 Rs. 6142.00 lakhs has been approved and in Annual Plan 94-95 Rs. 5384.35 lakhs has been approved for this programme. Financial Assistance to Sick Sugar factories approved for Eight Five Year Plan is Rs. 3000 lakhs. In 1993-94 estimated expenditure is Rs.510.00 lakhs and for the year 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 180 lakhs has been approved. 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 Co-operative Societies in tribal area, Development of marketing, consumers' co-operative societies and Ginning and Pressing Units.

The financial highlight of Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97, Annual Plan of 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 are as under :—

Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan Approved Outlay 1992-97	Actual Expenditure Annual Plan 1992-93	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay
			Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Assistance to Credit Cooperative Societies	556.00	1061.02	1454.43	1176.72	755.53
2. Production Incentive Scheme.	700.00	420.35	554.02	430.24	412.33
3. Assistance to Adiwasi Cooperative Societies	1587.00	113.34	271.38	271.38	423.02
4. Development of Cooperative Marketing	283.00	140.19	166.55	166.55	84.70
5. Development of Cooperative Storage					
6. Development of Agricultural Processing—					
(a) Share Capital Sugar Factories	13835.00	155.79	6142.00	3733.84	5384.35
(b) Assistance to Tribal/SC/NBS for purchase of share	300.00	258.21	348.41	348.41	215.65
(c) Financial Assistance to Sick Sugar Factories	3000.00	...	640.00	510.00	180.00
(d) Loan for Cooperative Private Sugar factories	...	...	200.00	200.00	...
(e) Ginning and Pressing	90.00	25.08	31.47	31.47	65.21
(f) Agro Processing	5000.00	...	1006.81	736.93	400.00
7. Assistance to Consumer Cooperatives—					
(a) Urban	281.00	29.67	31.26	31.26	60.50
(b) Rural	45.00	3.02	3.48	3.48	2.96
8. Staff for Sugar Directorate	...	...	...	...	...
9. Training and Education	200.00	39.90	40.00	40.00	40.00
10. Compurisation of Commissioner for Co-operation Office.	6.00	...	5.00	5.00	...
Total	25883.00	2246.57	10894.81	7685.28	8024.25

1.34 Integrated Rural Development Programme

The Integrated Rural Development Programme is an individual beneficiary scheme and aims at providing the beneficiaries with a means of livelihood. The target group of IRDP is those 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 298 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 TRYSEM which is the 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 in income generating assets. While 1.78 lakhs beneficiaries were covered in the Annual Plan 1992-93 and the anticipated achievement for 1993-94 is 2.22 lakhs, it is proposed that 2.35 lakh beneficiaries would be covered under this programme in the Annual Plan 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.46.00 crores is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

1.35 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 87 blocks identified as drought prone areas in the State. Of these 74 blocks in 14 districts are being aided by the State as well as Central Government and 13 blocks are State aided. 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.12.02 crore for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is approved for this programme.

The Eighth Plan outlay, expenditure in the Annual Plan 1992-93, outlay and anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and approved outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 along with the physical targets and achievements are indicated below:—

						(Rs.in lakhs)
Sector/Sub-sector	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay	
			Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
<i>Rural Development—</i>						
IRDP	... 16706.00	3048.24	3383.07	3883.07	4600.00	
DPAP	... 3640.00	701.35	749.50	1085.25	1202.31	
Rural Bank	... 51.00	11.25	7.50	3.75	11.25	
Community Development	... 410.00	70.15	100.00	127.08	123.30	
Mahila Bal Kalyan Samiti	...	...	290.00	290.00	653.07	
<hr/>						
Sector / Sub-sector	Unit	Target VIIIth Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93 Achievement	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Target
				Target	Anticipated Achievement	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
IRDP (No.of families)	...	582800	177651	222394	222394	235164
DPAP (Area covered 000'Ha.)—						
(a) M.I.	...	17.50	2.10	4.37	4.37	4.00
(b) Soil conservation	...	37.50	6.95	6.15	6.15	6.00
(c) Afforestation	}	55.00	20.49	16.00	16.00	15.00
(d) Pasture Development						
Rural Banks—						
(a) No. of Banks	...	10	3	2	2	3
Community Development—						
(a) Gram Safai Programme (No. of latrines constructed)	...	15130	3145	3625	3625	2000
(b) Providing land for Cremation and burial ground in villages	...	139	20	21	21	60

1.36 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. This includes the Integrated Child Development Scheme, Integrated Rural Development Programme (40% Women Sector), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DW CRA), Training to Rural Youth for Self Employment (Women Sector), and other schemes being implemented by the Social Welfare Department. Besides, this Committee will assist in the formulation of schemes for women and child welfare based on the local felt needs. A provision of Rs. 20/- lakhs per Zilla Parishad has been made through D.P.D.C. for the schemes so formulated. The total outlay for all Zilla Parishads is Rs. 653.07 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES

1.37 Employment Guarantee Scheme

The principle 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 is being implemented in the State for the past 20 years and has resolved to a great extent the problem of unemployment in the rural areas. The State Government has launched three programmes for rural employment, the Shramshakti Dware Gram Vikas or Integrated Village Development with the help of local labour, Horticulture Programme and the Jawahar wells programme. It is expected that these schemes would augment the potential for absorbing the rural labour force and provide productive employment opportunities. The EGS has substantially solved the problem of rural unemployment. As employment generation is one of the main themes of the VIII Plan, the State Government will continue to take care to ensure that adequate outlays are provided for this programme and that there is an adequate spread in the rural areas. An outlay of Rs.200.00 crore was provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94. The expenditure anticipated is Rs.350.00 crores. This will generate rural employment of about 14.80 crore mandays. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.232.15 crores has been provided with the target of 9 crore mandays.

1.38 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 amply supplements the Employment Guarantee Scheme and 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.40.17 crores with corresponding Central provision of Rs.160.68 crores was provided in 1993-94 with a target of 8.46 crore mandays. The target is expected to be achieved.

1.39 The Central Government has announced recently two new programmes under JRY viz. Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) & Intensified JRY. Under the EAS' guarantee of employment, in a year of 100 days in lean agricultural season for manual work in rural areas, has been given. In the state the scheme will be operated in 114 block in 20 district. The Intensified JRY programme (second stream) will be operated in 16 backward districts. The 80 per cent expenditure under the two programmes will be borne by Central Govt. The outlays for these programmes will be carried out from the outlay provided for JRY.

An outlay of Rs. 80.00 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for all the programmes under JRY as State share with a target of 16.84 crore mandays. Central share to the tune of Rs. 320 crores is expected.

1.40 Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY)

In keeping with the objective of generating more employment opportunities, the new Centrally Sponsored scheme the Nehru Rojgar Yojana is a pace setting scheme for providing employment to the urban poor and the educated unemployed in the urban areas. Under the NRY, households 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 1992-93, outlay for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and anticipated expenditure for 1993-94 and outlay Provided for 1994-95 and the related targets for Employment schemes are indicated below:—

Sector	Approved Outlay VIIIth Plan 1992-97	Actual Expenditure Annual Plan 1992-93	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95
			Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Approved Outlay
			(4)	(5)	(6)
E.G.S.	129956.00	42100.00	20000.00	35000.00	23215.21
J R Y	19838.00	3700.00	4016.93	7263.80	8000.00
N R Y	2275.00	200.00	400.00	330.00	420.00
Total	152069.00	45800.00	24416.93	45916.93	31635.21

Sector	Target VIIIth Plan 1992-97	Achievement Annual Plan 1992-93	Target Annual Plan 1993-94	Anticipated Achievement Annual Plan 1993-94	Annual Plan 1994-95 Target
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
E.G.S. (Lakh mandays)	4850.00	1480.00	900.00	900.00	900.00
J R Y (lakh mandays)	4178.10	823.43	846.01	846.01	1684.00

1.41 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 moreover 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 today predominantly rain fed and subject to the vagaries of the monsoon. The State has given high priority to this Sector in each successive Five Year Plan and a substantial part of the State's resources has gone to this sector. With a view to meet the frequent scarcity occurring in the State the State Government has taken a conscious decision to give irrigation sector the highest priority in the State Plan. Accordingly, it is proposed to step up the allocation of this sector from present 17% to about 25% from the year 1992-93 during the remaining period of the VIII Plan. Accordingly 21.20% of the outlay of total Plan has been proposed for irrigation sector during 1994-95.

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 Eighth Plan an irrigation potential of 29.49 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 1990-1992 an additional irrigation potential of 1.14 lakhs hectares have been added to the total potential created in the State. An additional potential of 67,000 hectare has been created during 1992-93. An addition potential of 91,500 hectares is expected to be created during 1993-94. A target of 83,400 hectares potential is proposed for 1994-95.

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 2000. 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 (594 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, necessary therefore to expedite the completion of the projects in the Krishna River Basin, by that time. The present status of the projects including the spill over cost at the end of the 7th Plan in the Krishna Basin is as follows :—

				(Rs. in Crore)	
				Spill-over cost	
(i) Completed Projects	...	...	...	279 TMC	8.90
(ii) Ongoing Project	...	...	...	318 TMC	1628.43
				597 TMC	1637.33

As indicated above the completed and ongoing projects utilised 597 TMC and some additional TMC i.e. about 73 TMC is proposed to be created so that the State would have the constant supply of approximately 597 TMC. Even for some storages od not fill-up. Six major and medium new projects which would created 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 approx. an amount of Rs. 2500 crores would be required at current prices. An outlay of Rs. 229.98 crores has been provided for Krishna Basin project in 1994-95.

1.42 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. An expenditure incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93 and anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and 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	Approved Outlay VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay
				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Major and Medium Irrigation	239154.00	45736.00	56823.00	56630.08	61809.00
2.	M.I. (State Sector)	38486.00	12794.53	11323.68	12450.94	12854.28
3.	M.I. (Local Sector)	22621.00	7581.91	8900.00	8459.03	9783.00
4.	Coop. Lift Irrigation	100.00	22.00	17.50	17.50	7.00
5.	CADA	29489.00	4000.00	7200.00	6228.00	8319.37
6.	Flood Control	146.00	31.00	76.98	61.58	53.02
7.	Aya cut Deveolpment (under Agriculture Sector)	...	...	...	...	478.39
	Grand Total	329996.00	70165.44	84341.16	83847.13	93304.06

(Fig. in lakh hectares)

Sr. No.	Proposed Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Target	Annual Plan 1992-93 Achievement	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Proposed Target
				Target Plan	Anticipated Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Major and Medium Irrigation	3.50	0.35	0.60	0.60	0.45
2.	M.I.(State Sector)	0.70	0.20	0.185	0.185	0.194
3.	M.I.(Local Sector)	0.70	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14
4.	Coop. Lift Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...
5.	CADA Field Channel Warabandi	2.17	2.247	0.60	0.60	0.60
		1.50	0.548	0.225	0.225	0.225

1.43 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 agencies who will contribute their own resources while being allowed to generate profits on their investments. It is proposed to offer the Khaparkheda units 3 and 4 and the Gas Turbine Project at Nagothane to private agencies during the 8th Plan period. These projects are in an advanced stage of processing for handing over to private agencies for implementation.

At the beginning of the 8th Plan, the total power generation capacity in the State was 9,315 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 years 1990-92 the Khaparkheda Units I & II (2x210 MW) have been commissioned Chandrapur Unit V and VI have also been commissioned by 1992. The Waste Heat Recovery Project Units I & II are being implemented with bi-lateral assistance from the German Government. An outlay of Rs. 40 crores is provided for this project in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

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. 120 crore is proposed in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for this project. For Waste Heat Recovery Unit-III Project which is an extension of the Units I & II Government of Maharashtra have approached Govt. of India to pose this unit for German assistance on similar lines as the Waste Heat Recovery Units I & II. An outlay of Rs. 2.44 crores has been provided during 1994-95.

Under transmission and distribution scheme a major 500 KV HVDC link is proposed from Chandrapur to Padghe near Bombay in order to evacuate the power generated in the Chandrapur Thermal Power Stations as well as 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. 379.64 crores has been provided during 1994-95 for transmission schemes.

1.44 Hydro Project

In the Hydro Power Sector, the Koyna IV Project is the major project being implemented with World Bank assistance. This project is still in the initial stages of construction. An outlay of Rs. 121.75 crore is provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95. It is expected that 2 units out of the 4 would be completed by the end of the VIII Plan under this project. The hydro power sector has also to contribute towards 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. 97.53 crore is provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for the State's contribution to the Sardar Sarovar Project.

A significant component of the Energy sector is the Rural Electrification Programme. Rural Electrification has two components - village electrification and electrification 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 have sparsely populated have been electrified as on 31st March 1989. Besides 1760976 agricultural pumpsets have been energised upto 31st March 1993. The programme of rural electrification for 1994-95 would include energisation of 48000 agricultural pumpsets, 200 harijan bastis and 1.8 lakh domestic connections, and 16,000 street light points in the already electrified villages.

Approved outlay for VIIIth Plan 1992-97 an expenditure incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93, approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and outlay proposed for 1994-95 alongwith the related targets and achievements are indicated below :—

		(Rs.in crore)				
Sr. No.	Sector	VIIIth	Annual	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual
		Five Year Plan 1992-97	Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Hydro	1133.20	137.43	242.80	234.58	269.88
2.	Thermal	3439.44	692.80	645.31	645.31	764.03
3.	Non conventional Sources of Energy	7.34	2.37	2.25	1.80	2.37
	Total	7579.98	832.60	890.36	881.69	1036.28
4.	Integrated Rural Energy Programme	2.73	0.60	1.00	0.80	1.10

Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Target	Annual Plan 1992-93 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Proposed Target
			Target	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Hydro	... 750.7 MW	Nil	12 MW	12 MW	17.75 MW
2. Thermal	... 360.0 MW	Nil	240 MW	120 MW	120 MW

1.45 Industry and Mining

Maharashtra is the leading industrial State in the country and industrial development has contributed in great measure, to overall development of the State. Industry in Maharashtra makes a very sizeable contribution of about 27% to the State income (1989-90). Industrial development is however mainly confined to the Bombay-Thane-Pune belt and to some extent Nashik and Aurangabad.

The main thrust of the State Government's policy towards industrial development is therefore wider dispersal of industry so that the benefits of this development accrue to the lesser developed areas of the State. For achieving this, the concept of growth centres has been 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. 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 success of the State's dispersal policy is reflected in the fact that while in 1961, 3 Districts of Bombay, Thane and Pune accounted for 64% of the factories and 74% of the factory employment in the State, by the end of the VII Plan (1990), this had gone down to 54% of the factories and 62% of the factory employment in this belt. There is a distinct increase in factory employment in the districts of Raigad, Aurangabad and Osmanabad as these districts have recorded an increase of more than 500% in factory employment between 1961 and 1990.

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 Industry Sector. The role of the Government in the Textile Sector is predominantly for modernisation of old textile mills, share capital for cooperative spinning mills, rehabilitation of sick cooperative spinning 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 in investments in the Industrial Sector would call 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 focused its related policies. The expenditure incurred in the Annual Plan 1992-93, approved outlay and Anticipated expenditure for 1993-94 and outlays proposed for 1994-95 are indicated below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Annual Plan	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan
	1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	1994-95 Approved Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Industry and Mining				
(a) Village and Small Scale Industries	... 3219.82	3094.94	2581.12	8287.70
(b) Medium and Large Industries	... 6743.67	11814.01	9283.61	11048.11
(c) Infrastructure for joint Central Sector Project	... 227.12	300.00	240.00	200.00
(d) Mineral Development	... 40.00	60.00	48.00	60.00
Total—Industry and Mining	... 10230.61	15268.95	12152.73	19595.81

1.46 Labour and Labour Welfare

Several schemes are implemented by the State Government for the development of a sound skilled/semi-skilled manpower. The Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are meeting the requirements of creating a skilled work force for various vocations/occupations in the industrial sector. Other schemes which are undertaken in this sector are vocational training for rural youth for encouraging them to take up self employment ventures, assistance to labour cooperatives and the rehabilitation of bonded labour.

The expenditure incurred during 1992-93, Approved outlay and Anticipated expenditure for 1993-94 and outlay for 1994-95 are indicated below.—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Actual	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan
	Expenditure 1992-93	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	1994-95 Approved Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Labour and Labour Welfare.				
1. Labour Administration	... 9.51	30.00	16.60	30.00
2. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	... ..	1.00	...	0.50
3. Assistance to Labour Co-operatives	... 0.46	1.00	0.80	2.09
4. Vocational Training Programme	... 912.08	1600.00	1280.00	2997.32
5. Employment Services	... 23.76	81.20	29.30	81.10
6. Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana	... 72.33	118.00	83.00	132.69
Total	... 1832.20	1832.20	1409.70	3243.70

In the Annual Plan 1994-95 new 5 ITIs are proposed to be started.

1.47 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.

1.48 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 would be required for the removal of backlog. As such large outlays cannot be provided for the removal of backlog alone it has 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 Plan.

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 Rs. 47 crores in the Annual Plan 1994-95 have been approved for this project.

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 Plan, all villages with a population of over 500 would be connected and about 50% of the villages with a population of 200 to 500 in hilly and coastal areas.

1.49 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 systems to meet communications and computerised reservation system.

The Annual Plan 1994-95 proposals of the Corporation have been formulated keeping in view the sizeable need of the people both in rural and urban areas of the State. Provision will be made on the basis of compound growth rate of 3 per cent per annum. Provision has also been made for replacement of all vehicles more than 8 years in use. The total number of new vehicles to be purchased in the Annual Plan 1994-95 is estimated at 1700.

1.50 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. 12 lakhs has been provided for the schemes formulated by the Motor vehicles Department in the Annual Plan 1993-94; for the Annual Plan 1994-95 Rs. 200 lakhs have been approved. The New Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 has also cast additional responsibilities on the Motor Vehicles Department and it is therefore proposed to strengthen the Department not only with personnel but also with the latest equipment including computers etc.

1.51 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.2.46 crore is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs. 228.26 lakhs has been approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

1.52 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 in the Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 34.31 lakhs has been approved in the Annual Plan 1993-94 and Rs. 51.44 lakhs approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

1.53 Civil Aviation

The outlays provided under this sector are proposed to be used primarily for on-going construction works of air strips at Amravati, Latur and Dhule. It is also proposed to undertake repairs of Chandrapur and widening of the Ratnagiri airstrips and for the preliminary work of construction of a new airstrip at Shirdi. An outlay of Rs.310 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and Rs. 150 lakhs approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

1.54 Konkan Railway

As work on the Konkan Railway Project has commenced, 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 has further been provided in the Annual Plan 1991-92, 1992-93 and the residual amount of Rs.66.00 crore has been provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94. No outlay is required to be proposed in the Annual Plan 1994-95 as the State Share Capital contribution due has already been paid in full.

1.55 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 Bombay-Thane-Pune Urban region as well as in-land around the larger cities such as Nashik, Aurangabad, Nagpur. The most acute problem is of course that of the congestion of Bombay City. The Government of India had made a grant of Rs. 50 crore as Central Assistance for Bombay City in the VII 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.24 crores in the Annual Plan 1993-1994 and approved Rs.26 crores in the Annual Plan 1994-95. 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) Bombay Roads including road works recommended by the Paranjpe Committee;
- (2) Bombay Urban Transport Project II (Externally aided project);
- (3) Transportation Schemes in other Municipal Corporation cities.

The Bombay 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 1992-93, outlay and anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and approved outlay for Annual Plan

1994-95 in the Transport Sector are as follows :—

							(Rs. in lakhs)
Sector	VIIIth Plan Approved Outlay 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1993-94 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1993-94 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
1. Roads & Bridges	62908.00	11883.93	15292.00	13673.60	22795.11		
2. Ports & Light houses	2914.00	84.40	246.50	197.20	228.26		
3. Inland Water Transport	156.00	21.35	34.31	27.45	51.44		
4. MSRTC	68661.00	8354.00	14607.00	14587.00	13466.00		
5. Motor Vehicles	291.00	13.91	12.00	9.60	200.00		
6. Civil Aviation	825.00	60.91	310.00	248.00	150.00		
7. State Participation in Railway Project	4480.00	2280.00	2200.00	6600.00	...		
8. Urban Transport	33688.00	1327.50	2441.00	1952.80	2600.00		
Total	173923.00	24026.00	35142.81	37295.65	39490.81		

Sector/Sub-sector	Unit	Target VIIIth Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93 Achievement	Annual Plan, 1993-94 Target	Annual Plan, 1993-94 Anticipated Achievement	Annual Plan 1994-95 Target	₹
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Ports and Lighthouses							
1. Hydrographic Surveys	No.	10	13	12	12	9	
2. Anti-Sea Erosion works	No.	139	41	26	26	85	
3. Passenger Amenities	No.	63	40	14	14	33	
Inland Water Transport							
1. Hydrographic Surveys	No.	5	8	5	5	5	
2. Alongside facilities	}	97	28	37	37	54	
3. Passenger amenities							
Roads & Bridges							
1. Road length	Kms.	5000	852.28	1500	1500	1500	
2. Bridges	Km.	1750	231	500	500	500	
3. Sakav	Km.	600	124	200	200	200	
4. Dalit Bastis connected	Km.	3069	...	250	250	250	
M.S.R.T.C.							
1. Buses Motor Vehicles	No.	11013	1028	1814	1658	1700	
1. Test Tracks	No.	3	...	...	...	3	

1.56 General Education

It is universally recognised that education has a crucial role in the economic development of the country. Education as an investment in human capital is indispensable for both growth and equity. The State Government, recognizing 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 not only given over-riding priority to primary education with a view to increasing the level of literacy in the State, but has also undertaken Adult Literacy Programmes. Special facilities by way of scholarships are given to SC/ST & VJNT students who are also provided with uniforms, books and other educational material, free of cost. The State Government aims to achieve 100 per cent literacy by the end of the year

2000. Sindhudurg and Wardha districts have the distinguishing honour of attaining the total literacy. As per the guidelines laid down by National Literacy Mission Authority, the programmes of Post Literacy and Continuing Education are to be provided to the New Literates of these districts and new literates of the districts covered under the literacy programme.

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, which is not strictly structured, available to people involved in all walks of life.

The following tables show the outlays earmarked for various programmes under the General Education Sector in the VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97) and the expenditure incurred during the first year of the Plan (i.e. 1992-93), an approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for the year 1993-94 as also the approved outlay for the year 1994-95.

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Sector/Sub-sector	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay	
			Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT						
Primary Education	28802.00	4827.90	4152.20	3408.56	4775.85	
Secondary Education	34465.00	2257.86	2478.84	1874.74	4490.23	
Adult Education	2002.00	...	31.35	31.35	743.84	
Other Education Programme	1807.00	626.16	370.60	343.21	569.64	
Physical Education (NCC)	522.00	10.00	12.01	12.01	106.44	
World Bank Scheme (District Primary Educational Project under Social Security Net)	...	...	...	...	739.00
Total	67598.00	7721.92	7045.00	5669.87	11425.00	
HIGHER, TECHNICAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT						
University & Higher Education	5389.00	651.19	999.00	829.00	1519.20	
Physical Education (N.S.S.)	20.00	...	1.00	1.00	30.80	
Higher Education	5409.00	651.19	1000.00	830.00	1550.00	
Grand Total—General Education	73007.00	8373.11	8045.00	6499.70	12975.00	

Physical targets

	Target VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93 Achievement	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Target for Annual Plan 1994-95	Unit
			Target	Anticipated Achievement		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Elementary Education	12,030	11,127	11,190	11,190	11,302	No. in thousand cumulative enrolment in Class I to V
	4,932	4,462	4,482	4,482	4,562	Classes VI to VIII
	16,962	15,589	15,672	15,672	15,864	Total

Target Annual	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan, 1993-94		for Annual Plan 1994-95	Unit		
	Annual Plan VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97	Target Plan 1992-93 Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
Elementary Education— <i>contd.</i>	165	1,088	4,000	10,000	5,000	No of Balwadies	Opening of Balwadies.	
	1,06,230	2,90,375	250375	3,60,750	4,07,200	No. of students	Special facilities to S. C. students in Primary Education.	
	275316	701313	715339	494818	435518	No. of, students	Attendance allowance to Girls from weaker of section of the society.	
	5314000	763000	1384553	1384553	1317000	No. of students	Book Bank in Primary schools	
	51000	2112	10200	1946	2704	No.	Construc-tion of class rooms through DRDA	
Secondary Education	2500	354	441	929	929	No.	Grant-in-aid to new non-Government Secondary Schools	
	8500	1604	1500	2603	2688	No.	Additional Divisions— (a) Secondary Schools	
	4000	800	750	1010	1060	No.	(b) Higher Second-ary Education.	
			Target not fixed	...				University and Higher Education.
	4450000	127249	160800	103500	49500	No.	Adult Education No. of participant (Age group 15-35 years)	
				130900	No. of students.	Other Education Programme EBC Concession		

1.57 Technical Education

As Maharashtra is one of the highly industrialised 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 and 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 Plan period. 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. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University at Lonare with a view to coordinating technical education in different spheres of specialisation and to give impetus to research activities.

Indicated below are the earmarked outlay for the VIII Plan, actual expenditure during Annual Plan 1992-93, outlay and anticipated expenditure in the Annual Plan 1993-94, approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 and some related physical targets in the Technical Education Sector.

Technical Education Sector

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sector/Sub-sector (1)	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 Outlay (2)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expendi- ture (3)	Annual Plan, 1993-94 Outlay Anticipated Expenditure		Outlay approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 (6)
			(4)	(5)	
Technical Education—					
Part-I					
Polytechnic Engineering Colleges. ...	18643.00	1251.53	2300.00	2000.00	5408.00
Technical—					
Part-II					
Vocationalisation ...	3875.00	155.93	790.00	632.00	692.00
Total ...	22518.00	1407.46	3090.00	2632.00	6100.00

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Sector/Sub-sector (1)	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 Outlay (2)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expendi- ture (3)	Annual Plan, 1993-94 Target Anticipated Achieve- ment		Proposed Target for Annual Plan 1994-95 (6)	Unit (7)
			(4)	(5)		
Technical Education—Part-I						
Polytechnic Engineering Colleges			Targets not specified			
Technical—Part-II						
Vocationalisation (Enrolment in vocational Courses)						No. of students (cumula- tive)
Post Elementary Stage	35810	35840	35840	35340	35340	
Post High School Stage + 2 Terminal	90000	51760	60420	59000	68000	
Total ...	125810	87600	96260	94340	103340	

1.58 Art & Culture

Art and Culture Programmes are being organised for propogating the culture of the State and the Nation as a part of human resources development. Through this it is intended to promote national pride and the cultural identity and to foster better understanding between groups and people.

Some of the important schemes under this programme are construction of the Chitrakala Maha Vidyalaya at Nagpur to accommodate all the art disciplines in one institution and preservation of monuments of archaeological importance as well as main

nance of museums and public libraries. Some of the important additions which are proposed in the VIII Plan are modernisation of the Asiatic Society Library which is a storehouse of valuable documents of great importance to the State; it is also proposed to develop the Mahatma Phule Museum and Memorial, the Raman Science Centre and the Central Museum at Nagpur. Rajya Marathi Vikas Sanstha has been established on 1st May, 1992 with the aims and objectives of the development of Marathi language and culture.

1.59 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 gymkhana and district coaching programmes. A prestigious sports complex at Mhalunge, Balewadi Taluka Mulashi and Haveli, District Pune, has been constructed. The sport complex is spread over 162 acres of tabled land. It has got central Athletic Stadium, an international standard swimming pool and a velodrome. This complex also has the facilities of indoor games. National Sports were held here in January 1994.

The VIII Plan outlay, expenditure for Annual Plan 1992-93, outlay and anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 are indicated below:—

Sector	Approved Outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97	Actual Expenditure Annual Plan 1992-93	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay
			Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
			(4)	(5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sports and Youth Welfare	2118.00	1296.98	782.00	3792.25	966.00
Art & Culture	2425.00	158.15	420.00	307.46	411.00
Total	4543.00	1455.13	1202.00	4099.71	1377.00

Sector	Target for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97	Achievement 1992-93	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Target Annual Plan 1994-95
			Target	Anticipated Achievement	
			(4)	(5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sports and Youth Wel-fare.					
1. District Coaching Centre Programme	31	31	19	19	19
2. Develop-ment of Gymkhana	236	22	45	45	57
3. Grants Constru-ction of Stadia	13	4	13	13	14
4. Finaancial Assistance to Single Game District associations for promotion of Sports and Games	385	...	150	150	177
5. Programme of mass Participation	31	31	31	31	12

1.60 Public Health

Maharashtra has always remained at 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 which are 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 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 Plan 1992-93, outlay for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and outlay proposed for 1994-95 for this sub sector are indicated below:—

Sector/Sub-sector	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Outlay
			Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
			(4)	(5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Public Health	43441.00	4726.85	6654.00	5323.20	7133.00
E.S.I.S.	369.00	2.67	92.94	21.99	57.37
Total—Public Health	43810.00	4729.52	6746.94	5345.19	7190.37

1.61 Medical Education

The Medical Education Department carries out the three-fold function 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. In the area of food and drugs, which is also supervised by the Medical Education Department, a modern testing laboratory is being constructed at Bandra, Bombay. The outlay provided for the Eighth Plan 1992-97 and Expenditure incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93 as well as outlay and Anticipated Expenditure for 1993-94 as well as the outlay proposed for Annual Plan 1994-95 are indicated below.—

Sector/Sub-sector	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Outlay
			Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
			(4)	(5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Medical Education	11516.00	2455.67	3857.06	3971.24	2950.00
* Additional outlay sanction during Annual Plan 1993-94	...	...	* 773.00	...	...

1.62 Water Supply & Sanitation - 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 230 out of 233 towns in the State, drinking water supply in these towns is highly inadequate and many of these require further augmentation schemes.

The Bombay Municipal Water Supply and Sewerage scheme Phase III is being implemented with World Bank assistance. The scheme is expected to be completed by 1994-95.

With increasing population in the urban areas the water supply 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 recurring feature every year it has been decided to provide Rs. 3.00 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 Eighth Plan.

1.63 Rural Water Supply

A large part of the population of the State lives in the rural areas in its 40,760 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, the frequent breakdown 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.

During the VII Plan Period the State Government covered 18,308 villages of which 7093 villages were provided with Piped Water Supply, 8964 village with water from bore wells/tube wells and 974 village with open dug wells; 1277 villages were covered under the Accelerated Rural Water supply scheme of the Government of India consisting mostly of Piped Water Supply Schemes. It is targeted to cover over 1463 villages in the year 1994-95.

It has been decided to undertake large regional water supply estimated to cost Rs. 55.48 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. The outlay in the VIII Plan, Annual Plan 1992-93, outlay and expenditure during 1993-94 and the approved outlay for 1994-95 with related targets for Urban and Rural Water Supply are indicated below :—

							(Rs. in lakhs)
Sector	VIIIth Five					Annual Plan	
	Year Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan, 1992-93		Annual Plan, 1993-94		1994-95	
(1)	(2)	Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Approved Outlay	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Urban Water Supply	... 97127.00	13824.00	9217.73	14644.00	14644.00	18630.00	
Rural Water Supply	... 63120.00	9586.00	13664.19	9586.00	9586.00	13218.91	

							(Rs. in lakhs)
Sector	VIIIth		Annual	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan	
	Plan	Plan	Plan	Target	Anticipated	1994-95	
(1)	1992-97 Target	1992-93 Target	1992-93 Target	Target	Achievement	Proposed Target	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

(A) Water Supply Schemes—

(a) Original Project	...	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Population covered in lakhs)	...	0.70	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Augmentation Improvement Schemes	...	112	6	13	13	19
(Including Backlog population covered in lakhs)	...	64.97	4.36	7.21	7.21	10.91

(B) Urban Sanitation—

(a) Original Scheme	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Population covered in lakhs)	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(C) Low Cost Sanitation Latrins Covered	27800	15200	12600	12600	Nil	
Towns Covered	...	180	141	39	39	Nil

(D) M.W.S.S. Project — (World Bank aided)

(a) Water Supply to Towns	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	Nil
Population covered	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	Nil
(b) Water Supply to villages	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...

(E) Construction of New latrins
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(F) B. M. C. (World Bank Aided)
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(G) Training Persons Trained	...	6000	1100	1300	1300	1550
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Rural Water Supply Schemes

No. of Villages	...	8855	1356	1400	1400	1463
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1.64 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 Shelter Project (BUDP-I) with World Bank assistance, dwelling units under the MHADA programme, the extension of village gaothans and construction of huts for rural landless labourers. It is further proposed to take up the Maharashtra Urban Development Project (MUDP-I) at an estimated cost of Rs. 414 crores in 12 cities with World Bank assistance. MHADA has however, 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, Annual Plans 1992-93, 1993-94 and outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 under this sector is indicated in the following table.—

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sector/Sub-sector (1)	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay (2)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure (3)	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay (6)
			Approved Outlay (4)	Anticipated Expenditure (5)	
<i>Housing—</i>					
(a) Urban Housing	... 17980.00	5244.80	6259.68	5959.14	2479.77
(b) Rural Housing	... 3451.15	90.21	215.76	172.01	201.17
(c) Other Housing	... 9166.85	1092.46	1222.61	968.49	863.62
Total	... 30598.00	6427.47	7698.05	7099.64	3544.56

The physical target for VIIIth Plan, achievement during Annual Plan 1992-93, target and anticipated achievement for Annual Plan 1993-94 and proposed target for Annual Plan 1994-95 under this sector is indicated in the following table :—

Sector/Sub-sector (1)	Unit (2)	Target VIIIth Plan 1992-97 (3)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Achievement (4)	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Target (7)
				Target (5)	Anticipated Achievement (6)	
1. Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme	Dwelling Units	65000	10675	3500	3500	2000
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme	Dwelling Units	39000	13672	12000	12000	8000
3. Middle Income and High Income Group Housing Scheme	Dwelling Units	19500	...	...	...	3000
Total	...	123500	24347	15500	15500	13,000

Sector/Sub-sector	Unit	Target VIIIth Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93 Achievement	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Target
				Target	Anticipated Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4. Land Aquisition and Development Scheme	Ha.	1200	...	200	100	100
5. Shelter Project BUDP-I	Servics Sites	20000	22713	25000	...	...
	Dev. SUP.	25000	10943	3000	...	...
6. Extension of village Gaothans	Villages	2000	436	500	500	390

1.65 Urban Development

Maharashtra is the most urbanised State in the country with over 39 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 infrastructurl 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 Infrastrucure 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.25 crore has been provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for this programme and Rs.12 crore has been Provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95. 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. Basic amenities such as drinking water, drainage system, street lighting etc. would be provided under this programme. While Rs. 8.00 crore was provided in 1993-94 for this programme, it has been Provided Rs.5.44 crore for Annual Plan 1994-95

The Urban Development Department has also proposed a new scheme for the conservation of old, historical and important buildings for which Rs.25 lakh has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

1.66 Slum Improvement

The problem of the proliferation of slums is a growing one, most severely felt in the city of Bombay. Under the Slum Improvement Programme of the State Government 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 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.23.73 crore is provided for this programme. With these outlays it is expected to cover 4.00 lakh slum dwellers in the State in 1994-95.

The VIII Plan outlay, expenditure in the Annual Plan 1992-93 the outlay for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and the anticipated expenditure for 1993-94 and outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 along with some related targets are indicated below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sector	VIIIth Plan	Actual	Approved	Anticipated	Approved
	Approved	Expenditure	Outlay for	Expenditure	Outlay for
	Outlay	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan
	1992-97	1992-93	1993-94	1993-94	1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Urban Development	... 33261.00	6450.19	7913.00	5818.31	9300.00
2. Slum Improvement	... 6314.00	901.10	974.00	974.00	2372.52
Total	... 39575.00	7351.29	8887.00	6792.31	11672.52

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sector	Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated	Target
	VIIIth	Annual	Annual	Achievement	Annual
	Plan	Plan	Plan	Annual Plan	Plan
	1992-97	1992-93	1993-94	1993-94	1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Urban Development—

(a) Master plans prepared	... 50	...	...	...	...
(b) Regional Plans	... 5	...	...	...	...
Slum Improvement	... 12.63	2.38	1.95	2.00	4.00

(Persons benefitted in lakhs)

1.67 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 -Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal has been set up for improving the economic status of needy women particularly those in economic distress. This organisation also receives Central assistance from the Government of India. Among the important schemes implemented by the Social 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 women's welfare. The State lays 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 other child welfare programmes.

A new Department viz. Women and Child Welfare Department has been created from June 1993 for Welfare of Women and Children with a view to ensuring their speedy and effective Development.

The VIII Plan outlay, expenditure for Annual Plan 1992-93 and outlay, anticipated expenditure for 1993-94, and outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 alongwith the related targets and achievements are indicated below.—

Sector/Sub-sector (1)	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay (2)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure (3)	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95
			Approved Outlay (4)	Anticipated Expenditure (5)	Approved Outlay (6)
1. Social Welfare—					
Social Welfare Department	601.15	84.78	163.46	164.31	191.76
Mahila and Balkalyan Department	855.85	86.23	243.28	109.01	224.99
Home Department	145.00	NIL	78.00	78.00	73.00
General Administration Dept.	55.00	NIL	12.00	...	11.00
Total	1657.00	170.01	496.74	351.32	500.75

Sector (1)	Unit (2)	Target VIIIth Plan 1992-97 (3)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Achievement (4)	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Target proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95 (7)
				Target (5)	Anticipated Achievement (6)	
S.W.D.						
1. Councelling Cells	...	33	...	...	...	...
2. Margin money for P. H. opening of small Industries	No. of benefi- sharies	1500	580	509	509	506
3. G.I.A. to Vol. Instt. to P. H.	No. of Instt.	60	63	64	64	64
4. Observation Homes	No. of Instt.	6	...	5	5	5
5. G. I. A. to Home for Aged and infirm	No. of Instt.	10	19	23	23	23

1.68 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, Neo-Buddhists, VJ & NTs. The main schemes under the State's backward class welfare programme are 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 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 the Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation, Lok Shahir Anna Bhau Sathe Development Corporation and the Vasantrao 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 today 406 Ashram Shalas run by the State Government. Besides this, there are 562 Ashram Schools run by several voluntary agencies. VIII Plan outlay, expenditure 1992-93 and outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1993-94, and outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 alongwith the related targets and achievements are indicated below.—

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Sector/Sub-sector (1)		VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay (2)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure (3)	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay (6)
				Approved Outlay (4)	Anticipated Expenditure (5)	
1. Welfare of Backward Classes—						
T.D.D.	...	8255.00	2655.75	2000.00	2000.00	3370.46
SWD	...	6492.00	1099.61	1706.22	1493.46	1704.75
	Total	14747.00	3755.36	3706.22	3493.46	5075.21

Sector/Sub-sector (1)	Unit	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Target (2)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Achievement (3)	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Target (6)
				Target (4)	Anticipated Achievement (5)	
(1) TDD						
1. Ashram Schools Government	...	100	7	25	25	20
2. Grant of Tuition fees	No. of students	28756	3440	1728	1728	1701
3. Installation of Electric Motor Pumps	No. of benefi- ciaries	3300	695	740	740	1968
4. Supply of Oil Engine	...	375	185	370	370	508
(2) SWD						
1. Residential Public School	...	5	...	5	5	6
2. Ashram Shalas run by Vol. Agencies.	...	331	50	109	109	59
3. Grant of Tuition fees	No. of students	2,40,000	68,793	74,293	74,293	74,293
4. Award of Scholarships to B.C. students studying in High School	No. of students	1,09,000	16,960	33,000	33,000	33,000
5. F. A. to Co-operative Housing Society	No. of Societies	6,666	768	1,270	1,270	1,416

1.69 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 provide 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 139 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. The outlay in the VIII Plan, expenditure for Annual Plan 1992-93, outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1993-94 and approved outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 with related targets for the Nutrition Programme are indicated below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-sector (1)	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay (2)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure (3)	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay (6)	
			Approved Outlay (4)	Anticipated Expenditure (5)		
Nutrition						
Mahila & Balkalyan Deptt.	...	5460.00	149.79	639.25	511.40	995.66
	...	199.00	...	30.94	...	4.34
Total	...	5659.00	149.79	670.69	511.40	1000.00

Sector (1)	Target VIIIth five year Plan 1992-97 (2)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Achievement (3)	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Target proposed for Annual Plan 1994-95 (6)
			Target (4)	Anticipated Achievement (5)	
Mahila and Balkalyan Department—					
(1) School Feeding Programme (No. of Beneficiaries)	1,79,60,000	1,73,000	1,73,000	1,73,000	1,0,000
(2) I,C,D.S. Scheme (No. of Projects)	...	130	9	9	70
(3) I,C,D.S. Scheme (Including Special Nutrition Programme)					
(a) No. of Projects	...	13	...	4	4
(b) No. of beneficiaries	1,30,000	...	40,000	40,000	40,000

1.70 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 three high power and 40 low power T.V. Transmitters in Maharashtra which serve about 70 per cent of the population.

The Eight Plan outlay, expenditure in the Annual Plan 1992-93, outlay and Anticipated Expenditure for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 alongwith targets is as follows:—

						(Rs. in lakhs)
Sector (1)	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Outlay (2)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure (3)	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay (6)	
			Outlay (4)	Anticipated Expenditure (5)		
Information and Publicity						
Dir. of Publicity	...	452.80	48.70	81.15	52.70	42.44
Directorate of Rural Broadcasting	...	470.20	61.24	67.85	66.50	32.56
Total	...	923.00	109.94	149.00	119.20	75.00

Sector (1)	Target VIIIth Plan 1992-97 (2)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Achievement (3)	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Proposed Target Annual Plan 1994-95 (6)	
			Target (4)	Anticipated Achievement (5)		
Community T.V. Services— T.V.Sets (Nos.)	...	3100	665	400	400	180

1.71 Strengthening of Planning machinery

The programme comprises the strengthening of the district planning machinery so as to make it more effective and conducting evaluation studies of various Government Programmes in order to get a proper feedback in implementation of plan schemes. These evaluation studies have so far been conducted by the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics and from the year 1991-92 private agencies have also been assigned similar evaluations. An outlay of Rs.10 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94 and six evaluation studies have been assigned to the private agencies so far.

The Planning Commission has agreed in principle to grant 50% Central assistance to the State during the period of Eighth Plan for continuation of the staff already created during the Annual Plan 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 27.00 lakhs has been approved for 1994-95 for this purpose.

The total outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs has been approved for machinery for Statutory Development Boards, evaluation studies, continuance of posts etc. in the year 1994-95.

1.72 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 a view to reorient 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 of the Administrators involved in the implementation of development programmes are the focus areas of the training undertaken by YASHADA. The financial progress of the Institute is indicated below:—

						(Rs. in lakhs)
Sector (1)	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay (2)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure (3)	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay (6)	
			Approved Outlay (4)	Anticipated Expenditure (5)		
Yeshwantrao Chavan Academy	GAD	273.00	...	28.00	22.40	26.00
Development Administration	RDD*	160.00	36.65	30.00	77.08	42.90
Total	...	433.00	36.65	58.00	99.48	68.90

* Under Community Development Sector.

For on-going construction work and training programme (including SIRD) of the Institute, an outlay of Rs.68.90 lakhs has been approved during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

1.73 General Services

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 main activities under this sector are—

- (i) Construction of Administrative Buildings of various departments,
- (ii) Construction of buildings of prison, RTO, Courts and Labour departments,
- (iii) Construction of Head-quarters at newly created districts/talukas.

The following table indicates the outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan, the actual expenditure 1992-93, approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1993-94 and the approved outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Sector/Sub-sector	(Rs. in lakhs)				
	VIIIth	Annual Plan	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan
	Five Year	1992-93	Outlay	Anticipated	1994-95
	Plan	Actual		Expenditure	Approved
(1)	1992-97	Expenditure		Expenditure	Outlay
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
General Services—					
Administrative Buildings	... 20136.00	2519.58	4104.00	3993.96	4155.13

1.74 Environment

The protection of the Environment is a basic requirement for sustainable growth. Development activities have to be so planned that there is a continuous renewal of natural resources, even if these are disturbed in the process of development. Ecological damage would have to be minimized and plant and animal species 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, assessing the level of pollution in river systems, other water bodies, air pollution etc. Besides this, the Central Government's legislations also help in enabling the States to protect the environment such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and the Air Pollution, (Control and Prevention) Act 1981 and the Hazardous 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. 45.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

1.75 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.

The evaluation study of the programme has already been undertaken. The details of provision made during VIIIth Five Year Plan as well as expenditure incurred in 1992-93, outlay and anticipated expenditure in 1993-94 and Approved outlay for 1994-95 are indicated below :—

Sector/Sub-sector	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay	
			Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Wardha Plan	...	1456.00	95.35	160.00	128.00	120.00

1.76 Local Development Programme

In addition to the provisions made for the regular District Level Plans, an amount of Rs. 11530.00 lakhs has been kept at the disposal of the DPDCs for taking up small works under the 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 1992-93, outlay and anticipated expenditure in 1993-94 and approved outlay for 1994-95 and also of physical target and achievements are as follows :—

Sector/Sub-sector	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay	
			Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Local Development Programme	...	31132.00	8161.29 (660.00) TSP	11530.00 (880.00) TSP	9800.00 (748.00) TSP	11530.00 (880.00) TSP

Sector/Sub-sector	Plan	Target VIIIth 1992-93 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93 Target Achievement	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Target
		(2)	(3)	Anticipated	Proposed Achievement	(6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Local Development Programme	No. of Works	35000 Works	7000 Works	7000 Works	7000 works	8250 Works (inclusive of works un- der TSP)

1.77 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 new 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 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 1992-93, outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1993-94 and outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 is indicated below :—

Sector/Sub-sector (1)	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay (2)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure (3)	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 approved Outlay (6)
			Approved Outlay (4)	Anticipated Expenditure (5)	
1. Tourism MTDC Share Capital ...	1001.00	19.63	110.00	110.00	100.00
2. Dir.of Tourism GIA ...	4991.00	277.67	348.00	256.40	334.90
3. Other Schemes. ...	...	...	...	...	17.10
4. Creation of facility ...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Forest Tourism ...	455.00	13.96	50.00	12.50	64.85
Total ...	6447.00	311.26	508.00	378.90	516.85

New Tourism policy of Maharashtra State.

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

- (1) bring about planned tourism growth with the help of experts and local participation.
- (2) disseminate information on tourist attractions and provide visitors with an enticing 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 recreation 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,

मान्य नियत व्यय APPROVED OUTLAY

वार्षिक योजना

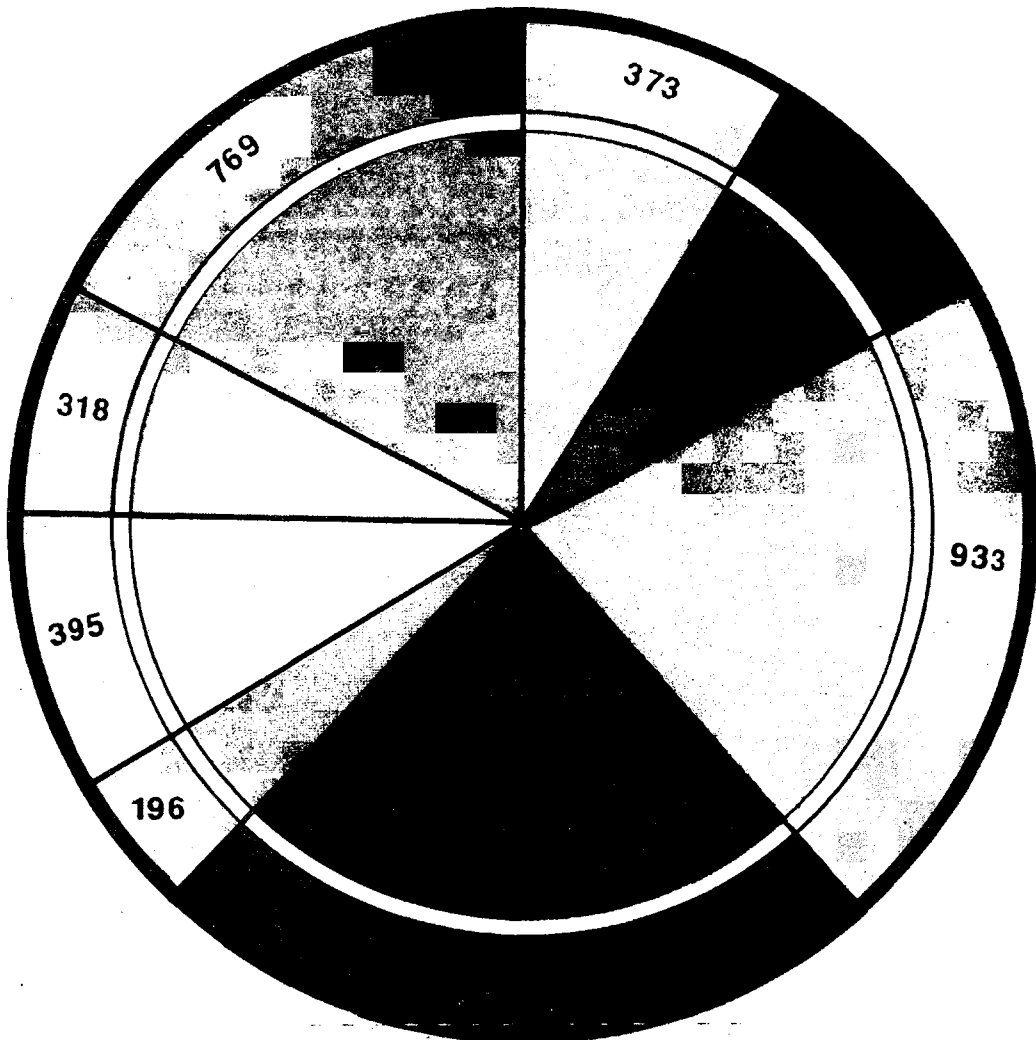
ANNUAL PLAN

महाराष्ट्र राज्य MAHARASHTRA STATE

कृषि 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
वहातूक व दळणवळण	□	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
पाणी पुरवठा	■	WATER SUPPLY
इतर	■	OTHERS

1994-95

आकडे कोटी रूपये
FIGURES IN
CRORE RS.



ANNUAL PLAN, 1994-95

वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५

A-ABSTRACT STATEMENTS/अ-गोषबारा विवरणपत्र

(STATEMENT GN-1)

(Rs. in lakhs)

वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५ महाराष्ट्र राज्य मान्य व्यय व

Head/Sub-Head of Development and Name of Department क्षेत्र/उपक्षेत्र आणि विभागाचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Seventh Five Year Plan Actual Expenditure (1985-90) सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1990-92) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Eight Five Year Plan, 1992-97 Approved Outlay आठवीपंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७ मान्य नियतव्यय
1	2	3	4	5
A-Economic Services				
I. Agriculture and Allied Services				
1. (a) Crop Husbandry A. & A. D. F.	101 210 001	1,27,54.99	36,37.90	1,36,50.00
2. (b) Horticulture A. & A. D. F.	240 100	15,02.49	6,59.52	24,28.00
3. Soil and Water Conservation				
A. & A. D.F.	240 200	76,78.30	19,77.45	4,49.00
R. D. & W. C. D.	....	....	....	17,751.00
R. & F. D.	....	92.41	15.16	97.00
I. D.	....	24,08.41	16,69.48	29,14.00
Sub Total—3, Soil and Water Conservation	....	1,01,79.12	31,62.09	2,12,11.00
4. Animal Husbandry				
A. & A. D. F.	240 300	42,78.73	9,03.20	53,42.00
5. Dairy Development A. & A. D. F.	240 400	35,10.45	8,86.26	75,56.00
6. Fisheries A. & A. D. F.	240 500	17,83.40	9,33.77	29,14.00
7. Forest and Wild Life (a) Forest R. & F. D. (F)	†240 600	62,52.39	33,01.48	4,05,09.00
8. (b) Social Forestry R. D. & W. C. D.	†240 600	65,27.77	25,79.50	97,12.00

विवरणपत्र जोएन-१

PLAN, 1994-95

Statement showing sub-sectorwise outlay and expenditure

खर्च इत्यादींचा उपशीर्षवार गोवारा दक्षिणारे विवरणपत्र

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३ Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना १९९३-९४		Annual Plan, 1994-95		विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
	Approved Outlay मान्य नियतव्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Approved Outlay मान्य नियतव्यय	Of which Capital Content भांडवली भाग	
6	7	8	9	10	१
21,27.87	29,86.00	23,45.79	48,45.94	94.20	अ. आर्थिक सेवा एक. कृषि व संलग्न सेवा--
4,45.44	4,87.00	3,89.60	9,65.45	1,50.00	१. (अ) पीक संवर्धन कृ.व पदम
.....	26.20	.....	.....	.....	२. (ब) फळोद्यान. कृ.व पदम
89,48.41	81,69.80	66,06.44	80,28.00	80,18.00	३. मृद व जल-संधारण कृ.व स.वि.
22.00	22.00	22.00	43.95	7.39	ग्रा. वि. व जल स. वि.
4,56.19	6,00.00	5,26.60	5,35.00	5,35.00	म.व.व.वि. पा.वि.
94,26.60	88,18.00	71,55.04	86,06.95	85,60.39	उप-वर्ग ३- मृद व जलसंधारण
4,42.97	8,14.00	6,51.20	10,79.63	1,37.98	४. पशुसंवर्धन. कृ.व पदम
2,03.54	3,58.00	3,15.99	3,60.64	2,47.38	५. दुग्धशाला विकास. कृ.व पदम
5,04.49	7,11.71	6,21.60	8,32.87	4,67.71	६. मत्स्यव्यवसाय. कृ.व पदम
16,49.63	54,82.00	43,97.64	87,79.00	49,80.35	७. वने व वन्यजीवसं (अ) वने. म.व.व.वि.
11,62.43	23,32.00	18,50.71	23,31.00	1,15.00	८. (ब) सामाजिक वनोकरण म.व.व.वि.

* Includes Rs. 371.00 lakhs for Maharashtra Forestry Project

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development and Name of Department क्षेत्र/उपक्षेत्र आणि विभागाचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Seventh Five Year Plan Actual Expenditure (1985-90) सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1990-92) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजनास १९९०-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Eight Five Year Plan, 1992-97 Approved Outlay आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७ माध्य नियतव्यय
1	2	3	4	5
9. Food Storage and Ware housing C. & T. D.	2408 00	2,22.17	34.71	1,12.00
10. Agricultural Research and Education Institutions. A. & A. D. F.	2415 00	22,53.93	11,79.11	38,85.00
11. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution. C. & T. D.	2416 00	14,90.45	11,48.10	18,20.00
12. Co-operation C. & T. D.	2425 00	1,06,82.88	92,34.44	2,58,83.00
Total—1-Agriculture and Allied Services (1 to 12).	1010 000 00	6,14,38.77	2,74,60.08	13,50,22.00
II. Rural Development				
Special Programme for Rural Development—				
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). R. D. D. (R. D. D.)	1022 501 00 2501 01	1,19,18.02	64,58.13	1,67,06.00
2. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP). R. D. D. (W. C. D.)	2501 02	32,91.92	13,86.79	36,40.00
3. Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP). I. E. & L. D.	2501 04	1,49.29	87.50	2,73.00
4. Share Capital to Regional Rural Deve- lopment Bank. P. D. (IF)	1022 50 500	45.00	26.25	51.00
5. Rural Employment— (A) Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (NREP). R. D. D.	2505 01	1,28,35.78	74,66.00	1,98,38.00
6. (B) Employment Guarantee Scheme (E.G.S.) P. D.	2505 60	12,88,37.00	5,43,54.00	12,99,56.00

Annual Plan, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३		Annual Plan, 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना १९९३-९४		Annual Plan, 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५		विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Approved Outlay मान्य नियतव्यय	Of which Capital Content भाग भांडवल	१	
6	7	8	9	10		
12.50	0.40	....	1,00.35	99.75	१. गोदामे व बखार स.व.व.उ.वि.
4,70.95	7,97.00	7,97.00	7,10.80	3,26.25	१०. कृषि संशोधन आणि शिक्षण कृ.व.पट्टम	
6,60.00	6,50.00	6,50.00	6,50.00	6,50.00	११. कृषि वित्तीय संस्थात गुंतवणूक स.व.व.ऊ.वि.	
22,46.57	1,08,94.81	76,85.28	80,24.25	59,58.83	१२. सडकार स.व.व.ऊ.वि.	
1,93,52.99	3,43,30.92	2,68,59.85	3,72,86.88	2,17,87.84	एकूण—एक—कृषि व सल्लम सेवा—(१ ते १२)	
					दोन. ग्रामीण विकास—	
30,48.24	33,83.07	33,83.07	46,00.00	....	ग्रामीण विकासाकरिता विशेष कार्यक्रम
7,01.35	7,49.50	10,85.25	12,02.31	....	१. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम. ग्रा.वि.वि.
60.00	1,00.00	80.00	1,10.00	91.00	२. अक्षर्येण प्रबण क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम. ग्रा.वि.वि.	
11.25	7.50	3.75	11.25	....	३. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम उ.ऊ. व का.वि.
37,26.25	40,16.93	52,78.18	80,00.00	....	४. प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँकेसाठी भाग-भांडवल. नि.वि.
4,21,00.00	2,00,00.00	3,10,00.00	2,32,15.21	....	५. ग्रामीण रोजगार— (अ) जवाहर रोजगार योजना ग्रा.वि.वि.
					६. (ब) रोजगार हमी योजना. नि.वि.	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development and name of Department क्षेत्र/उपक्षेत्र आणि विभागाचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Seventh Five Year Plan Expenditure (1985-90) सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plans (1990-92) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९०-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Eight Five Year Plan, 1992-97 Approved Outlay आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७ मान्य नियत व्यय
1	2	3	4	5
7. Land Reforms				
R. & F. D.(Rev.)	1022 50600	3,67.10	1,71.85	1,09.00
8. Community Development ..				
R.D.D.	251500	1,42.33	1,31.04	4,10.00
9. Mahila and Balkalyan Vikas Samitti (M.B.K.D.)	....	....	....	....
Total—II-Rural Development .. (1 to 8)	....	15,75,86.44	7,00,81.56	17,09,83.00
III. Special Area Programmes—				
1. Area Development Scheme in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts. S.W.C.A.S.&T.D.	...	78.74	....	....
2. Wardha Plan (P.D.) ..	....	6,08.28	3,30.00	14,56.00
3. Special Action Plan for Gadchiroli Chandrapur districts and Akkalkua, Dhadgaon and Kinwat Talukas (P.D.)	....	4,67.48	27,37.33	1,36,50.00
4. Special Action Plan for hilly area (P.D.)	....	....	5,24.00	65,50.00
5. Special Programme for Bombay Development. (U.D.D.)	....	63,00.00	....	....
Total—III-Special Area Programme (1 to 5)	....	74,54.50	35,91.33	2,16,56.00

VII

बिबरणपत्र जीएन-१---बालू

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३	Annual Plan, 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना १९९३-९४		Annual Plan, 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५		विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
	Actual Expe. Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Approved Outlay मान्य नियतव्यय		Of which Capital Content भांडवली भाग
6	7	8	9	10	१
45.38	55.00	44.00	44.12		७. भू-सुधारणा. म. ब. व.वि.(अ)
70.15	1,00.00	1,33.16	1,23.30	....	८. सामुहिक विकास व पंचायत प्रा.वि.वि.
....	2,90.00	2,32.00	6,53.07	....	९. सहिला व बाल कल्याण विकास समितीप्रा. वि. जल सधारण
4,97,62.62	2,87,02.00	4,17,39.41	3,79,59.26	91.00	एकूण—दोन—ग्रामविकास (१ ते ८)
....	....	....	....	....	तीन—विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम १. रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यातील क्षेत्रविकास योजना. स.क.सा.का.व.प.वि.
95.35	1,60.00	1,28.00	1,20.00	....	२. बर्षा योजना
20,34.21	28,00.00	22,40.00	26,00.00	26,00.00	३. गडचिरोली व चंद्रपूर जिल्हा, धक्कल- कुवा, धडगाव व कितवट तालुका या निवडक क्षेत्रांसाठी विशेष कृती योजना
11,12.86	34,32.00	29,88.80	18,83.00	18,83.00	४. डोंगरी विभागाच्या विकासासाठी विशेष कृती योजना.
55,00.00	25,00.00	20,00.00	....	....	५. मुंबईच्या विकासासाठी विशेष कार्यक्रम.
87,42.42	88,92.00	73,56.80	46,03.00	44,83.00	एकूण—तीन—विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम (१ ते ५)

VIII

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head Sub-Head of Development and Name of Department क्षेत्र/उपक्षेत्र आणि विभागाचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Sevcnth Five Year Plan Actual Expenditure (1985-90) सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९३ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1990-92) Actual Expenditure वाषिक योजना, १९९०-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Eight Five Year Plan, 1992-97 Approved Outlay आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७ नियत व्यय
1	2	3	4	5
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control—				
1. Major and Medium Projects I.D. ..	1042 701 00	14,97,57.17	6,34,36.57	23,00,10.00
2. Rehabilitation R. & F.D.	1042 701 00	51,76.62	23,80.43	72,99.00
3. Loans to Project affected persons .. R. & F.D.	1042 701 00	12,52.94	6,11.01	18,45.00
4. Special Establishment for Land acquisition. R. & F.D.	1042 701 00			
5. Land acquisition R. & F.D.	1042 701 00			
Total— IV-Sub total— Major and Medium Project. (1 to 5).	1040 000 00	15,16,86.73	6,64,28.01	23,91,54.00
2. Minor Irrigation A. & C.D.	2702 00	....	11.29	1,00.00
R.D.D. .. ..	....	1,40,15.35	78,50.72	2,26,21.00
I.D. .. ..	....	2,60,50.36	1,48,07.95	3,84,96.00
Sub-Total—Minor Irrigation ..	2702 00	4,00,65.71	2,26,70.06	6,12,17.00
3. Command Area Development Programme. I.D.	2705 00	2,45,77.30	83,09.89	2,94,79.00
4. Ayacut Development A. & C.D.	2705 00	30,25.59	5,94.00	28,14.00
5. Flood Control Projects I.D.	2711 00	97.64	60.00	1,46.00
Sub-Total—C, ADA, Ayacut and Flood Control (3 to 5).	....	2,77,00.53	89,63.89	3,24,39.00
Total—IV-Irrigation and Flood Control	1040 000 00	22,39,52.97	9,80.61.96	33,29,10.00

Annual Plan, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९३ Actual Expe. Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना, १९९३-९४		Annual Plan, 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५		(रुपये लाखोंत)
	Approved Outlay मान्य नियतव्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Approved Outlay मान्य नियतव्यय	Of which Capital Content भांडवली भाग		विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
6	7	8	9	10	१
4,45,61.77	5,53,36.00	5,54,40.48	6,00,90.60	5,86,10.60	चार-पाटबंधारे व पूर नियंत्रण—
10,39.23	11,35.00	10,08.00	13,11.60	13,11.60	(१) मोठे व मध्यम प्रकल्प पा.वि.
1,36.00	3,52.00	1,81.60	4,06.80	4,06.80	(२) पुनर्वसन म.व.व.वि.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(३) प्रकल्पग्रस्तांसाठी कर्जे म.व.व.वि.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(४) भूसंपादनासाठी विशेष आस्थापना म.व.व.वि.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(५) भूसंपादन म.व.व.वि.
4,57,37.00	5,68,23.00	5,66,30.08	6,18,09.00	6,03,29.00	.. एकूण—चार-मोठे व मध्यम प्रकल्प (१ ते ५)
22.00	17.50	17.50	7.00	7.00	२. लघु पाटबंधारे— (१) सहकार विभाग
75,81.91	89,00.00	84,59.03	97,83.00	97,64.16	(२) ग्रामविकास विभाग
1,27,94.53	1,13,23.68	1,24,50.94	1,28,54.28	1,26,30.28	(३) पाटबंधारे विभाग
2,03,98.44	2,02,41.18	2,09,27.47	2,26,44.28	2,24,01.44	.. उप-बेरीज—२-लघु पाटबंधारे
40,00.00	72,00.00	62,28.00	83,19.37	53,25.00	३. जलप्रदाय क्षेत्रविकास— पा.वि.
3,30.00	4,58.84	4,58.84	4,78.39	4,78.39	(४) आयकट विकास व.व.स.वि.
31.00	76.98	61.58	53.02	.....	(५) पूर नियंत्रण प्रकल्प पा.वि.
43,61.00	77,35.82	67,48.42	88,50.78	58,03.39	.. उप-बेरीज—जलप्रदाय, क्षेत्र विकास, आयकट व पूर नियंत्रण (३ ते ५).
7,04,96.44	8,48,00.00	8,43,05.97	9,33,04.06	8,85,33.83	.. 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	Seventh Five Year Plan Actual Expenditure (1985-90) सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1990-92) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९०-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Eight Five Year Plan, 1992-97 Approved Outlay आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७ मान्य नियत व्यय
1	2	3	4	5
V. Power Development—				
1. Hydro Project				
I. D.	1052 801 00	2,82,98.77	1,68,07.38	11,14,71.00
R. & F. D.	....	7,10.86	1,99.63	8,49.00
2. Sardar Sarovar Project—				
(a) I.D. .. .. .	....	....	....	....
(b) Public Health .. .. .	....	....	....	....
(c) R. & F.D. (F) .. .. .	....	....	....	10,00.00
(d) R. & F.D. (Agriculautral)	....	....	....	....
(e) Environment .. .. .	....	....	....	....
(f) A.D.F. (Fish) .. .. .	....	....	....	....
(g) R. & F.D. (Affares) .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Total—Sardar Sarovar .. .. .	....	....	....	10,00.00
3. Thermal Project				
I. E. & L. D.	1052 801 00	25,42,27.07	13,25,00.90	34,39,44.00
4. Non-conventional Sources of Energy I. E. & L. D.	2810 00	3,02.00	1,85.00	7,34.00
Total—V-Power Development	1050 000 00	28,35,38.70	14,96,92.91	45,79,98.00
VI. Industry and Minerals				
(1) Village and Small Scale Industries				
I.E.&L.D.(Ind.)	1062 851 00	55,62.04	68,47.74	1,78,41.00
E. & B.D.		93.61	28.52	1,36.00
Textile Department		28,98.63	22,92.44	43,68.00
Co-operation Department		240.67	1,06.80	2,33.00
Sub-Total 1 Village and Small Scale Industries.	....	87,94.95	92,75.50	2,25,78.00
(2) Medium and Large Scale Industries I. E. & L.D.				
.€ & T. D.(Textile Department)	2852 00	2,46,91.32	72,03.11	2,20,53.00
€ & T. D.(Co-operation Departmen)t	....	69,77.52	54,40.77	3,39,66.00
S. W. C. A. S. & T. D.		2,24.58	1.50	1,00.00
S. W. C. A. S. & T. D.		2,44.00	59.12	4,55.00
Sub-Total 2 Medium and Large Scale Industries.		3,21,37.42	1,27,04.50	2,65,74.00

Annual Plan 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३ Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना १९९३-९४		Annual Plan, 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५		विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष
	Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Content भांडवली भाग	
6	7	8	9	10	१
1,36,28.32	2,40,00.00	2,32,33.63	2,67,75.47	2,64,75.47	पाच-विद्युत विकास— १. जल विद्युत प्रकल्प पा. वि.
1,15.07	80.00	64.00	90.57	90.57	(अ) म.व.व.वि. (महसूल)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	२. सरदार सरोवर प्रकल्प (अ) पा.वि.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(ब) सार्वजनिक आरोग्य
.....	2,00.00	1,60.00	1,22.00	1,22.00	(क) म.व.व.वि. (वने)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(ख) म.स.व.वि. (कृषि)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(ग) पर्यावरण
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(एफ) कृ. व पंच (मत्स्य)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(जी) म.व.व.वि. (वनिकरण)
.....	2,00.00	1,60.00	1,22.00	1,22.00	.. एकूण—सरदार सरोवर
6,92,80.46	6,45,31.00	6,45,31.00	7,64,03.39	7,64,03.39	३. औष्णिक प्रकल्प उ.ऊ.व.का.वि.
2,37.50	2,25.00	1,80.00	2,36.75	1,72.00	४. ऊर्जाधी अपारंपारिक साधने उ.ऊ.व.का.वि.
8,32,61.35	8,90,36.00	8,81,68.63	10,36,28.18	10,32,63.43	.. एकूण—पाच-विद्युत विकास
24,67.78	23,69.00	18,70.40	73,42.85	71,70.91	सहा—उद्योग व खनिजे— (१) ग्रामीण व लघु उद्योग उ.ऊ.व.का.वि.
13.98	28.95	23.16	58.91	.....	धि.व.से.वि.
6,79.69	6,51.99	5,21.59	7,77.00	2,86.50	स.व.व.ऊ.वि.
58.42	46.00	36.00	1,08.94	1,07.08	स.वि.
32,19.82	30,94.94	24,51.15	82,87.70	75,64.49	.. उप-बेरीज—(१) ग्रामीण लघु उद्योग
25,47.83	28,84.00	23,70.00	46,77.10	46,77.10	(२) मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग उ.ऊ.व.का.वि.
41,33.30	88,48.01	70,78.41	63,00.00	62,29.99	स.व.व.ऊ.वि.
.....	2.00	1.60	1.01	1.01	स.व. व ऊ.वि.
62.54	80.00	64.00	70.00	70.00	स.स.सा.का.की.प.वि.
67,43.67	1,18,14.01	95,14.01	1,10,48.11	1,09,78.10	.. उप बेरीज—(२) मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development and Name of Department शेख/उपशेख आणि विभागाचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 Actual Expenditure सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1990-92 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Eight Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७ मान्य नियत व्यय
1	2	3	4	5
(3) Infrastructural facilities for central public sector undertaking.				
I. E. & L. D.	2852 00	7,95.55	2,33.80	18,20.00
(4) Mineral and Metallurgical Industries				
I. E. & L. D.	2853 02	2,97.63	83.86	4,74.00
Total—VI—Industry & Minerals (1 to 4) ..	1060 000 00	4,20,25.55	2,22,97.66	8,14,46.00
VII—Transport				
1. Ports and Light Houses	1073 051 00	5,23.73	2,23.56	29,14.00
H. D.				
2. Civil Aviation	3053 00	3,04.67	1,72.87	8,25.00
G. A. D.				
3. Roads and Bridges	3054 00	3,50,27.00	2,04,90.78	6,29,08.00
P. W. D.				
R. & F. D. .. .. .	....	12.50	....	....
4. Road Transport (i) (M.S.R.T.C.)	3055 00	1,92,10.00	1,71,43.00	6,86,61.00
H. D.				
(ii) Motor Vehicle	3055 00	20.50	12.63	2,91.00
H.D.				
5. Inland Water Transport	3056 00	86.33	36.93	1,56.00
H. D.				
6. Urban Transport .. .. .	....	33,82.00	31,56.00	3,36,88.00
U. D.				
7. State's Participation in Railway Projects H. D	3075 00	10.00	44,00.00	44,80.00
Total-VII—Transport (1 to 7) ..	1070 000 00	5,85,76.73	4,56,35.77	17,39,23.00
VIII—Communication				
IX—Science Technology and Environment				
1. Science and Technology	1093 400 00	87.50	55.36	2,28.00
G. A. D.				
2. Remote Sensing Application Centre.. .. .	3425 00	67.88	95.00	3,40.00
P. D.				
3. Water Pollution Control	3425 00	1,44.66	74.19	2,43.00
ENV				
Total—IX—Science Technology and Environment (1 to 4).	1090 000 00	3,00.04	2,38.49	8,11.00

XIII

विवरणपत्र जीएन-१-बालू

(रुपय लाखात)

Annual Plan, वाषिक योजना, १९९२-९३	Annual Plan 1993-94 वाषिक योजना, १९९२-९३		Annual Plan, 1994-95 वाषिक योजना, १९९४-९५		विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष आणि विभागाचे नाव
	Actual Expenditure वाषिक योजना, १९९२-९३ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च 6	Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय 7	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च 8	Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय 9		Of which Capital Content भांडवली भाग 10
2,27.12	3,00.00	2,40.00	2,00.00	2,00.00	(३) केंद्रीय/खाजगी उद्योग क्षेत्र उपक्रमाकरिता मूलभूत सुखसोयी. उ.ऊ.व.का.वि.
40.00	60.00	48.00	60.00	60.00	(४) खनिज व धातुविषयक उद्योग उ.ऊ.व.का.वि.
1,02,30a61	1,52,68.95	1,22,53.16	1,95,95.81	1,88,02.59	एकूण—महा-उद्योग व खनिजे (१ ते ४)
84.40	2,46.50	1,97.20	2,28.26	2,28.26	सात-वाहतूक— १. बंदरे व दीपगृहे गू.वि.
60.91	3,10.00	248.00	1,50.00	1,50.00	२. नागरी विमान वाहतूक सा.प्र.वि.
1,18,83.93	1,52,92.00	1,36,73.60	2,27,95.11	2,27,95.11	३. रस्ते व पूल सा.बां.वि.
....	
83,54.00	1,46,07.00	1,45,87.00	1,34,66.00	1,20,09.00	४. रस्ते वाहतूक (१) (म.रा.मा. परिवहन मंडळ) गू.वि.
13.91	12.00	9.60	2,00.00	1,17.00	(२) मोटार वाहतूक गू.वि.
21.35	34.31	14.13	51.44	51.44	५. भू-अंतर्गत जल वाहतूक गू.वि.
13,27.50	24,41.00	19,52.80	26,00.00	35,95.00	६. नागरी वाहतूक न.वि.
22,80.00	22,00.00	66,00.00	....	....	७. रेल्वे प्रकल्पान राज्याचा सहभाग गू.वि.
2,40,26.00	3,51,42.81	3,72,82.33	3,94,90.81	3,89,45.81	एकूण—सात-वाहतूक (१ ते ७)
....	....	....	....	....	आठ-दळणवळण
18.90	50.00	40.00	50.00	....	नऊ-वैज्ञानिक सेवा व संशोधन— १. विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान सा. प्र. वि.
28.15	40.00	32.00	40.00	....	२. रिमोट सेंसिंग ॲप्लिकेशन सेंटर नि.वि.
....	60.00	32.80	45.00	....	३. जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण पा.वि.
47.05	1,50.00	1,04.80	1,35.00	....	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	Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 Actual Expenditure सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan 1990-92 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९०-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Eight Five Year Plan, 1992-97 Approved Outlay आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७ मान्य नियत व्यय
1	2	3	4	5
<i>X-General Economic Services—</i>				
1. Statistics P.D.	1103 45 00	83.03	1.14	2,49.00
2. Planning Machinery P.D.	3451 002	2.09	53.90	2,73.00
3. Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration. G.A.D.	3545 004	1,18.75	2,05.00	2,73.00
4. Installation of computer in Selected District Treasuries. F.D.	3475 00	1,42.92	1,55.58	Non-Plan
5. Prizes to Districts under 20 point programmes. P'D. .. .. .	....	40.57	80.38	2,28.00
6. Local Development Programme P.D. .. .. .	....	2,79,68.95	75,74.18	3,11,32.00
7. Tourism—				
(i) M.T.D.C. H.D.	34 00	3,88.24	2,47.00	10,01.00
(ii) Forest Tourism R. & F.D. .. .. .	....	35.08	15.14	4,55.00
(iii) Director of Tourism H.D. .. .. .	....	3,12.90	5,21.66	49,91.00
(iv) Others Schemes H.D. .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Sub-Total Tourism (i—ii—iii) .. .. .	....	7,36.22	7,83.80	64,47.00
Total—X-General Economic Services (1 to 8)	1100 000 00	2,90,92.53	88,53.98	3,86,02.00
<i>XI-Social & Community Services—</i>				
1. General Education E. & E.D.	2212 202 00	2,76,18.87	1,04,49.82	7,30,07.00
2. Sport and Youtun Services S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	2204 00	9,27.94	5,32.15	21,18.00
3. Art and Culture H. & T.E. & E. Deptt.	2205.02	1,82.54	50.06	5,12.00
S.W.C.A.S. & T.D. .. .. .	....	....	....	....
1. other Culture .. .. .	....	....	....	1,23.00
2. Achology & Musscumes .. .. .	....	....	....	9,93.00
3. Cultural Programme .. .. .	....	2,52.69	68.83	14,31.00
G.A.D. including Marathi Rajy Parishd .. .. .	....	75.00	51.00	1.00
Sub-Total—3 A t and Culture .. .. .	....	5,10.23	1,89.39	24,25.00

Annual Plan, 1992-93 बाषिक योजना १९९२-९३	Annual Plan, 1993-94 बाषिक योजना १९९३-९४		Annual Plan, 1994-95 बाषिक योजना १९९४-९५		विकास शीर्षे/उप शीर्षे आणि विभागाचे नाव
Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Approved Outlay मास्य नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Approved Outlay मास्य नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Content मांडवली भाग	
6	7	8	9	10	1
					दहा-सर्वसाधारण आर्थिक सेवा--
15.15	58.90	46.12	50.00	9.32	(१) सशिक्षी नि.वि.
37.53	70.00	61.53	1,25.00	....	(२) नियोजन यंत्रणा नि.वि.
....	28.00	22.40	26.00	26.00	(३) यशवंतराव चव्हाण प्रशासनिक संस्था सा.प्रा.वि.
....	....	Non-Plan	....	....	(४) काही नियुक्त जिल्हा कोषागारांत संगणक संघ संविणे. नि.वि.
30.60	41.00	32.80	41.00	....	(५) जिल्ह्यांना दोस कलमी कार्यक्रमांतर्गत बसिस बाळप नि.वि.
81,61.29	86,50.00	98,00.00	1,15,30.00	1,15,30.00	(६) स्थानिक विकास कार्यक्रम
					(७) पर्यटन--
19.63	1,10.00	1,10.00	1,00.00	1,00.00	(एक) म.प.वि.म. गृह विभाग
13.96	50.00	12.50	64.85	45.40	(दोन) वन पर्यटन म.व.वि.
2,77.67	3,48.00	2,56.40	3,34.90	....	(तीन) पर्यटन संचालनालय गृह विभाग
....	....	....	....	....	(चार) इतर योजना गृह विभाग
....	....	....	17.10	....
3,11.26	5,08.00	3,78.90	5,16.85	1,45.40	.. उप बेरीज--पर्यटन (एक+दोन+तीन)
85,55.83	93,55.90	1,03,41.75	1,22,88.85	1,17,10.72	एकूण दहा--सर्वसाधारण आर्थिक सेवा (१ ते ६)
					अकरा--सामाजिक आणि सामूहिक सेवा--
83,73.11	80,45.00	64,99.87	1,29,75.00	4,30.89	१. सामान्य शिक्षण शि.व.से.वि.
12,96.98	7,82.00	37,92.25	9,66.00	10.00	२. क्रीडा व युवक सेवा स.क.सा.का.क्री.प.वि.
					कला आणि संस्कृती
22.73	70.00	37.70	70.00	19.06	उ व तं.शि.वृ.से. विभाग
....	....	....	....	....	समाज कल्याण विभाग
6.23	14.50	14.50	14.50	....	(१) इतर संस्कृतीक कार्यक्रम
70.35	1,14.50	1,09.00	1,14.50	96.00	(२) वस्तु संग्रालय व पुरातत्व
58.15	2,20.00	96.26	1,51.00	75.00	(३) सांस्कृतीक कार्यक्रम
0.69	1.00	50.00	61.00	....	सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग
1,58.15	4,20.00	3,07.46	4,11.00	1,90.06	(मराठी राज्य विकास संस्था धरून) .. उप बेरीज--कला व संस्कृती

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development Name of Department क्षेत्र/उपक्षेत्र आणि विभागाचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Seventh Five Year Plan Actual Expenditure (1985-90) सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1990-92) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Eight Five Year Plan, 1992-97 Approved Out ay आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७ मान्य नियतव्यय
1	2	3	4	5
4. Technical Education E. & ED.	2203 00	55,55.65	26,05.92	2,25,18.00
5. Health				
1. Medical Education and Drugs M.E.D.	2210 000 00	23,79.47	15,04.76	1,15,16.00
2. Employees State Insurance Scheme M.E.D.	2222 210 00	43.80	41.73	3,69.00
3. Public Health and Sanitation P.H.D.	2222 210 00	2,57,18.83	99,48.12	4,34,41.00
Total 5—Health (1 to 3) ..	2222 210 00	2,81,42.10	1,14,94.69	5,53,26.00
6. Sewerage and Water Supply ..				
U.D.D.	2232 215 00	6,12,40.93	3,03,10.26	9,71,27.00
R.D.D.	2232 215 00	4,72,20.86	2,47,76.70	6,31,20.00
Total—6—Sewerage and Water Supply ..		10,84,61.79	5,50,86.94	16,02,47.00
7. Housing				
P.W.D.	2232 216 00	31,01.95	15,96.48	72,85.00
H. & S.A.D.		1,25,40.77	76,26.78	1,80,00.00
R. & F.D.(F)		38.84	.....	97.00
R. & F.D.(R)		29,18.68	4,08.02	36,83.85
U.D. .. ..		.....	.....	.....
A. & C.D.(Co-op.)		20,96.01	17,75.00	.....
R.D.D. (Z.P.)		110.66	70.65	.....
A. & C.D.(Agri.)		8.87	2.45	.....
P.D.(HB ADV)		10,35.50	7,70.68	.....
H.D.(Excise)		10.93	.....	20.00
Police Housing		47,26.10	20,30.19	.....
I.E. & L.D. .. ..		.....	.....	81.00
R.D. & W.CD. .. ..		.....	.....	14,31.15
Sub-total—7. Housing ..	2232 21 600	2,65,88.31	1,42,79.65	3,05,98.00

Annual Plan, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३	Annual Plan, 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना १९९३-९४		Annual Plan, 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५		विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Approved Outlay मान्य नियतव्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Content भांडवली भाग	१
6	7	8	9	10	
14,07.46	30,90.00	27,70.50	61,00.00	19,03.00	४ तांत्रिक शिक्षण. उच्च व तंत्र शिक्षण विभाग
24,55.67	38,57.06	39,71.24	29,50.00	10,47.45	५-आरोग्य—
2.67	92.94	21.99	57.37	40.87	१ वैद्यकीय शिक्षण आणि डॉक्टर कै.श.वि.
47,26.85	66,54.00	53,23.20	71,33.00	27,33.78	२ राज्य कामगार विमा योजना कै.श.वि.
					३ सार्वजनिक आरोग्य आणि स्वच्छता सा.आ.वि.
71,85.19	1,06,04.00	93,16.43	1,01,40.37	38,22.10	एकूण—६-आरोग्य (१ ते ३)
92,17.73	1,46,44.00	1,62,67.58	1,86,30.00	1,38,60.00	६ मलप्रवाह आणि पाणीपुरवठा न.वि.वि.
1,36,64.19	95,86.00	1,12,00.02	1,32,18.91	1,21,24.91	आ वि वि.
2,28,81.92	2,42,30.00	2,74,67.60	3,18,48.91	2,59,84.91	एकूण—६-मलप्रवाह आणि पाणीपुरवठा
8,34.24	9,68.00	7,74.40	7,00.00	7,00.00	७. गृहनिर्माण
52,48.40	62,66.70	59,64.16	24,94.79	.....	सा.श.वि.
.....	12.00	.....	9.77	5.86	गृ.वि.वि.व.वि.
3,43.22	4,30.41	3,44.33	3,14.88	1,33.85	म.व.व.वि. (वन)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	म.व.व.वि. (महसूल)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	म.वि.वि.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	कृ.व.स.वि. (सहकार)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	भा.वि.वि. (जिल्हा परिषद)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	कृ.व.स.वि. (कृषि)
.....	10.35	8.28	20.00	20.00	वि.वि.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	गृ.वि. (दाखंबंदी)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	पोलीस गृहनिर्माण गृ.वि.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	उ.ऊ. व का वि.
1.61	10.59	8.47	5.12	.....	आ. वि. द ज. सं. वि.
64,27.47	76,98.05	70,99.64	35,44.56	8,59.71	४ बेरीज—७-गृहनिर्माण

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development and Name of Department सम/उपसेवा विभागाचे नाव	Code No. मंकेतांक	Seventh Five Year Plan Actual Expenditure (1985-90) सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1990-92) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९०-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Eight Five Year Plan, 1992-97 Approved Outlay आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७ मास्य नियतव्यय
1	2	3	4	5
8. Urban Development U.D. Development of Megacity (Bombay) U.D. H. & S.A.D.	223221 700	96,88.94 46,53.22	1,16,24.53 18,00.00	3,32,61.00 63,14.00
Sub-total—Urban Development ..	223221 700	1,43,42.16	1,34,24.53	3,95,75.00
9. Information and Publicity G.A.D.	224222 000	6,18.21	2,56.62	9,23.00
10. Welfare of B. C. S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	225222 500	46,55.10	16,00.91	64,92.00
T.D.D.		64,40.95	37,09.30	82,55.00
A. & C.D.		0.14	.....	.....
Sub-total 10 Welfare of B.C. ..	.....	1,10,96.19	53,10.21	1,47,47.00
11. Social Welfare S.K.D. Mahila B.W.D H.D. G.A.D.	227223 500	10,40.62 44.04	3,57.23 92.03	6,01.14 8,55.81 1,45.00 55.00
Sub-total—Welfare of S.C. ..	227223 500	10,84.67	4,49.26	16,57.00
Total—B. C. & Social Welfare 10 & 11		1,21,80.86	60,47.92	1,64,04.00
12. Labour and Labour Welfare H. & T.E. (Technical) H. & T.E. (Employ) I.E. & L.D. H. & S.A.D. R. & F.D. Co-operation	226223 000	3979.04 36.19 7,60.00 24.88 7.12	12,22.45 1,02.19 88.00 1.29 0.94	87,47.24 2,46.00 2,48.00 4,55.00 9.00 8.00
Total—Labour and L.W. ..	226223 000	4807.23	19,14.87	97,13.00
13. Nutrition RD.D. S.W.C.A.S. & T.D. (Transferred to MahilaBalkalyan Deptt, from 1994-95)	227223 600	21,06.63 1,36.89	6,66.89 64.59	54,60.00 1,99.00
Total—Nutrition ..	227223 600	22,43.52	7,31.48	56,59.00
Total—XI—Social and Community Services (1 to 13)	200000 000	23,20,41.87	11,67,25.45	41,85,13.00

Annual Plan, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३	Annual Plan, 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना १९९३-९४		Annual Plan, 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५		विकास शीर्ष/उप-शीर्ष
	Actual Expenditure अत्यक्ष खर्च	Approved Outlay मान्य नियतव्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Approved Outlay मान्य नियतव्यय		Of which Capital Content भांडवली भाग 10
6	7	8	9	10	
64,50.19	79,13.00	58,18.31	68,00.00	12,63.48	८. नगर विकास न.वि.वि.
.....	.....	.....	25,00.00	.....	महानगरांचा विकास (मुंबई) न.वि.वि.
9,01.10	9,74.00	9,74.00	23,72.52	.....	गृ.वि.वि.स.वि.
73,51.29	88,87.00	67,92.31	1,16,72.52	12,63.48	उप-बेरीज—८
1,09.94	1,49.00	1,19.20	75.00	24.00	९-माहिती आणि प्रसिद्धी सा.प्र.वि.
10,99.61	17,06.22	14,93.46	17,04.75	2,40.00	१०. मागासबर्गीयांचे कल्याण स.क.सा.का.व.का.व.प.वि.
26,55.75	20,00.00	20,00.00	33,70.46	9,95.00	आ वि.वि.
		.....	.....	.....	कृ.व.स.वि.
37,55.36	37,06.22	34,93.46	50,75.21	12,35.00	उप-बेरीज— १०-मागासबर्गीयांचे कल्याण
171.01	163.46	1,64.31	1,91.76	1,99.76	११. समाजकल्याण स.क.वि.
.....	2,43.28	1,09.01	2,24.99	0.24	स.बा.क.वि.
.....	78.00	78.00	73.00	68.75	गृ.वि.
.....	12.00	.....	11.00	.....	सा.प्र.वि.
171.01	4,96.74	3,51.32	5,00.75	268.75	उप-बेरीज—अकरा समाजकल्याण
39,26.37	42,02.96	38,44.78	55,75.96	15,03.75	एकूण—मागासबर्गीय व समाजकल्याण (१० व ११)
9,12.08	16,00.00	12,80.00	29,97.32	13,53.32	१२-कामगार व कामगार कल्याण उ.नत.भि.वि. (तंत्र शिक्षण)
23.76	81.20	29.30	81.10	0.20	उ.नत.भि.वि. (रोजगार)
9.51	30.00	16.60	30.00	17.00	उ.क.व.का.वि.
72.33	1,18.00	83.00	1,32.69	.....	म.व.वि.स.वि.
.....	1.00	.....	0.50	.....	म.व.व.वि.
0.46	1.00	0.80	2.09	1.39	कृ.व.स.वि.
10,18.14	18,31.20	14,09.70	32,43.70	13,71.91	एकूण—बारा कामगार व कामगार कल्याण
149.79	6,39.25	5,11.40	9,95.66	.....	१३-पोषण आ.वि.वि.
.....	30.94	.....	4.34	.....	स.क.सा.का.व.का.प.वि. १९९४-९५ पासून म.बा.क. विभागाकडे
149.79	6,70.19	5,11.40	10,00.00	.....	एकूण—तेरा पोषण
6,02,85.81	7,06,09.40	6,99,31.14	8,75,53.02	3,73,63.81	एकूण—ब-सामाजिक आणि सामूहिक सेवा (एक ते तेरा)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development क्षेत्र/उप क्षेत्र	Code No. सांकेतिक	Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 Actual Expenditure सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, (1990-92) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Eight Five Year Plan, 1992-97 Approved Outlay आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७ मान्य नियत व्यय
1	2	3	4	5
C. General Services				
XII-General Services—				
1. Public Works—Infrastructure facilities for social services.				
P.W.D. ..	2 059 00	45,46.55	24,88.50	92,97.00
R.D.D. ..	....	3,27.15	76.12	4,47.00
R. & F.D. (Revenue)	....	384.08	4,96.27	53,80.00
R. & F.D.(F) ..	....	87.14	....	1,56.00
LE. & L.D. (Lab.)	....	2,56.93	....	4,83.00
H.D. (Prohibition)	....	8.28	....	15.00
H.D.(Transport) ..	....	1,75.71	47.03	1,68.00
H.D. (Jail) ..	3422 056 00	1,67.46	73.09	3,17.00
L. & J.D. ..	2 070 00	21,44.31	8,85.51	38,53.00
C. & T.D. ..	....	....	....	36.00
G.A.D. ..	....	3,15.00	....	....
Total—C-XII-General Services ..	3 0000 000 00	84,12.61	40,66.87	2,01,36.00
XIII-Others Programme				
.....	....	29.29	....	....
Grand Total—(I to XIV) ..	9 999 9999 99	1,10,44,50.00	54,69,94.69	1,85,20,00.00

Annual Plan, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३	Annual Plan, 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना १९९३-९४		Annual Plan, 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५		विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष
	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय		Of which Capital Content भांडवली भाग
6	7	8	9	10	१
					क. सामान्य सेवा बारा-सर्वसामान्य सेवा-- सामाजिक सेवासाठी सार्वजनिक बांधकामाच्या प्रारंभिक सुविधा.
994.42	27,15.00	24,14.00	22,00.00	22,00.00	सा.भा.वि.
28.75	36.00	28.80	36.84	....	ग्रा.वि.वि.
9,23.36	4,90.00	3,92.00	8,00.00	8,00.00	म.व.व.वि. (महसूल)
....	14.00	11.20	14.34	8.60	म.व.व.वि. (घन)
17.16	90.00	74.61	92.10	92.10	उ.ऊ.व.का.वि.
....	11.00	8.80	....	....	गृ.वि. (वास्तुबंधी)
9.96	12.00	9.60	50.00	50.00	गृ.वि. (वास्तुक)
24.00	1,48.00	1,64.43	3,45.00	3,45.00	गृ.वि. (तुफंग)
5,21.93	5,80.00	8,82.52	5,80.00	5,80.00	वि.व.न्या.वि.
....	8.00	8.00	36.85	36.85	स. व. व. वि.
....	....	....	....	....	सा.प्र.वि.
25,19.58	41,04.00	39,93.96	41,55.13	41,12.55	.. एकूण--क-बारा-सामान्य सेवा
....	8.02	....	....	....	नेरा--इतर कार्यक्रम
33,72,80.70	38,04,00.00	38,23,37.80	44,00,00.00	32,90,94.58	.. एकूण नेरीज--(एक ते सात)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROVISIONS FOR

वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५ मध्ये प्रादेशिक

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of the Programme 1	Administrative Departments प्रशासकीय विभाग 2	Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Outlay आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७ नियतधन्य 3	Annual Plan 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३	
			Approved Outlay नियतधन्य 4	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च 5
(1) Soil and Water Conservation ..	Agriculture	53,00.00	11,00.00	9,35.34
(2) Major and Medium Irrigation ..	I.D.	11,59,00.00	2,22,37.00	2,22,37.00
(3) Minor Irrigation (Local sector) (State sector) ..	R.D.D.	1,00,00.00	20,00.00	20,00.00
	I.D.	3,00,00.00	66,00.00	66,00.00
(4) Rural Electrification ..	I.E. & L.D.	37,00.00	9,85.00	9,85.00
(5) Roads and Bridges ..	P.W.D.	3,25,00.00	65,00.00	43,90.02
(6) General Education ..	E. & E.D.	40,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
(7) Technical Education ..	E. & E.D.	59,00.00	15,76.00	5,96.47
(8) Public Health ..	P.H.D.	2,09,00.00	40,00.00	26,33.47
(9) Water Supply (Urban water supply) ..	U.D.D.	1,34,00.00	35,27.00	35,27.00
(10) Labour and Labour Welfare (Industrial Training Institutes)	E. & E.D.	40,00.00	7,75.00	3,61.01
Grand Total—1 to 10 ..		24,56,00.00	4,98,00.00	4,47,65.31

REMOVAL OF BACKLOG IN THE ANNUAL PLAN, 1994-95

अनुशेष दूर करण्यासाठी केलेल्या तरतुदी दर्शविणारे विवरणपत्र

(रुपये लाखात)

Annual Plan 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना १९९३-९४		Annual Plan 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५		कार्यक्रमाचे शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
Approved Outlay मंजूर नियतव्यय	Anticipated Expendiure अपेक्षित खर्च	Proposed Outlay प्रस्तावित नियतव्यय	Of which Capital Contents त्यापैकी भांडवली खर्च	
6	7	8	9	१
12,10.00	12,10.00	10,90.00	10,90.00	(१) मूद व जल संधारण
2,46,12.00	2,46,12.00	2,50,00.00	2,50,00.00	(२) मोठे आणि मध्यम पाटबंधारे प्रकल्प.
27,00.00	27,00.00	20,00.00	20,00.00	(३) लघु पाटबंधारे (स्थानिक क्षेत्र)
70,00.00	70,00.00	70,00.00	70,00.00	(राज्य क्षेत्र)
7,00.00	7,00.00	7,00.00	7,00.00	(४) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण.
49,00.00	49,00.00	65,00.00	65,00.00	(५) रस्ते व पूल.
7,83.00	7,83.00	8,10.00	....	(६) सामान्य शिक्षण.
11,00.00	11,00.00	11,00.00	11,00.00	(७) तांत्रिक शिक्षण.
37,00.00	37,00.00	25,00.00	25,00.00	(८) सार्वजनिक आरोग्य.
25,00.00	25,00.00	25,00.00	25,00.00	(९) पाणीपुरवठा (नागरी)
5,75.00	5,75.00	8,00.00	8,00.00	(१०) कामगार व कामगार कल्याण (औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था)
4,97,80.00	4,97,80.00	5,00,00.00	4,91,90.00	एकूण - - १ ते १०

Annual Plan 1994-95
 वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५

STATEMENTS SHOWING OUTLAYS
 केंद्रीय पुरस्कृत कार्यक्रमवारी

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Seventh Five Year Plan Actual Expenditure (1985-90) सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1990-92) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९०-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Eight Five Year Plan, 1992-97 Approved Outlay आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७ मान्य नियतव्यय	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
		2	3	4	5
I A. Outlay for which Central Assistance is made available to Departments by Ministries of Govt. of India.					
<i>I. Agriculture and Allied Services—</i>					
1	(a) Crop Husbandry	57,10.02	32,16.47	1,01,71.00	16,86.27
	(b) Horticulture	1,46.55	45.22	6,14.57	77.44
2	Soil Conservation	20,40.64	53,45.95	2,02,67.97	22,41.28
3	Animal Husbandry	3,82.06	2,60.32	10,33.56	1,12.81
4	Dairy Development	94.84	12.74	42.50	6.16
5	Fisheries	7,83.93	3,27.67	18,26.00	2,14.00
6	(a) Forests	6,61.35	4,20.41	49,02.89	7,51.15
	(b) Social Forestry	13,81.05	6,98.99	4,22.97	2,44.57
7	Marketing and Warehousing	3,49.50	1,45.90	5,12.74	0.50
8	Co-operation	2,88.65	1,93.51	9,61.00	34.39
Total—I-Agriculture and Allied Services (1 to 8) ..		1,18,38.59	1,06,67.18	4,07,55.20	53,68.57
<i>II. Rural Development—</i>					
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme	4,11.96	5,09.75	19,66.00	3,63.00
2	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana	5,29,82.00	3,37,05.30	7,93,52.00	1,86,31.23
3	Drought Prone Area Programme	29,42.14	12,43.73	33,57.50	6,23.83
4	Development of Western Ghats	49,62.69	26,76.43	62,69.00	13,12.06
5	Land Reforms	2,78.39	1,13.11	70.00	81.72
6	Community Development	77.84	82.62	9,00.00	65.92
Total—II-Rural Development (1 to 6) ..		6,16,55.02	3,83,30.94	9,19,14.50	2,10,77.76

१. वरव्यय जीव-द्वय

Maharashtra State
महाराष्ट्र राज्यON CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES
नियत धन बाबुबिचारे विवरणपत्र

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan, 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना १९९३-९४		Annual Plan, 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५		योजनाचे/कार्यक्रमाचे नाव
Approved Outlay मान्य नियतव्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Approved Outlay प्रस्तावित नियतव्यय	Of which Capital Content भागाडववी भाग	
6	7	8	9	१
26,49.67	24,55.21	27,46.14	27.50	१अ. भारत सरकारच्या मंत्रालयाकडून विभागास केंद्रीय सहाय्य मिळणारा व्यय
6,30.72	6,31.12	24,84.24	3,93.39	एक. कृषि व संलग्न सेवा—
41,52.34	41,52.34	56,48.85	56,48.85	१. (अ) पीक संवर्धन
1,81.96	1,81.96	2,37.67	71.11	(ब) फलोद्यान
6.60	6.60	6.60	....	२. मृद-संधारण
3,24.46	3,24.46	3,44.59	86.30	३. पशुसंवर्धन
11,57.14	11,57.14	11,07.90	1,98.17	४. कुष्ठरुग्ण विकास
3.59	3.59	3.47	....	५. मत्स्यव्यवसाय
....	....	....	....	६. (अ) उर्ज
....	....	....	....	(ब) सामाजिक बंधोकरण
....	....	....	....	७. वफारी व पणन
....	....	....	....	८. सहकार
91,06.48	89,12.42	1,25,79.46	64,25.32	एकूण—एक-कृषि व संलग्न सेवा
3,20.00	3,20.00	3,20.00	....	दोन. ग्रामीण विकास—
1,60,67.72	2,11,12.72	3,20,00.00	....	१. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास
6,71.50	10,07.25	11,27.92	....	२. जवाहर रोजगार योजना
13,86.54	13,86.54	1,514.00	15,14.00	३. वार्षिक प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम
38.65	30.92	40.47	....	४. पश्चिम घाटाचा विकास
2,79.00	2,79.00	2,28.00	....	५. पू-सुधारणा
....	....	....	....	६. सामूहिक विकास
1,87,63.41	2,41,36.43	3,52,30.39	15,14.00	एकूण—दोन-ग्रामीण विकास

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Seventh Five Year Plan Actual Expenditure (1985-90) सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1990-91) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९०-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Eighth 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
1		2	3	4	5
III. Irrigation and Flood Control—					
1	Command Area Development	79,76.42	33,51.53	1,02,83.00	18,64.20
IV. Power					
		5,20.42	83.78	2,18.00	....
V. Industry and Mining					
		76,38.39	34,15.25	1,32,41.84	20,19.52
VI. Transport and Communications					
		2,11.46	17.72	....	....
VII. Science and Technology					
	
VIII. Planning Machinery					
		2.09	60.90	70.00	....
IX. Tourism					
		7,36.22	7,83.80	N.A.	N.A.
Total—III to VIII		1,70,85.00	77,12.98	2,38,12.84	38,83.72
IX. Social and Community Services—					
1	General Education	19,40.76	14,53.81	6,61,00.03	41,55.38
2	Technical Education	8,90.70	9,56.02	21,30.00	9,92.42
3	Sport and Youth Services	3,81.05	1,11.96	5,06.00	1,18.18
4	Medical Education	34.85	3.27	35.00	....
5	Public Health	3,69,95.95	1,89,53.66	6,37,26.40	99,72.87
6	Sewerage and Water Supply	1,31,90.78	61,58.50	2,00,00.00	31,54.96
7	Urban Development	8,46.79	25,40.85	83,77.00	7,01.24
8	Labour and Labour Welfare	2,54.05	2,09.56	15,14.25	2,24.61
9	Welfare of Backward Classes	28,71.22	16,54.25	58,49.94	6,13.90
10	Social Welfare	1,79.08	1,92.12	4,54.74	73.51
11	Nutrition	68,73.18	46,44.36	10,72.00	27,72.84
Total—IX Social and Community Services		6,44,58.41	3,68,78.36	16,97,65.36	2,27,79.91
X. Other Programmes—					
	(i) Court Buildings	....	....	38,53.00	....
	(ii) General Services—Modernisation of Prison Administration	85.02	....	2,49.00	44.00
Grand Total—A		15,51,22.04	9,35,89.46	33,03,49.90	5,31,53.96

(रुपये काखात)

Annual Plan 1993-94 वाषिक योजना १९९३-९४		Annual Plan 1994-95 वाषिक योजना १९९४-९५		डोजनेचे/कार्यक्रमाचे नाम
Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Approved Outlay प्रस्तावित नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Content भांडवली भाग	
6	7	8	9	1
24,55.36	24,55.36	14,88.37	9,75.00	तीव. पाठबंधारे व पूरनियंत्रण (१) नळ प्रवाय क्षेत्रविकास
.....	.....	.....	.....	चार. विद्युत
18,56.24	18,76.24	16,47.17	2,60.59	पाच. उद्योग व खाणकाम
.....	.....	.....	.....	सहा. बाह्यसुक व घळणवळण
6.00	.....	21.00	.....	सात. विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान
70.00	61.53	27.00	.....	आठ. नियोजन यंत्रणा
N.A.	N.A.	463.82	.....	नऊ. पर्यटन
43,87.60	43,93.13	36,47.36	12,35.59	एकूण—३ वं ८
63,61.55	36,87.48	64,12.20	9,38.66	नऊ. सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा
13,61.50	13,41.05	6,00.00	.....	१. सामान्य शिक्षण
2,51.25	2,51.25	2,51.25	.....	२. तांत्रिक शिक्षण
9.00	9.00	9.00	.....	३. क्रीडा व युवकसेवा
1,18,06.90	1,18,06.90	1,40,74.62	1,35.00	४. वैद्यकीय शिक्षण
55,98.00	55,98.00	55,88.00	49,39.00	५. सार्वजनिक आरोग्य
18,00.00	18,00.00	12,70.00	4,80.00	६. पाणीपुरवठा व स्वच्छता
4,29.37	4,10.53	14,36.88	2,55.32	७. नगर विकास
13,69.81	12,88.68	17,81.85	4,94.68	८. ग्रामगार आणि कामगार कल्याण
1,66.57	1,66.57	1,79.71	68.75	९. मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण
53,42.47	26,81.14	30,48.25	.....	१०. समाजकल्याण
3,44,96.42	2,90,40.60	3,47,11.76	73,11.41	११. पीषण
5,80.00	5,80.00	5,80.00	5,80.00	एकूण—नऊ—सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा
2,00.00	.....	1,50.00	1,50.00	वहा. इतर कार्यक्रम
6,75,33.91	6,70,62.58	8,68,98.97	1,72,16.32	(१) न्यायालयीन इमारत (२) सामान्य सेवा-दुर्बंग प्रशासन आधुनिकीकरण
				एकूण बेरीज—ब

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Seventh Five Year Plan Actual Expenditure (1985-90) सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1990-91) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९१-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Eighth 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
1		2	3	4	5
B-II. ASSISTANCE RECD. FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS OR AGENCIES TO MANTRALAYA DEPARTMENT					
I. Agriculture and Allied Services—					
1.	Crop Husbandry .. .. .	....	34.36	7,50.00	....
2.	Animal Husbandry .. .. .	....	4,03.12	7,20.00	2,96.44
3.	Dairy Development	2,42.46	....	3,75.00	....
4.	Fisheries	4,10.06	5,08.54	31,30.00	3,97.13
5.	Co-operation	24,95.32	2,74.33	2,42,11.25	9,10.18
6.	Marketing and warehouse (N.C.D.C.)	19,25.57	5,64.45	20,00.00	3,43.90
Total—I Agriculture and Allied Services		50,73.41	17,84.80	3,11,86.25	19,47.65
II. Rural Development—					
1.	I.R.E.P.	35.94	35.04	....	....
Total II-Rural Development		35.95	35.04	....	....
IV. Power					
V. Industry and Mining		20,08.00	5,93.42	....	....
Total—IV to V		10,78.02	11,08.82	62,50.00	20,19.52
IX. Social and Community Services—					
1.	General Education	82.35	21.11	2,21.30	4.40
2.	Art and Culture	21.02	0.59	7.50	1.45
Total—IX-Social and Community Services		1,03.37	21.70	2,28.80	5.85
X. Other Programmes					
Grand Total—B-II		82,98.75	35,43.78	3,76,65.05	39,73.02
C-III. ASSISTANCE DIRECTLY RECEIVED FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES.					
I. Agricultural Research & Education					
9,32.16		5,82.92	....	3,66.12	
II. Rural Development—					
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme	1,15,06.06	59,78.38	1,47,40.00	26,84.52
Total—II-Rural Development		1,15,06.06	59,78.38	1,47,40.00	26,84.52
IX. Social and Community Services—					
1.	Technical Education	5,07.98	1,76.00	3,25.00	68.84
Total—IX-Social and Community Services		5,07.98	1,76.00	3,25.00	68.84
Grand Total—C-III		1,29,46.20	67,37.30	1,50,65.00	31,19.48
Grand Total—A-1—B-II—C-III		17,63,66.99	10,38,70.52	38,30,79.65	6,02,46.46

Annual Plan 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना १९९३-९४		Annual Plan 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५		योजनेचे/कार्यक्रमाचे नाव
Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Approved Outlay प्रस्तावित नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Content भांडवली भाग	
6	7	8	9	
1,65.00	1,65.00	50.00	....	ब-२. केंद्र शासनाची महामंडळे अथवा तत्सम एअन्सी- कडून मंत्रालयीन विभागास मिळणारे सहाय्य. एक. कृषि व संलग्न सेवा-- १. पीक संवर्धन २. पशुसंवर्धन ३. दुग्धसाठा विकास ४. मत्स्यव्यवसाय ५. सहकार ६. वसारी पणन एकूण—एक-कृषि व संलग्न सेवा
11,70.10	12,84.89	18,12.00	18,12.00	
75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	
6,63.10	6,63.10	6,33.70	6,33.70	
1,03,82.00	1,03,82.00	76,29.35	53,91.35	
4,00.00	4,00.00	9,00.00	9,00.00	
1,28,55.20	1,29,69.99	1,11,00.05	88,12.05	
1,00.00	80.00	1,10.00	91.00	दोन. ग्रामीण विकास-- १. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम-- एकूण--दोन-ग्रामीण विकास
1,00.00	80.00	1,10.00	91.00	
10,00.00	10,00.00	12,50.00	....	चार. विद्युत पाच. उद्योग व खाणकाम एकूण--४ ते ८
10,00.00	10,00.00	12,50.00	....
96.50	82.50	73.24	....	नऊ. सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा १. सामान्य शिक्षण २. कला व संस्कृती एकूण--नऊ-सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा
7.50	7.50	0.50	....
1,04.00	90.00	73.74	....
	....		....	बहा. इतर कार्यक्रम एकूण--बेरीज ब
1,40,59.20	1,41,39.99	1,25,33.79	89,03.05	
4,05.88	4,05.88	4,73.73	....	क-३. अंमलबजावणी एअन्सीकडे केंद्र शासनाकडून परस्पर येणारे अर्थसहाय्य, एक. पीकसंवर्धन--
30,63.07	35,63.07	42,80.00	....	दोन. ग्रामीण विकास-- १. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास एकूण--दोन ग्रामीण विकास
30,63.07	35,63.07	42,80.00	....
19,52.41	19,52.41	71.25	....	नऊ. सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा १. तांत्रिक शिक्षण २. तंत्र शिक्षण (जागतिक बँक प्रकल्प) एकूण--नऊ-सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा
21,75.00	....	....	....
41,27.41	19,52.07	71.25	....
75,96.36	59,21.02	48,24.98	....	एकूण--बेरीज क-३
8,91,89.47	8,71,23.59	10,42,57.74	2,61,19.37	एकूण--बेरीज अ१ + ब२ + क३

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		Annual Plan, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३	
		Total State Plan outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आ. उ. योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure State Plan प्रत्यक्ष खर्च राज्य योजना	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	A-Economic Service				
	I. Agriculture and Allied Services				
1	(a) Crop Husbandry	1,36,50.00	26,55.30 (19.45)	21,27.87	1,38.11 (6.49)
	A. & A. D. F.				
	(b) Horticulture	24,28.00	1,89.00 (7.54)	4,45.44	49.04 (11.00)
	A. & A. D. F.				
2	Soil and Water conservation				
	A.&A.D.F. (Agri.)	4,49.00	.....	.....	.....
	R.&F.D. (Forest)	97.00	.....	22.00	.....
	R.D. & W.C.D. (W.C.D.)	1,77,51.00	15,08.37 (8.47)	89,48.41	3,65.38 (4.08)
	I.D. (Khar Lands)	29,14.00	.....	4,56.19	.....
	Sub-Total-2, Soil and Water Conservation.	2,12,11.00	15,03.37 (7.69)	94,26.60	3,65.38 (3.88)
3	Animal Husbandry				
	A. & A. D. F.	53,42.00	5,97.78 (11.19)	4,42.97	61.90 (13.99)
4	Dairy Development				
	A. & A. D. F.	75,56.00	3,88.97 (5.15)	2,03.54	36.78 (18.07)
5	Fisheries				
	A. & A. D. F.	29,14.00	2,29.25 (7.87)	5,04.49	99.67 (19.76)
6	Forest and Wild Life				
	(a) Forest R.& F. D. (F)	4,05,09.00	14,47.00 (3.57)	16,49.63	3,32.23 (20.14)
	(b) Social Forestry				
	R.D.&W.C.D. (Water Conservation)	97,12.00	11,30.70 (11.64)	11,62.43	1,87.39 (16.12)
7	Food Storage and Ware housing				
	C. & T. D.	1,12.00	10.00 (9.82)	12.50	4.00 (32.00)
8	Agricultural Research and Education Institutions.				
	A. & A. D. F.	38,85.00	.....	4,70.95	.....
9	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution.				
	C. & T. D. (Co-op.)	18,20.00	.....	6,60.00	.....
10	Co-operation				
	C. & T. D. (Co-op.)	2,58,83.00	24,86.74 (9.62)	22,46.57	1,14.9 (5.11)
	Total-I—Agriculture and Allied Services (1 to 10).	13,50,22.08	1,06,35.11 (7.88)	1,93,52.99	13,89.5 (7.18)

रणपत्र-आउटपुट-१
 वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५
 आदिवासी उपयोजना, निवृत्तव्य आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan, 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना, १९९३-९४			Annual Plan, 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५		
State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियतव्य	Flow to TSP Including OTSP(%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP Including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा अंदाजित खर्च (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून)	State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना माध्य नियतव्य	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	विकासाचे शिर्ष
7	8	9	10	11	1
29,86.00	6,43.00 (21.53)	5,50.77	48,45.94	7,00.32 (14.45)	अ. आर्थिक सेवा १. कृषि व संलग्न सेवा—
4,87.00	39.55 (8.12)	39.08	9,65.45	1,00.77 (10.44)	१.(अ) पीक संवर्धन. कृ.व.पट्टम (ब) फलोत्पादन. कृ.व.पट्टम
26.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	२. मृद व जल-संधारण. कृ.व.पट्टम (कृषि) म.व.व.वि. (वने)
22.00	20.28 (92.18)	29.05	43.95	21.75 (49.49)	ग्रा.वि.व.ज.सं.वि. (जलसंधारण)
81,69.80	4,17.06 (5.10)	4,17.06	80,28.00	7,30.14 (9.09)	पा.वि. (खार जमिनी)
6,00.00	.....	.....	5,35.00	.....	उप-बेरीज-२ मृद व जल संधारण
88,18.00	4,37.34	4,46.11	86,06.95	7,51.89 (8.74)	३. पशुसंवर्धन कृ.व.पट्टम
8,14.00	1,42.32 (17.48)	1,13.17	10,79.63	2,44.71 (22.67)	४. दुग्धव्यवसाय विकास. कृ.व.पट्टम
३,५८.००	41.42 (11.56)	40.42	३,६०.६४	50.81 (14.09)	५. मत्स्यव्यवसाय. कृ.व.पट्टम.
7,11.71	1,07.81 (15.14)	83.81	8,32.87	1,11.11 (13.34)	६. वने व वन्यजीवन (अ) वने म.व.व.वि.(वने)
54,82.00	3,34.66 (11.61)	३,०४.३३	४७,७९.००	3,40.87 (3.88)	(ब) सामाजिक वनीकरण, ग्रा वि.व.ज.सं.वि (जल संधारण)
23,32.00	1,90.80 (8.18)	1,97.38	23,३१.००	2,50.80 (10.76)	७. गोदामे व वखार स.व.व.वि.(सहकार)
0.40	0.30 (75.00)	.....	1,00.35	50.50 (50.32)	८.कृषि संशोधन आणि शिक्षण संस्था कृ.व.पट्टम(कृषि)
7,97.00	.....	.....	7,10.80	.....	९. कृषि विस्तीय संस्थात गुंतवणूक स.व.व.वि.(सहकार)
6,50.00	.....	.....	6,50.00	.....	१०. सहकार व वस्तोद्योग (सहकार) विभाग
1,08,94.81	8,30.82 (7.62)	7,61.10	80,34.25	4,44.14 (5.53)	
3,43,30.92	26,98.10 (7.89)	25,36.17	3,72,86.88	30,45.92 (8.17)	एकूण-१ कृषि व संलग्न सेवा (पृष्ठ १०)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		Annual Plan, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३	
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना निर्यत र्भव	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोगनेचा भाग (आ. च. योजना धंद्याबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure State Plan प्रत्यक्ष खर्च राज्य योजना	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोगनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोगनेचा क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6
II. Rural Development					
<i>Special Programme for Rural Development—</i>					
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). R. D. D. (RE)	1,67,06.00	32,23.59 (19.30)	30,48.24	4,71.85 (15.48)
2	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP). R. D. D. (RD)	36,40.00	4,92.50 (13.53)	7,01.35	87.30 (12.45)
3	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP). I. E. & L. D.	2,73.00	27.00 (9.89)	60.00	5.00 (8.33)
4	Share Capital to Regional Rural Development Bank. P. D. (IF)	51.00	....	11.25	....
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)	37,26.25	9,14.70 (24.55)
	(B) Employment Guarantee Scheme (E.G.S.) P.D. ..	12,99,56.00	1,17,45.63 (9.04)	4,21,00.00	38,35.00 (9.11)
6	Land Reforms R. & F. D. (Rev.)	1,09.00	24.36 (22.35)	45.38	5.96 (13.13)
7	Community Development R. D. D.	4,10.00	7.33 (1.79)	70.15	....
8	Mahila & Balkalyan Vikas Samitee (Z.P.) R.D. & W.C.D. (R.D.D.)	....	....	....	....
	Total—II-Rural Development (1 to 8) ..	17,09,83.00	1,98,88.41 (11.63)	4,97,62.62	53,19.81 (10.69)
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	....	95.35	....
3	Special Action Plan for Gadchiroli district and Part of Chandrapur, Dhule, Nanded Yavatmal and Bhandara district, (T.D.D.)	1,36,50.00	1,36,50.00 (100.00)	20,34.21	20,34.21 (100.00)
4	Special Action Plan for hilly areas (P. D.)	65,50.00	23,25.00 (35.50)	11,12.86	3,95.02 (35.49)

XXXIII

विशेषणपत्र भाउबो-१
वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५
आदिवासी उप योजना नियतव्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना, १९९३-९४			Annual Plan 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५		विकासाचे शीर्ष
State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP Including OTSP(%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा अंदाजित खर्च (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून)	State Plan Approved Outlay राज्य योजना मात्र नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	१
33,83.07	6,21.38 (18.36)	6,21.38	46,00.00	7,37.50 (16.03)	दोन-ग्राम विकास ग्रामीण विकासाकरिता विशेष कार्यक्रम १. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम. शा.वि.वि.
7,49.50	98.50 (13.14)	144.75	12,02.31	48.00 (3.99)	२. अवर्षण प्रवण क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम. शा.वि.वि.
1,00.00	.....	.....	1,10.00	.....	३. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (ऊर्जा)
7.50	.....	.....	11.25	.....	४. प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँके- सदृशी भाग भांडवल. नि.वि.
40,16.93	9,47.78 (23.59)	12,66.52	80,00.00	15,00.35 (18.75)	५. ग्रामीण रोजगार- (अ) जबाहर रोजगार योजना शा.वि. व ज.मं.वि. (जलसंधारण)
2,00,00.00	4,72.16 (2.09)	4,72.16	2,32,15.21	10,00.00 (4.31)	(ब) रोजगार हमी योजना नि. वि.
55.00	6.33 (11.50)	5.45	44.12	7.68 (17.41)	६. भू-सुधारणा. म.व.व.वि. (म)
1,00.00	2.73 (2.73)	2.73	1,23.30	4.68 (3.81)	७. सामुहिक विकास शा.वि.वि.
2,90.00	.....	.....	6,53.07	2,23.10 (34.16)	८. महिला व बालकल्याण विकास समिती शा.वि.वि
2,87,02.00	21,48.88 (7.49)	25,12.99	3,79,59.26	35,21.31 (9.28)	एकूण-दोन ग्रामविकास (१ ते ८)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	तीन-विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम १. रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यातील क्षेत्रविकास योजना स.क.सा.का.व.प.वि.
1,60.00	.....	.....	1,20.00	.....	२. बघी योजना नि.वि.
28,00.00	28 00.00 (1 00.00)	..... *	26 00.00	26 00.00 (1 00.00)	३. गडचिरोली जिल्हा आणि चंद्रपूर, धुळे, नदिड यवतमाळ व भंडारा या जिल्ह्यातील काही भागां- साठी विशेष कृती कार्यक्रम (आ.वि.वि.)
34,32.00	12,16.00 (35.43)	12,16.00	18,83.00	4,74.43 (25.20)	४. डोंगरी विभागाच्या विकासासाठी विशेष कृती योजना. नि.वि.

* विशेष कृती कार्यक्रमांतर्गत खर्च संबंधित विकास उपशीर्षांच्या खर्चात समाविष्ट आहे.

(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, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३	
		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 आदिवासींचे घटक) (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure State Plan प्रत्यक्ष खर्च राज्य योजना	Flow to T. S. P. including O.T.S.P. (%) आदिवासी उपयोजना भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासींचे घटक) (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Special Programme for Bombay Development—UD	....	....	55,00.00	....
	Total—III-Special Area Programme	2,16,56.00	1,59,75.00 (73.77)	88,54.99	24,29.23 (27.43)
	IV. Irrigation and Flood Control—				
1	(1) Major and Medium Projects I.D.	23,00,10.00	1,10,58.54 (4.81)	4,45,61.07	18,00.00 (4.04)
	(2) Rehabilitation R. & F.D. (R)	72,99.00	6,56.91 (9.00)	10,39.23	46.64 (4.49)
	(3) Loans to Project affected persons R.&F.D. (R)	18,45.00	1,66.05 (9.00)	1,36.00	....
	Total—IV-Sub total—Major and Medium Project. (1 to 3)	23,91,54.00	1,18,81.50 (4.97)	4,57,36.30	18,46.64 (40.38)
2	Minor Irrigation				
	(1) Co-operation Department. Lift Irrigation	1,00.00	....	22.00	22.00 (1,00.00)
	(2) R.D.D.				
	(a) Minor Irrigation (Local Sector)	2,26,21.00	34,41.00 (15.21)	75,81.97	7,80.31 (10.29)
	(b) Lift Irrigation	....	....	....	....
	(3) I.D. (State Sector)	3,84,96.00	34,65.00 (9.00)	1,27,94.53	6,83.47 (5.34)
	Sub-total (2) Minor Irrigation	6,12,17.00	69,06.00 (1.28)	2,03,98.50	14,85.78 (7.28)
3	Command Area Development Programme I.D.	2,94,79.00	69.45 (0.24)	40,00.00	7.50 (0.19)
4	Ayacut Development A.& ADF (Agr)	29,14.00	2,62.00 (8.99)	3,30.00	9.59 (2.91)
5	Flood Control Projects I.D.	1,46.00	2.50 (17.12)	31.50	0.78 (2.52)
	Sub-total—CADA, Ayacut & Flood Control (3 to 5)	3,25,39.00	3,33.95 (10.26)	43,61.00	17.87 (0.41)
	Total—IV-Irrigation and Flood Control	33,29,10.00	1,83,79.49 (5.52)	7,04,95.80	33,50.29 (4.75)

विवरणपत्र आरक्ष-१

वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५.

आदिवासी उप योजना. वित्तव्यय आणि खर्च.

Annual Plan 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना, १९९३-९४			Annual Plan 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५		विकासाचे विधे
State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (L) आदिवासी उपयोजना भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा अंदाजित खर्च (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून)	State Plan Approved Outlay राज्य योजना मान्य नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उप योजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	१
25,00.00	....	....	....	....	(५) मुंबई जिल्ह्यासाठी विकास कार्यक्रम. (नवि)
88,92.00	40,16.00 (45.16)	12,16.00	46,03.00	30,74.43 (66.79)	एकूण—तीन-विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम
5,53,36.00	21,45.65 (3.87)	21,45.65	6,00,90.60	17,64.00 (2.94)	चार-पाटबंधारे व पूर नियंत्रण—
11,35.00	43.96 (3.87)	1,02.15	13,11.60	50.00 (3.81)	१. (१) मोठे व मध्यम प्रकल्प पा.वि. (२) पुनर्बासन म.व.व.वि. (म)
3,52.00	....	....	4,06.80	....	(३) प्रकल्पप्रस्तांसाठी कर्ब म.व.व.वि. (म)
5,68,23.00	21,89.61 (3.95)	22,47.80	6,18,09.00	18,14.00 (2.93)	चार-मोठ व मध्यम प्रकल्प (१ ते ३)
17.50	17.50 (100.00)	17.50	7.00	7.00 (1,00.00)	२. लघु पाटबंधारे
89,00.00	19,18.00 (21.55)	22,82.42	97,83.00	24,27.21 (24.78)	(१) सहकार विभाग उपसा सिंचन (२) ग्रामविकास विभाग (अ) लघु पाटबंधारे (स्थानिक क्षेत्र) (ब) उपसा सिंचन
....	....	....	....	....	(३) पाटबंधारे विभाग (राज्य क्षेत्र)
1,13,23.68	11,00.35 (9.72)	11,00.35	1,28,54.28	19,42.83 (15.11)	
2,02,41.18	30,35.85 (14.99)	34,00.27	2,26,44.28	43,77.04 (19.33)	उप-बेरीज : (२) लघु पाटबंधारे
72,00.00	7.69 (0.11)	6.35	83,19.37	....	३. जलप्रदाय क्षेत्रविकास कार्यक्रम पा.वि.
4,58.84	27.05 (5.89)	27.05	4,78.39	16.80 (3.51)	४. आयाकट विकास कू.व. पट्टम विभाग (कृषि)
76.98	0.50 (0.65)	0.59	53.02	0.50 (0.94)	५. पूरनियंत्रण प्रकल्प. पा.वि.
77,35.82	35.24 (0.45)	33.90	88,50.78	17.30 (0.19)	उप-बेरीज जलप्रदाय क्षेत्र विकास आयाकट व पूर नियंत्रण (३ ते ५)
8,48,00.00	52,60.70 (6.20)	56,81.97	9,33,04.06	62,08.34 (6.65)	एकूण-चार-पाटबंधारे व पूरनियंत्रण

(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, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३	
		Total State Plan outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्य (टक्के)	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure State Plan प्रत्यक्ष खर्च राज्य योजना	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6
V.	Power Development—				
1	Hydro Project				
	I.D.	11,14,71.00	....	1,36,28.30	....
	R.&F.D.	8,49.00	....	1,15.07	....
2	Thermal Project	34,39,44.00	80,00.00 (2.33)	6,92,80.46	21,23.00 (3.06)
	I.E.L.D. (Energy)				
3	Sardar Sarovar.				
	I.D.	10,00.00	....	....	....
4	Non-conventional Sources of Energy				
	I.E.&L.D. (Energy)	7,34.00	66.06 (9.00)	2,37.50	22.50 (9.47)
	Total—V-Power Development ..	45,79,98.00	80,66.06 (1.76)	8,32,61.35	21,45.50 (2.58)
VI.	Industry and Mineral				
(a)	Village and Small Scale Industry				
	I.E.&L.D.(Ind.)	1,78,41.00	2,08.00 (1.16)	24,67.78	5.93 (0.24)
	(Employment)	1,36.00	....	13.93	....
	C. & T.D. (Textile)	43,68.00	1,50.00 (3.43)	6,79.69	....
	C. & T.D. (Co-operation) ..	2,33.00	9.00 (3.86)	58.42	1.63 (2.79)
	Sub-Total—Villages and Small Scale Industries.	2,25,78.00	3,67.00 (1.63)	32,19.82	7.56 (0.23)
(b)	Medium and Large Scale Industries				
	I.E.&L.D. (Ind)	2,20,53.00	....	25,47.83	....
	C. & T.D. (Textile)	3,39,66.00	5,49.50 (1.62)	41,33.30	....
	C. & T.D. Department Co-ope- ration.	100.00	....	....	....
	S.W.C.A.S.&T.D.	4,55.00	....	62.54	....
	Sub-Total Medium and Large Scale Industries.	5,65,74.00	5,49.50 (0.97)	67,43.67	....

विवरणपत्र आउटयो-१
वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५

आदिवासी उपयोजना निवृत्तव्य आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan, 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना, १९९३-९४			Annual Plan, 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५		विकासाचे शिर्ष
State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियतव्य	Flow to TSP including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा अंदाजित खर्च (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून)	Approved State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना मान्य नियतव्य	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	1
2,40,00.00	....	....	2,72,75.47	....	पाच विद्युत विकास १. जल विद्युत प्रकल्प पा.वि. म.व.वि.
80.00	....	....	90.57	....
6,45,31.00	16,29.38 (2.37)	16,33.23	7,64,03.39	22,85.37 (2.99)	२. भौषिक प्रकल्प उ.ऊ. व का.वि. (उर्जा)
2,00.00	....	....	1,22.00	....	३. सरदार सरोवर पा. वि.
2,25.00	71.15 (31.62)	71.15	2,36.75	75.00 (31.68)	४. ऊर्जेची अपारंपारिक साधने उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (उर्जा)
8,90,36.00	17,00.53 (1.91)	17,04.38	10,36,28.18	23,60.37 (2.28)	एकूण-पाच-विद्युतविकास
23,69.00	21.96 (0.79)	21.96	73,42.85	16.52 (0.22)	सहा उद्योग व खनिजे (अ) ग्रामीण व लघु उद्योग उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (उद्योग)
28.95	0.60 (2.07)	0.17	58.91	22.60 (38.36)	(सेवायोजन)
6,51.99	13.66 (2.09)	13.66	7,77.00	20.91 (2.69)	स.व.व.वि. (वस्त्रोद्योग) सहकार व वस्त्रोद्योग विभाग (सहकार)
45.00	1.87 (4.15)	1.87	1,08.94	4.33 (3.97)	
30,94.94	38.09 (1.23)	37.66	82,87.70	64.36 (0.78)	उप-बेरीज-अ ग्रामीण लघु उद्योग
28,84.00	....	....	46,77.10	....	(व) मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (उद्योग)
88,48.01	1,00.01 (1.13)	100.01	63,00.00	0.01	स.व.व.वि. (वस्त्रोद्योग)
2.00	0.01 (0.05)	....	1.01	0.01 (0.99)	स.व.व. वि. (सहकार)
80.00	....	....	70.00	....	स.क.सा.का.की.प.वि.
1,18,14.01	1,00.02 (0.84)	1,00.02	1,10,48.11	0.02	उप-बेरीज-मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग.

(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, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३	
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) मादिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (मादिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure State Plan प्रत्यक्ष खर्च राज्य योजना	Flow to TSP Including OTSP (%) मादिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (मादिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6
(c)	Infrastructural facilities for central public sector undertaking I.E.&L.D. (Ind)	18,20.00	....	2,27.12	....
(d)	Mineral and Metallurgical Industries I.E.&L.D. (Ind)	4,74.00	....	40.00	....
	Total—VI-Industry & Minerals: ..	8,14,46.00	9,16.00 (1.12)	1,02,30.61	7.56 (0.07)
VII Transport—					
1	Ports and Light Houses H.D.	29,14.00	....	84.40	....
2	Civil Aviation G.A.D.	8,25.00	....	60.91	....
3	Roads and Bridges P.W.D.	6,29,08.00	56,62.00 (9.00)	1,18,83.93	32,73.70 .. (27.54)
4	Road Transport (i) M.S.R.T.C. H.D.	6,86,61.00	....	83,54.00	....
	(ii) Motor Vehicle H.D.	2,91.00	....	13.91	....
5	Inland Water Transport H.D.	1,56.00	....	21.35	....
6	Urban Transport U.D.	3,36,88.00	....	13,27.50	....
7	State's Participation in Railway Projects H.D.	44,80.00	....	22,80.00	....
	Total—VII-Transport ..	17,39,23.00	56,62.00 (3.27)	2,40,26.00	32,73.70 (13.62)

विवरणपत्र आउटयो-५

वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५

आदिवासी उप योजना. निवृत्तव्यय आणि खर्च.

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना, १९९३-९४			Annual Plan 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५		विकासाचे शिर्ष
State Plan outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियतव्यय	Flow to TSP Including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा अंदाजित खर्च (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून)	Approved State Plan outlay राज्य योजना मान्य नियतव्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	१
3,00.00	....	....	2,00.00	....	(क) केंद्रीय/स्वाजगी उद्योग क्षेत्र उपक्रमा- करिता मूलभूतसुखसोयी उ.ऊ. व का.वि. (उद्योग)
60.00	....	....	60.00	....	(ड) सनिज व धातु विषयक उद्योग उ.ऊ. व का.वि. (उद्योग)
1,52,68.95	1,38.11 (0.90)	137.68	1,95,95.81	64.38 (0.33)	एकूण—सहा-उद्योग व सनिजे
2,46.50	....	....	2,28.26	....	सात-वाहतूक
3,10.00	....	....	1,50.00	....	१. बंदरे, दीपगृहे गृ.वि.
1,52,92.00	24,40.72 (15.96)	43,47.42	2,27,95.11	42,01.64 (18.43)	२. नागरी विमान वाहतूक सा. प्र. वि.
1,46,07.00	....	....	1,34,66.00	....	३. रस्ते व पूल सा.बां.वि.
12.00	....	....	2,00.00	....	४. रस्ते वाहतूक (१) म.रा. परिवहन महा- मंडळ गृ.वि.
34.31	....	....	51.44	....	(२) मोटार वाहतूक गृ.वि.
24,41.00	....	....	26,00.00	....	५. भू-अंतर्गत जल वाहतूक गृ.वि.
22,00.00	....	....	....	....	६. नागरी वाहतूक न. वि. वि.
3,51,42.81	24,40.72 (8.06)	43,47.42	3,94,90.81	42,01.64 (10.64)	७. रेल्वे प्रकल्पात राण्याचा सहभाग गृ.वि.
					एकूण—सात-वाहतूक

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, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३	
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure State Plan प्रत्यक्ष खर्च राज्य योजना	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>VIII. Communications</i>		....	....	....	....
<i>IX. Science Technology and Environment</i>					
1	Science and Technology G.A.D.	2,28.00	....	18.90	....
2	Remote Sensing Application Centre P.D.	3,40.00	....	28.15	....
3	Water Pollution Control ... ENV Dept.	2,43.00	....	....	....
Total—IX-Science Technology and Environment.		8,11.00	....	47.05	....
<i>X. General Economic Services</i>					
1	Statistics P.D.	2,49.00	....	15.15	....
2	Planning Machinery P.D.	2,73.00	....	37.53	....
3	Yashwantrao Chavan Development Administration. G.A.D.	2,73.00	....	....	....
4	Prizes to District under 20 point Programme P.D.	2,28.00	....	30.60	....
5	Local Development Programme P.D.	3,11,32.00	33,00.00 (10.60)	81,61.29	6,60.00

बिबरणपत्र आडयो-१

वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५

नियतव्यय आणि खर्च आदिवासी उप योजना

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan, 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना, १९९३-९४			Annual Plan, 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५		विकासाचे शिर्षे
State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियतव्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा अंदाजित खर्च (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून)	Approved State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना मान्य नियतव्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP आदिवासीचा उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	१
.....	आठ—बळणबळण नऊ—वैज्ञानिक सेवा व संशोधन—
50.00	50.00	.....	१. विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान सा. प्र. वि.
40.00	40.00	.....	२. रिमोट सेंसिंग ॲप्लि- केशन सेंटर नि.वि.
60.00	45.00	.....	३. जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प.वि.
1,50.00	1,35.00	.....	एकूण—नऊ—वैज्ञानिक तंत्र- ज्ञान आणि पर्यावरण
58.90	50.00	.....	दहा—सर्वसाधारण आर्थिक सेवा— (१) सांख्यिकी नि.वि.
70.00	1,25.00	.....	(२) नियोजन यंत्रणा नि.वि.
28.00	26.00	.....	(३) यशवंतराव चव्हाण प्रशासकिय विकास (यशदा) सा.प्र.वि.
41.00	41.00	.....	(४) जिल्ह्यांना बोर कलमी कार्यक्रमांतर्गत बक्षिस वाटप नि.वि.
1,06,50.00	8,80.00	7,04.00	1,15,30.00	8,80.00 (7.63)	(५) स्थानिक विकास कार्यक्रम वि.नि.

(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, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३	
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना निधत व्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure State Plan प्रत्यक्ष खर्च राज्य योजना	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	6. Tourism—				
	(i) M.T.D.C. Share Capital H.D. ..	10,01.00	....	19.23	....
	(ii) Forest Tourism R. & F.D. (Forest) ..	4,55.00	....	13.96	....
	(iii) Director of Tourism H.D. ..	49,91.00	....	2,77.67	....
	Sub-Total-Tourism ..	64,47.00	....	3,11.26	....
	Total—X-General Economic Services	3,86,02.00	33,00.00 (8.55)	85,55.83	6,60.00 (7.71)
	XI. Social & Community Services				
1	General Education .. S.E.D. ..	7,30,07.00	1,04,29.27 (14.29)	83,73.11	13,75.71 (16.43)
2	Sport and Youth Services S.W.C.A.S. & T.D. ..	21,18.00	....	12,96.98	6.26 (0.48)
3	Art and Culture S.E.D. ..	5,12.00	....	22.07	....
	S.W.C.A.S. & T.D. ..	19,12.00	....	1,34.73	....
	G.A.D. ..	1.00	....	0.69	....
	Rajya Marathi Vikas Parishad G.A.D. ..	....	....	....	....
	Sub-Total—3-Art and Culture ..	24,25.00	....	1,57.49	....
4	Technical Education H.T.E. & E. D. ..	2,25,18.00	3,21.75 (1.43)	14,07.46	21.92 (1.56)
1	5. Health Medical Education and Drugs M.E.D. ..	1,15,16.00	40.00 (0.35)	24,55.67	15.00 (0.61)
2	Employees State Insurance Scheme M.E.D. ..	3,69.00	....	2.67	....
3	Public Health and Sanitation P.H.D. ..	4,34,41.00	74,04.77 (17.05)	47,26.85	10,47.24 (22.15)
	Total—Health (1 to 3)	5,53,26.00	74,44.77 (13.46)	71,85.19	10,62.24 (14.79)

Annual Plan, 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना, १९९३-९४			Annual Plan, 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५		विकासाचे शिर्ष.
State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियतव्यय	Flow to TSP Including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP Including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा अंदाजित खर्च (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून)	Approved State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना माध्य नियतव्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	१
110.00	.....	.....	1,00.00	.....	(७) पर्यटन— (एक) म.प.वि.म. भाग भांडवल गृहविभाग
45.00	12.50 (27.77)	.....	64.85	13.91 (21.45)	(दोन) वन पर्यटन म.व.व.वि. (वने)
3,53.00	5.00 (1.42)	.....	3,52.00	17.00 (4.83)	(तीन) पर्यटन संचालनालय गृहविभाग
5,08.00	17.50 (3.44)	.....	5,16.85	30.91 (5.98)	उप-बेरीज-पर्यटन
93,55.90	8,97.50 (9.59)	7,04.00	1,22,88.85	9,10.91 (7.41)	एकूण-दहा-सर्वसाधारण आर्थिक सेवा
80,45.00	12,91.52 (16.04)	21,37.18	1,29,75.00	16,32.73 (12.58)	अकरा-सामाजिक आणि सामूहिक सेवा—
7,82.00	15.00 (1.91)	10.99	9,66.00	17.90 (1.85)	१. सामान्य शिक्षण शा. शि. वि.
70.00	2.06 (2.94)	.....	70.00	.....	२. क्रीडा व युवक सेवा स.क.सा.का.क्री. व प.वि.
3,49.00	.....	.....	2,80.00	.....	३. कला आणि संस्कृती शि.वि.
1.00	.....	.....	3.50	.....	स.क.सा.का.क्री. व प.वि.
.....	.....	.....	57.50	.....	सा.प्र.वि. राज्य मराठी विकास, परिषद सा.प्र.वि.
4,20.00	2.06 (0.49)	.....	4,11.00	.....	उप-बेरीज—कला व संस्कृती
30,90.00	62.00 (2.00)	30.03	61,00.00	41.50 (0.68)	४. तांत्रिक शिक्षण उ.सं.शि.व.से.वि.
38,57.06	3.12 (0.08)	3.12	29,50.00	15.62 (1.08)	५ आरोग्य—
92.94	.....	.....	57.37	.....	१. वैद्यकीय शिक्षण आणि औषधी द्रव्ये. वै. शि. व औ. द्र. वि.
66,54.00	11,27.00 (16.93)	9,07.00	71,33.00	20,31.97 (28.49)	२. राज्य कामगार विमा योजना वै.शि.वि. ३. सार्वजनिक आरोग्य आणि स्वच्छता सा.आ.वि.
1,06,04.00	11,30.12 (10.66)	9,10.12	1,01,40.37	20,47.59 (20.19)	एकूण—आरोग्य (१ ते ३)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७		Annual Plan 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९३	
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP Including OTSP (%) (आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून (टक्के))	Actual expenditure State Plan प्रत्यक्ष खर्च राज्य योजना	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) (आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून (टक्के))
1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Sewerage and Water Supply				
	U.D.D.	9,71,27.00	3,70.00 (0.38)	92.17.73	90.00 (0.97)
	R.D.D.	6,31,20.00	28,51.12 (4.52)	1,36,64.19	7,19.27 (5.26)
	Sub-Total (6) Sewerage and Water Supply	16,02,47.00	32,21.12 (2.01)	2,28,81.92	8,09.27 (3.54)
7	Housing—				
	P. W. D.	72,85.00	....	8,34.24	....
	H. & S.A.D.	1,80,00.00	8,82.00 (4.90)	52,48.40	9.50 (0.18)
	R. & F.D. (F)	97.00	....	....	....
	R. & F.D. (R)	36,83.85	1,80.00 (3.52)	3,43.22	8.66 (2.52)
	R.D.D. & W. C. D.	14,31.15	....	1.61	....
	C. & T. D. (Co-op.) .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	A. & A.D.F. (Agri.) .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	F. D. (HB ADV) .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	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)	64,27.47	18.16 (0.15)
8	Urban Development—				
	U. D.	3,32,61.00	5,50.00 (1.65)	64,50.19	69.79 (1.08)
	H. & S. A. D. (Slum)	63,14.00	3,78.84 (6.00)	9,01.10	5.45 (0.60)
	Development of Megacity Bombay .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	Sub-total (8) Urban Development	3,95,75.00	9,28.84 (2.35)	73,51.29	75.24 (1.02)

विबरणपत्र-आउयो-१

वाषिक योजना १९९४-९५

आदिवासी उपयोजना नियतव्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan, 1993-94 वाषिक योजना, १९९३-९४			Annual Plan 1994-95 वाषिक योजना, १९९४-९५		विकासाचे शिर्ष
State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा अंदाजित खर्च (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून)	Approved State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना मान्य नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	१
1 46 44.00	1 20.60 (0.80)	90.60	1,86,30.00	1,50.00 (0.65)	६. मलनिःस्सारण आणि पाणीपुरवठा न.वि.वि.
95 86.00	8 20.00 (8.55)	12,43.39	1,32,18.91	12,84.87 (9.72)	ग्रा.वि.वि.
2 42 30.00	9 40.60 (3.88)	13,33.99	3,18,48.91	14,34.87 (4.51)	एकूण-बेरीज (६) मलनिःस्सारण आणि पाणीपुरवठा.
9 68.00	.....	.....	7 00.00	.....	७. गृहनिर्माण सा. बां. वि.
62 66.70	0.54 (0.01)	0.54	24 94.79	33.02 (1.32)	गृ. नि. व. वि. स.
12.00	.....	.....	9.77	.....	म. व. व. वि. (वन)
4 30.41	16.78 (3.89)	16.78	3 14.88	12.80 (4.06)	म. व. व. वि. (महसूल).
10.59	.....	.....	5.12	.....	ग्रा. वि. व जलसंधारण विभाग
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	सा. व. व. वि (सहकार)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	कृ. व. पदुम. वि. (कृषी).
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	वि. वि.
10.35	.....	.....	20.00	.....	गृ. वि. (उत्पादन शुल्क)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	पोलीस गृहनिर्माण (गृ. वि.).
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	उ. उ. व का. वि.
76 98.05	17.32 (0.22)	17.32 9.55	35 44.56	45.82 (1.29)	एकूण बेरीज (७) गृहनिर्माण
79 13.00	91.00 (1.15)	91.00	68 00.00	75.95 (1.12)	८. नगरविकास न. वि. वि.
9 74.00	1.91 (0.19)	1.91	23.72.52	.....	गृ. नि. व वि. स. वि. (गलिच्छ वस्ती)
.....	.....	.....	25,00.00	.....	मॅगासीटीचा विकास (मुंबई)
88 87.00	92.91 (1.04)	92.91	1,16,72.52	75.95 (0.65)	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 आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		Annual Plan, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३	
		Total State Plan Outlay एकुण राज्य योजना नियत व्यय	Flow to T. S. P. including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure State Plan प्रत्यक्ष खर्च राज्य योजना	Flow to T. S. P. including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Information and Publicity				
	G. A. D.	9,23.00	1,14.00 (12.35)	1,09.94	18.00 (15.69)
10.	Welfare of B. C.— S.W.C.A.S. & T. D.	64,92.00	45.00 (0.69)	10,99.61	1.52 (0.14)
	T. D. D.	82,55.00	82,55.00 (1,00.00)	26,55.75	26,55.75 (1,00.00)
	Sub-total— Welfare of B. C. ..	1,47,47.00	83,00.00 (56.28)	37,55.36	26,57.27 (70.76)
11.	Social Welfare—				
	S. W. C. A. S. & T. D.	6,01.15	75.54 (12.57)	84.78	11.24 (13.26)
	H. D. (Prisoner's welfare)	1,45.00	....	....	....
	G. A. D.	55.00	....	....	....
	Mahila and Bal Kalyan Dept. ..	8,55.85	....	86.23	....
	Sub-total—Welfare of S. C. ..	16,57.00	75.54 (4.56)	1,71.01	11.24 (6.57)
	Total—Welfare of B. C. and Social Welfare 10 & 11.	1,64,04.00	83,00.00 (50.60)	39,26.37	26,68.51 (67.96)
12.	Labour and Labour Welfare				
	H. T. E. & E.D. (Technical)	87,47.00	7,26.40 (8.30)	9,12.08	1,62.01 (17.76)
	H. T. E. & E.D. (Employment)	2,46.00	50.00 (29.32)	23.76	....
	I.E. & L.D.	2,48.00	....	9.51	....
	H. & S.A.D.	4,55.00	41.00 (9.01)	72.33	....
	R. & F.D.	9.00	....	....	....
	C. & T.D.	8.00	0.63 (7.87)	0.46	0.05 (10.87)
	Total 12 Labour and Labour Welfare..	97,13.00	8,18.03 (8.42)	10,18.14	1,62.06 (15.92)

विश्वरूप-आउट-१

वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५

आदिवासी उपयोजना नियत व्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan, 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना, १९९३-९४			Annual Plan, 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५		विकासाचे शिर्ष
State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा निश्चय व्यय	Flow to TSP Including OTSP(%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP Including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा अंदाजित खर्च आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून	Approved State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना एकूण मान्य नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	१
1,49.00	43.00 (28.85)	43.00	75.00	25.00 (33.33)	९. माहिती आणि प्रसिद्धी सा. प्र. वि.
17,06.22	15.00 (0.87)	1.68	17,04.75	16.83 (0.99)	१०. मागास वर्गीयांचे कल्याण स. क. सा. का. क्रि. व प. वि.
20,00.00	20,00.00 (1,00.00)	25,82.41	33,70.46	33,70.46 (1,00.00)	आ. वि. वि.
37,06.22	20,15.00 (54.36)	25,84.09	50,75.21	33,87.29 (66.74)	उपबेरीज—मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण
1,63.46	0.79 (0.48)	....	1,91.76	....	११. समाज कल्याण स. क. सा. का. क्रि. व. प. वि.
78.00	....	....	73.00	....	गृ. वि. (कैद्यांचे कल्याण)
12.00	....	....	11.00	....	सा. प्र. वि.
2,43.28	....	....	2,24.99	1.69 (0.75)	महिला आणि बालकल्याण विभाग
4,96.74	0.79 (0.16)	....	5,00.75	1.69 (0.34)	उपबेरीज—समाजकल्याण
42,02.96	20,15.79 (47.96)	25,84.09	55,75.96	33,88.98 (66.78)	एकूण—मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण समाजकल्याण १० व ११
16,00.00	2,00.40 (12.50)	1,59.00	29,97.32	3,13.04 (10.44)	१२. कामगार व कामगार कल्याण उ. तं. शि. व शे. वि. विभाग
81.20	24.31 (29.94)	0.60	81.10	12.62 (15.56)	उ. तं. शि. व से. शो. विभाग
30.00	....	....	30.00	....	उ. उ. व का. वि.
1,18.00	16.47 (13.95)	16.40	1,32.69	26.13 (19.69)	गृ. नि. वि. स. वि.
1.00	....	....	0.50	....	म. व. व. वि.
1.00	....	....	2.09	....	स. व. व. वि.
18,31.20	2,41.18 (13.17)	1,76.00	32,43.70	3,51.79 (10.85)	एकूण—बारा. कामगार व कामगारकल्याण.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No	Head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		an, Annual Plan 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३	
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्य	Flow to T.S.P. including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure State Plan प्रत्यक्ष खर्च राज्य योजना	Flow to T.S.P. including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Nutrition				
	R.D.D.	54,60.00	3,57.78 (6.55)	1,49.79	77.98
	S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	1,99.00	.....	.....	(52.05)
	Total—13 Nutrition	56,59.00	3,57.78 (6.32)	1,49.79	77.98 (52.05)
	Total XI—Social and Community Services (1 to 13)	41,85,13.00	.....	6,02,85.81	62,55.35 (10.44)
	C. General Services				
XII.	General Services—				
1	Public Works—Infrastructure facilities for social services.				
	P.W.D.	92,27.00	.....	9,94.42	.....
	R.D.D.	4,47.00	.....	28.75	.....
	R. & F.D. (Revenue)	53,80.00	.....	9,23.36	.....
	R. & F.D.(F)	1,56.00	.....	.....	.....
	I.E. & L.D. (Lab.)	4,83.00	.....	17,16	.....
	H. D. (Prohibition)	15.00	.....	.....	.....
	H.D. (Transport)	1,68.00	.....	9.96	.....
	H.D. (Jail)	3,71.00	.....	24.00	.....
	L. & J.D.	38,53.00	.....	5,21.93	.....
	A. & C.D.	36.00	.....	.....	.....
	G. A. D. .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total—C.XII-General Services	2,01,36.00	.....	25,19.58	.....
	Grand Total (I to XII)	1,85,20,00.00	11,59,17.80 (6.26)	33,72,80.06	2,09,51.18 (6.21)

रजपत्र-भाउयो-१

क योजना, १९९४-९५

बासी उपयोजना नियतव्यम आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखात)

Annual Plan 1993-94 वाषिक योजना, १९९३-९४			Annual Plan 1994-95 वाषिक योजना, १९९४-९५		विकासाचे शिर्षे
State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियतव्यम	Flow to TSP including OTSP % आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजनेच्या क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा अंदाजित खर्च (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून)	Approved State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना मान्य नियतव्यम	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	१
6,39.25	3,74.76 (58.62)	2,34.49	9,95.66	5,50.44 (55.28)	१३. पोषण सा. वि. वि.
30.94	0.06 (0.19)	....	4.34	0.13 (2.99)	स. क. सा. का. क्रि. व प. वि.
6,70.19	3,74.82 (55.92)	2,34.49	10,00.00	5,50.57 (55.06)	एकूण—१३. पोषण.
17,06,09.40	61,83.32 (8.76)	75,70.10	8,75,53.02	96,12.70 (10.98)	एकूण—अकरा-सामाजिक आणि सामूहिक सेवा (१ ते १३)
27,15.00	....	....	22,00.00	....	क. सामान्य सेवा बारा. सर्वसामान्य सेवा, सामाजिक सेवांसाठी सार्वजनिक बांधकामाच्या प्रा. भिक सुविधा.
36.00	....	....	36.84	....	सा. बा. वि.
4,90.00	....	....	8,00.00	....	घा. वि. वि.
14.00	....	....	14.34	....	म. व. व. वि. (महसल)
90.00	....	....	92.10	....	म. व. व. वि. (वने)
11.00	....	....	....	....	उ. उ. व. का. वि. (कामगार)
12.00	....	....	50.00	....	गृ. वि. (बा बंदी).
1,48.00	....	....	3,45.00	....	गृ. वि. (वाहतूक).
5,80.00	....	....	5,80.00	....	गृ. वि. (तुरुंग).
8.00	....	....	36.85	....	वि. व न्या. वि.
....	....	....	....	....	कृ. व. स. वि. (सहकार)
41,04.00	....	....	41,55.13	....	सा. प्र. वि.
41,04.00	....	....	41,55.13	....	एकूण—क-बारा सामान्य सेवा.
१,०४,००.००	2,65,00.00 (6.97)	2,64,10.71	44,00,00.00	3,30,00.00 (7.5)	एकूण—बेरीज-एक ते बारा.

STATEMENT SCP
ANNUAL PLAN, 1994-95
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, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९३	
		Total State Plan outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियत व्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure State Plan प्रत्यक्ष खर्च राज्य योजना	Flow to SCP (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	A-Economic Services				
	I. Agriculture and Allied Services				
1.	(a) Crop Husbandry A & A.D.F.	1,36,50.00	33,80.00 (24.71)	21,27.87	3,59.37 (16.89)
	(b) Horticulture A. & A.D.F.	24,28.00	75.00 (3.09)	4,45.44	5.40 (1.21)
2.	Soil and Water Conservation A. & A.D.F. (Agri.)	4,49.00	.....	.....	.....
	R. & F.D. (Forest)	97.00	.....	22.00	.....
	R. D. & WCD (WCD)	1,77,51.00	18,37.45 (10.35)	89,48.41	3,46.00 (3.87)
	I.D. (Khar lands)	29,14.00	.....	4,56.19	.....
	Sub-Total—2, Soil and Water Conservation.	2,12,11.00	18,37.45 (8.66)	94,26.60	3,46.00 (3.67)
3.	Animal Husbandry A. & A.D.F.	53,42.00	2,45.00 (4.58)	4,42.97	20.38 (4.60)
4.	Dairy Development A. & A.D.F.	75,56.00	1,42.00 (1.88)	2,03.54	18.36 (9.02)
5.	Fisheries A. & A.D.F.	29,14.00	43.50 (1.49)	5,04.49	13.02 (2.58)
6.	Forest and Wild Life (a) Forest R. & F.D.(F.)	4,05,09.00	.....	16,49.63	.....
	(b) Social Forestry R. D. & W. C. D. (Water Conservation)	97,12.00	5,87.88 (6.05)	11,62.43	51.06 (4.39)
7.	Food Storage and Ware housing C. & T.D. (Co-op.)	1,12.00	.....	12.50	.....
8.	Agricultural Research and Education Institutions A. & A.D.F. (Agri.)	38,85.00	.....	4,70.95	.....
9.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution. C. & T.D. (Co-op.)	18,20.00	3,50.00 (19.23)	6,60.00	.....
10.	Co-operation C. & T.D. (Co-op.)	2,58,83.00	15,76.00 (6.09)	22,46.57	1,64.70 (8.33)
	Total—Agriculture and Allied Services (1 to 10)	13,50,22.00	84,75.83 (6.28)	1,93,52.99	9,78.29 (5.05)

विवरणपत्र-विषयो-१
 वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५
 विशेष घटक योजना
 नियत व्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखात)

Annual Plan 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना, १९९३-९४			Annual Plan 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५		विकास शिर्षे/ उपशिर्षे
State Plan outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियत व्यय	Flow to SCP(%) वि.घ.यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under SCP विशेष घटक योजनेचा अंदाजित खर्च	Total Approved outlay State Plan राज्य योजनेचा एकूण मान्य नियत व्यय	Flow to SCP(%) वि.घ.यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	१
29,86.00	6,20.81 (22.27)	5,03.83	48,45.94	10,15.78 (20.96)	(अ) आर्थिक सेवा १. कृषी व संलग्न सेवा
4,87.00	7.50 (1.23)	3.60	9,65.45	1,49.99 (15.54)	(अ) पीक संवर्धन. कृ. व पदुम.
26.20	....	....	....	....	(ब) फलोत्पादन कृ. व पदुम
81,69.80	....	....	43.95	....	२. मृद व जलसंधारण कृ. व पदुम. (कृषि) म. व. व. वि (वने)
6,00.00	8,17.06 (10.00)	8,17.06	80,28.00	12,91.04 (16.08)	ग्रा. वि. व. जसं. वि. (जलसंधारण)
88,18.00	8,17.06 (9.26)	8,17.06	86,06.95	12,91.04 (15.00)	पा. वि. (खार जमिनी)
8,14.00	47.00 (5.77)	26.39	10,79.63	107.96 (10.00)	उप बेरीज—२ मृद व जलसंधारण
3,58.00	23.60 (6.59)	23.60	3,60.64	54.09 (15.00)	३. पशुसंवर्धन कृ. व पदुम
7,11.71	18.84 (2.64)	15.40	8,32.87	83.29 (10.00)	४. दुग्धव्यवसाय विकास कृ. व पदुम
54,82.00	....	....	87,79.00	....	५. मत्स्यव्यवसाय कृ. व पदुम.
23,32.00	1,45.51 (6.24)	1,04.28	23,31.00	2,33.10 (10.00)	६. वने व वन्य जीवन (अ) वने. व व. वि. (वने)
0.40	....	....	1,00.35	....	(ब) सामाजिक वनीकरण (जलसंधारण) ग्रा. वि. व ज. सं. वि.
7,97.00	....	....	7,10.80	....	७. गोदामे व बखार स. व. व. वि. (सहकार)
6,50.00	1,00.00 (15.38)	1,00.00	6,50.00	1,50.00 (23.08)	८. कृषी संशोधन आणि शिक्षण संस्था कृ. व पदुम. (कृषि)
1,08,94.81	8,90.09 (7.99)	8,90.09	80,24.25	14,65.62 (18.26)	९. कृषी वित्तीय संस्था गुंतवणूक स.व.व.वि (सहकार)
3,43,30.92	26,40.41 (7.69)	24,84.25	3,72,86.88	45,50.87 (12.21)	१०. सहकार स.व.व.वि. (सहकार)
					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 पंचवर्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		Annual Plan, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९३	
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow to S. C. P. (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure State Plan प्रत्यक्ष खर्च राज्य योजना	Flow to S. C. P. (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6
II. Rural Development					
<i>Special Programme for Rural Development—</i>					
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). R.D.D. (RE)	1,67,06.00	31,74.14 (19.00)	30,48.24	7,12.01 (23.35)
2	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) R.D.D. (RD)	36,40.00	....	7,01.35	....
3	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP). I.E.&L.D. (Energy)	2,73.00	....	60.00	....
4	Share Capital to Regional Rural Development Bank, P.D. (IF)	51.00	....	11.25	....
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)	37,26.25	10,00.00 (26.84)
6	Land Reforms .. R.& F.D.(Rev.)	1,09.00	18.80 (17.25)	45.38	13.92 (30.67)
7	Community Development R.D.D.	4,10.00	16.54 (4.03)	70.15	4.25 (6.06)
8	Mahila & Balkalyan Vikas Samithee RD & WCD (RD),	....	....	....	....
Total—II-Rural Development (I to 8)		17,09,83.00	4,07,79.19 (23.84)	4,97,62.62	1,22,30.18 (24.58)
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	....	95.35	....
3	Special Action Plan for Gadchiroli districts parts of Chandrapur, Dhule, Nanded, Yavatmal and Bhandara Districts. P.D.	1,36,50.00	....	20,34.21	....
4	Special Action Plan for hilly area (P.D.)	65,50.00	....	11,12.86	....

विवरणपत्र-विषयो-१

वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५

विशेष घटक योजना-नियतव्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखात)

Annual Plan 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना, १९९३-९४			Annual Plan 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना		विकासशीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
State Plan outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियत व्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under SCP विशेष घटक योजनेचा अंदाजित खर्च	Total Approved outlay State Plan राज्य योजनेचा एकूण मान्य नियतव्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	१
33,83.07	6,42.88 (19.00)	6,42.88	46,00.00	20,23.32 (43.99)	दोन ग्रामीण विकास ग्रामीण विकासाकरिता विशेष कार्यक्रम १. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम. ग्रा.वि.वि
7,49.50	....	....	12,02.31	1,80.35 (15.00)	२. अवर्षण प्रवण क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम. ग्रा.वि.वि.
1,00.00	....	....	1,10.00	....	३. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (उर्जा)
7.50	....	....	11.25	....	४. प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँके- साठी भाग-भांडवल नि.वि
40,16.93	10,04.25 (25.00)	10,04.25	80,00.00	40,00.00 (50.00)	५. ग्रामीण रोजगार- (अ) जवाहर रोजगार योजना ग्रा.वि व.ज.सं.वि (जलसंधारण) (ब) रोजगार हमी योजना नि.वि.
2,00,00.00	56,25.00 (25.00)	56,25.00	2,32,15.21	58,04.60 (25.00)	६. भू-सुधारणा. म.व.व.वि. (म)
55.00	11.60 (21.09)	11.60	44.12	....	७. सामुहिक विकास ग्रा.वि.वि.
1,00.00	....	....	1,23.30	12.33 (10.00)	८. महिला व बालकल्याण विकास समिती-ग्रा.वि.वि.
2,90.00	....	....	6,53.07	1,63.27 (25.00)	एकण-दोन-ग्रामविकास (१ ते ८)
2,87,02.00	72,83.67 (25.37)	72,83.73	3,79,59.26	1,21,83.87 (32.10)	तीन-विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम १. रत्नागिरी जिल्हातील क्षेत्रविकास योजना. स.क.सा.का.व.प.वि.
....	....	....	....	....	२. वर्धा योजना (नि.वि.) ३. गडचिरोली जिल्हा, आणि चंद्रपूर, छुळे, नांदेड यवतमाळ व भंडारा या जिल्हातील काही भागामध्ये विशेष कृति कार्यक्रम (नि. वि.)
1,60.00	....	....	1,20.00	....	४. डोंगरी विभागाच्या विकासासाठी विशेष कृती योजना. (नि.वि.)
28,00.00	....	....	26,00.00	....
34,32.00	....	....	18,83.00	1,88.30 (10.00)	

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, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९३	
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि. घ. यो. चा. भाग (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure State Plan प्रत्यक्ष खर्च राज्य योजना	Flow to S.C.P. (%) वि. घ. यो. चा. भाग (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Special Programme for Bombay Development. (U.D.).	....	....	55,00.00	....
	Total—III-Special Area Programme ..	2,16,56.00	....	87,42.00	....
	IV Irrigation and Flood Control—				
1	Major and Medium Projects I.D.	23,00,10.00	1,15,53.76 (5.02)	4,45,61.07	20,07.88 (4.51)
2	Rehabilitation R. & F.D.	71,99.00	....	10,39.23	....
3	Loans to Project affected persons R. & F.D.	18,45.00	....	1,36.00	....
	Total—Sub total—Major and Medium Project. (1 to 5)	23,91,54.00	1,15,53.76 (4.83)	4,57,36.30	20,07.88 (4.39)
2	Minor Irrigation Co-op.	1,00.00	....	22.00	....
	R.D. & W.C.D. (W. C.D.)	2,26,21.00	40.00 (0.18)	75,81.97	0.96 (0.01)
	I.D	3,84,96.00	15,00.00 (3.90)	1,27,94.53	6,22.00 (4.86)
	Sub-total—Minor Irrigation ..	6,12,17.00	18,53.00 (3.00)	2,03,98.50	6,22.96 (3.05)
3	Command Area Development .. Programme. I.D.	2,94,79.00	4,62.90 (1.57)	40,00.00	11.60 (0.29)
4	Ayacut Development .. A. & A.D.F.	29,14.00	4,07.00 (13.07)	3,30.00	43.00 (13.03)
5	Flood Control Projects .. I.D.	1,46.00	....	31.00	....
	Sub-total—CADA, Ayacut & Flood Control (3 to 5)	3,25,39.00	18,69.80 (2.67)	43,61.00	54.60 (1.25)
	Total—IV-Irrigation and Flood Control	33,29,10.00	1,42,76.56 (4.29)	7,04,95.80	26,85.44 (3.81)

वितरणसूची-विषयो-१
वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५
विशेष घटक योजना नियतव्यय आणि खर्च.

(रुपये लाखात)

Annual Plan 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना, १९९३-९४			Annual Plan 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५		विकास शिर्ष उपशिर्ष
State Plan outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियतव्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो. चा. भाग (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under SCP विशेष घटक योजनेचा अंदाजित खर्च	Total Approved outlay State Plan राज्य योजनेचा एकूण मान्य नियत व्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो. चा. भाग टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	१
25,00.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	मुंबई विकासाचा विशेष कार्यक्रम न.वि.वि.
88,92.00	.....	.....	46,03.00	1,88.30 (4.09)	एकूण—तीन-विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम
5,53,36.00	27,94.00 (5.05)	27,94.00	6,00,09.60	.....	चार-पाटबंधारे व पूर- नियंत्रण— (१) मोठे व मध्यम प्रकल्प पा.वि.
41,35.35	.....	.....	13,11.60	1,31.16 (10.00)	(२) पुनर्वसन म.व.व.वि. (म.)
3,52.52	.....	.....	4,06.80	.....	(३) प्रकल्पप्रस्तांसाठी कज म.व.व.वि. (म.)
5,68,32.00	27,94.00 (4.92)	27,94.00	6,18,09.00	1,31.16 (10.00)	उप-बेरीज-मोठे व मध्यम प्रकल्प (१ ते ३)
17.50	.....	.....	7.00	0.70 (10.00)	२. लघु पाटबंधारे
89,00.00	4.00 (0.04)	4.00	97,83.00	9,78.30 (10.00)	(१) सहकार विभाग
1,13,23.68	6,22.80 (0.04)	6,22.80	1,28,54.28	6,42.71 (5.00)	(२) ग्रामविकास व जल- संधारण विभाग
2,02,41.18	6,26.80 (5.50)	6,26.80	2,26,44.28	16,21.71 (7.16)	(३) पाटबंधारे विभाग
72,00.00	50.00 (0.69)	50.00	83,19.37	6,23.95 (7.50)	उप-बेरीज-(२) लघु पाटबंधारे
4,58.84	60.00 (13.07)	60.00	4,78.39	68.92 (14.41)	३. जलप्रदाय क्षेत्र विकास पा.वि.
76.58	.....	.....	53.02	.....	४. आयाकट विकास कृ. व पटुम वि.
77,35.82	1,10.00 (1.42)	1,10.00	88,50.78	6,92.87 (7.83)	५. पूरनियंत्रण प्रकल्प. पा.वि.
8,48,00.00	35,30.80 (4.16)	35,30.80	9,33,04.06	24,45.74 (2.62)	उप-बेरीज जलप्रदाय क्षेत्र विकास आयाकट पूर नियंत्रण (३ ते ६)
					एकूण—चार-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, 1992-93 वार्षिक खोजना, १९९२-९३	
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure State Plan प्रत्यक्ष खर्च राज्य योजना	Flow to SCP (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	V. Power Development—				
1	Hydro Project	11 14 71.00	....	1,36,28.32	....
	I.D.				....
	R. & F. D.	8 49.00	....	1,15.07	....
2	Sardar Sarovar Project I. D. ..	10 00.00	....	....	....
3	Thermal Project	34 39 44.00	26 25.00	6,92,80.46	5,25.00
	I. E. & L. D. (Energy)		(0.76)		(0.76)
4	Non-conventional Sources of Energy.	7.34	....	2,37.50	....
	I. E. & L. D. (Energy)				
	Total—V-Power Development ..	45 79 98.00	26 25.00 (0.57)	8,32,61.35	5,25.00 (0.63)
	VI. Industry and Minerals—				
	(a) Village and Small Scale Industries				
	I. E. & L. D. (Ind.)	1 78 41.00	6 27.75	24 67.78	60.25
	E. & B.		(3.82)		(2.44)
	E. & E. D.	1 36.00	18.00	13.93	2.11
			(13.23)		(15.15)
	C. & T. Department	43 68.00	16.15	6 79.69	3.15
	(Textile)		(0.37)		(0.46)
	C. & T. Department Co-operation	2 33.00	....	38.42	....
	Sub-Total—Village and Small Scale Industries.	2 25,78.00	6,61.00 (2.93)	32,19.82	65.51 (2.03)
	(b) Medium and Large Scale Industries				
	I. E. & L. D. (Inds)	2,20,53.00	....	25,47.83	....
	C. & T.D. (Textile)	3,39,66.00	50.00	4 1,33.30	8.00
			(0.15)		(0.19)
	C. & T.D. (Co-operation)	1,00.00	....	....	....
	S. W. C. A. S. & T. D.	4,55.00	....	62.54	....
	Sub-Total—Medium and Large Scale Industries.	5,65,74.00	50.00 (0.09)	67,43.67	8.00 (0.12)
	(c) Infrastructural facilities for central private sector undertaking. I. E. & L. D. (Inds)	18,20.00	....	2,27.12	....
	(d) Mineral and Metallurgical Industries. I. E. & L. D. (Inds.)	4,74.00	....	40.00	..
	Total—VI-Industry & Minerals	8,14,46.00	7,11.90 (0.87)	1,02,00.61	73.51 (0.72)

विवरण- विषयो-१

वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५

विशेष घटक योजना नियतव्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना १९९३-९४			Annual Plan 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५		विकासशिर्ष/उपशिर्ष १
State Plan outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियतव्यय 7	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो.चा भाग (टक्के) 8	Anticipated Expenditure under SCP वि. घ. यो. चा. अंदाजित खर्च 9	Total Approved outlay State Plan एकूण राज्य योजना मान्य नियतव्यय 10	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो. चा भाग (%) 11	
2,40,00.00	....	....	2,67,75.47	25,90.70 (2.50)	पाच-विद्युत विकास— १. जल विद्युत प्रकल्प पा.वि. म.व.व.वि. (महसूल) २. सरदार सरोवर प्रकल्प पा. वि. ३. औष्णिक प्रकल्प उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (ऊर्जा) ४. ऊर्जेची अपारंपरिक साधने उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (उर्जा)
80.00	....	....	90.57		
2,00.00	....	....	1,22.00		
6,45,31.00	5,25.00 (0.71)	5,25.00	7,64,03.39		
2,25.00	....	....	2,36.75		
8,90,36.00	5,25.00 (0.59)	5,25.00	10,36,28.18	25,90.70 (2.50)	एकूण—पाच-विद्युत विकास
23,69.00	1,21.77 (5.14)	1,08.17	73,42.85	7,34.28 (10.00)	सहा—उद्योग व खनिजे— (अ) शमीण व लघु उद्योग उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (उद्योग) शा. शि. वि. (सेवायोजन)
28.95	3.70 (12.78)	3.70	58.91	....
6,51.99	11.08 (1.70)	11.08	7,77.00	77.70 (10.00)	स.व.व.वि. (वस्त्रोद्योग)
45.00	....	....	1,08.94	10.89 (10.00)	सहकार व वस्त्रोद्योग विभाग (सहकार)
30,94.94	1,36.55 (4.41)	1,22.95	82,87.70	8,22.87 (9.93)	उप-बेरीज-अ शमीण लघु उद्योग
28,84.00	....	....	46,77.10	2,33.85 (5.00)	(ब) मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (उद्योग) स.व.व.वि. (वस्त्रोद्योग) सहकार व वस्त्रोद्योग (सहकार) विभाग स.रु.सा.का.की. व प.वि. (25.00)
88,48.01	8.00 (0.09)	8.00	63,00.00	6,30.00 (10.00)	
2.00	....	....	1.01	0.10 (10.00)	
80.00	....	....	70.00	17.50 (25.00)	
1,18,14.01	8.00 (0.07)	8.00	1,10,48.11	881.45 (7.98)	उप-बेरीज-ब मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग
3,00.00	....	....	2,00.00	....	(क) केंद्रीय/राज्यी उद्योग क्षेत्र उपक्रमाकरिता मूलभूत सुखसोयी उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (उद्योग) (ड) खनिज व धातु- विषयक उद्योग उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (उद्योग)
60.00	....	....	60.00	....
1,52,68.95	1,44.55 (0.94)	1,30.95	1,95,95.81	17,04.32 (8.70)	एकूण—सहा-उद्योग खनिजे

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head/Sub-Head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवर्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		Annual Plan, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९३	
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियत व्यय	Flow to S. C. P. (%) वि. व. यो. वा भाग (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure State Plan प्रत्यक्ष खर्च राज्य योजना	Flow to S. C. P. (%) वि. व. यो. वा भाग (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>VII. Transport</i>				
1	Ports and Light Houses H. D.	29,14.00	....	84.40	....
2	Civil Aviation G. A. D.	8,25.00	....	60.91	....
3	Roads and Bridges— P. W. D.	6,29,08.00	58,33.20 (9.27)	1,18,83.93	10,74.54 (9.04)
4	Road Transport (i) M.S. R.T.C. H. D.	6,86,61.00	....	83,54.00	....
	(ii) Motor Vehicle H. D.	2,91.00	....	13.91	....
5	Inland Water Transport H. D.	1,56.00	....	21.35	....
6	Urban Transport U. D.	3,36,88.00	....	13,27.50	....
7	State's Participation in Railway Project H. D.	44,80.00	....	2,280.00	....
	Total-VII—Transport	17,39,23.00	58,33.20 (3.39)	2,40,26.00	10,74.54 (4.47)
	<i>VIII—Communications</i>	....	....	....	....
	<i>IX. Science Technology and Environment.</i>				
1	Science and Technology G. A. D.	2,28.00	....	18.90	...
2	Remote Sensing Application Centre. P. D.	3,40.00	....	28.15	...
3	Water Pollution Control B N V	2,43.00	....	....	...
	Total—IX. Science Technology Environment.	811.00	....	47.05	...

विवरणपत्र-विषयो-१

वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५

विशेष घटक योजना नियंत्रण व्यय भाग खर्च

(रुपये लाखोंत)

Annual Plan 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना, १९९३-९४			Annual Plan 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५		विकास विधे/उपविधे
State Plan outlay राज्य योजना नियत व्यय 7	Flow to SCP(%) वि.घ.यो. का भाग (टक्के) 8	Anticipated Expenditure under SCP विशेष घटक योजना अंदाजित खर्च 9	Total Approved outlay State Plan राज्य योजना एकूण मान्य नियत व्यय 10	Flow to SCP(%) वि.घ.यो. का भाग (टक्के) 11	
					सात-बाह्यक
2,46.50	....	....	2,28.26	....	१. बंदरे, बीपगुहे गु.वि.
3,10.00	....	....	1,50.00	....	.. २. नागरी विमान बाह्यक सा. प्र. वि.
1,52,92.00	12,90.22 (8.43)	10,98.00	2,27,95.11	22,79.51 (10.00)	३. रस्ते व पुल .. सा. बां. वि.
1,46,07.00	....	....	1,34,66.00	269.62 (2.00)	.. ४. रस्ते वाह्यक (१) म.रा.मा. परिवहन मंडळ गु.वि.
12.00	....	....	2,00.00	4.00 (2.00)	.. (२) मोटार वाह्यक गु.वि.
34.31	....	....	51.44	1.03 (2.00)	.. ५. भू-अंतर्गत जळ वाह्यक गु.वि.
24,41.00	....	....	26,00.00	52.00 (2.00)	.. ६. नागरी वाह्यक न. वि. वि.
22,00.00	....	....	....	....	.. ७. रेल्वे प्रकल्पात राज्याचा सहभाग गु.वि.
3,51,42.81	12,90.22 (3.67)	1,098.00	3,94,90.81	26,05.86 (6.60)	.. एकूण—सात-बाह्यक
....	....	....	....	....	आठ-वळणवळण
					नऊ-वैज्ञानिक सेवा व संशोधन—
50.00	....	....	50.00	....	.. १. विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान सा. प्र. वि.
40.00	....	....	40.00	....	.. २. रिमोट सेन्सिंग अप्लिकेशन सेंटर नि.वि.
60.00	....	....	45.00	....	.. ३. जलप्रदूषण नियंत्रण प.वि.
1,50.00	....	....	1,35.00	....	.. 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 आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७		Annual Plan, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९३	
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow to S. C. P. (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure State Plan प्रत्यक्ष खर्च राज्य योजना	Flow to S. C. P. (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>X. General economic Services</i>				
1	Statistics P. D.	2,49.00	....	15.15	....
2	Planning Machinery P. D.	2,73.00	...	37.53	....
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	....	30.60	....
6	Local Development Programme P.D.	3,11'32.00	....	81,61.29	....
7	Tourism— (i) M.T.D.C. S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	10,01.00	....	19.63	....
	(ii) Forest Tourism R. & F.D. (Forest)	4,55.00	....	13.96	....
	(iii) Director of Tourism S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	49,91.00	....	2,77.67	....
	Sub-Total—Tourism	64,47.60	....	3,11.26	....
	Total—X-General Economic Services.	3,86,02.00	....	85,55.83	....
	<i>XI. Social & Community Services</i>				
1	General Education S.E.D.	7,30,70.00	97,60.33 (13.37)	83,73.11	10,79.03 (12.89)
2	Sport and Youth Services S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	21,18.00	....	12,96.98	....
3	Art and Culture S.E.D.	5,12.00	....	22.73	....
	S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	19,12.00	....	1,34.73	....
	G.A.D.	1.00	....	0.69	....
	Sub-Total—3-Art and Culture	24,25.00	....	1,57.49	....
4	Technical Education H.T.E. & E.D.	2,25,18.00	5,39.29 (2.39)	14,07.46	18.63 (1.32)

विवरणपत्र-विषयो-१

वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५

विशेष घटक योजना-नियत व्यय आणि खर्च

(दशवे डाखांत)

Annual Plan outlay वार्षिक योजना, १९९३-९४			Annual Plan 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५		विकास शीर्ष/उपशिर्ष
State Plan outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियत व्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो.चा भाग (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under SCP विशेष घटक योजनेचा अंदाजित खर्च	Total Approved outlay State Plan राज्य योजना एकूण मान्य नियत व्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो.चा भाग (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	१
58.90	50.00	....	दहा-सर्वसाधारण आर्थिक सेवा (१) सांख्यिकी नि.वि.
70.00	1,25.00	....	(२) नियोजन यंत्रणा नि.वि.
28.00	26.00	....	(३) यशवंतराव चव्हाण प्रशासकिय विकास पूणे (यशदा) सा. प्र. वि.
41.00	41.00	....	(५) जिल्ह्यांना बीस- कलमी कार्यक्रमांतर्गत विक्षिप्त वाटप. नि.वि.
1,06,50.00	1,15,30.00	17,29.00 (15.00)	(६) स्थानिक विकास कार्यक्रम नि.वि.
1,10.00	1,00.00	....	(७) पर्यटन— (एक) म.प.वि.म. स.क.सा.का.को.वप.वि.
45.00	64.85	25.84 (5.00)	(दोन) वन पर्यटन म.व.वि. (वने)
3,53.00	3,52.00	....	(तीन) पर्यटन संचालनालय स.क.सा.का.को.वप.वि.
5,08.00	5,16.85	25.84 (5.00)	उप-बेरीज पर्यटन
93,55.90	1,22,88.85	17,55.34 (14.28)	एकण—दहा-सर्वसाधारण आर्थिकसेवा.
80,45.00	12,11.11 (15.05)	13,49.23	1,29,75.00	19,46.25 (15.00)	अकरा-सामाजिक आणि सामूहिक सेवा— १. सामान्य शिक्षण शा.शि.वि.
7,82.00	9,66.00	9.66 (10.00)	२. क्रीडा व युवक सेवा स.क.सा.का.को.वप.वि.
70.00	70.00	5.00	३. कला व संस्कृती शा.शि.वि.
3,49.00	2,80.00	(15.55)	स.क.सा.का.को.प.वि.
1.00	61.00	....	सा.प्र.वि.
4,20.00	4,11.00	20.55 (5.00)	उप-बेरीज—कला व संस्कृती
30,90.00	93.00 (3.00)	22.80	61,00.00	9,15.00 (15.00)	४. तांत्रिक शिक्षण उ.तं.शि. व से.वि. (उ.तं.शि.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		Annual Plan, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९३	
		Total State Plan outlay एकूण राज्य योजना निवृत्तम्बरा	Flow to SCP (%) वि. व. यो. वा भाग (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure State Plan प्रत्यक्ष खर्च राज्य योजना	Flow to SCP (%) वि. व. यो. वा भाग (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	<i>Health</i>				
1	Medical Education and Drugs M.E.D.	1,15,16.00	11.50 (0.10)	24,55.67	....
2	Employees State Insurance Scheme M.E.D.	3,69.00	....	2.67	....
3	Public Health and Sanitation P.H.D.	4,34,41.00	75.00 (0.17)	47,26.85	4.83 (0.46)
	Total—Health (1 to 3) ..	5,53,26.00	86.50 (0.16)	71,85.19	4.83 (0.07)
6	<i>Sewerage and Water Supply</i>				
	U.D.D.	9,71,27.00	....	92,17.73	....
	R.D.D.	6,31,20.00	37,37.64 (5.94)	1,36,64.19	6,58.21 (4.82)
	Sub-Total—6-Sewerage and Water Supply	16,02,47.00	37,47.64 (2.34)	22,8,81.92	6,58.21 (2.88)
7	<i>Housing—</i>				
	P.W.D.	72,85.00	....	8,34.24	....
	H. & S.A.D.	1,80,00.00	16,98.40 (24.68)	52,48.40	3,81.05 (7.26)
	R. & F.D. (F)	97.00	....	....	....
	R. & F.D. (R)	36,83.85	2,60.00 (5.08)	3,43.22	5.50 (1.60)
	R.D.D. & W.C.D.	14,31.15	....	1.61	....
	C. & T. D. (Co-op.) .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	A. & A.D.F. (Agri.) .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	F.D. (HB ADV) .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	H. D. (Excise)	20.00	....	....	....
	Police Housing .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	I.E. & L.D.	81.00	....	....	....
	Sub-Total—7-Housing ..	3,05,98.00	19,58.40 (16.72)	64,27.47	3,86.55 (6.01)
8	<i>Urban Development</i>				
	U.D.	3,32,61.00	....	64,50.19	....
	H. & S.A.D. (Slum. Improvement)	63,14.00	8,20.82 (13.00)	9,01.10	1,17.43 (13.03)
	Development of Magacity, .. Bombay	....	....	....	....
	Sub-Total—8-Urban Development ..	3,95,75.00	8,20.82 (2.07)	73,51.29	1,17.43 (1.60)
9	<i>Information and Publicity</i>				
	G.A.D.	9,23.00	....	1,09.94	....

विवरणसह-विषयको-१

वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५

विशेष घटक योजना वियत व्यव भागि खर्च

(रुपये कायदा)

Annual Plan 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना, १९९३-९४		Annual Plan 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५			विकास क्षेत्र / उपक्षेत्र
State Plan outlay राज्य योजना निश्चित व्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि.व.यो. चा. भाग (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under SCP विशेष घटक योजनाचा अंदाजित खर्च	Total Approved outlay State Plan राज्य योजनाचा एकूण मान्य निश्चित व्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि.व.यो. चा भाग टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	1
38,57.06	2.80 (0.12)	2.80	29,50.00	1,47.30 (5.00)	५-आरोग्य— १. वैद्यकीय शिक्षण आणि औषध वै.शि.व.ओ.ड्र.वि.
92.94	....	....	57.37	....	२. राज्य कामगार विमा योजना वै.शि.व.ओ.ड्र.वि.
66,54.00	5.00 (0.07)	5.00	71,33.00	10,69.95 (15.00)	३. सार्वजनिक आरोग्य आणि स्वच्छता सा.आ.वि.
1,06,04.00	7.80 (0.08)	7.80	1,01,40.37	12,17.45 (12.00)	एकूण—आरोग्य (१ ते ३)
1,46,44.00	....	....	1,86,30.00	18,63.00 (10.00)	६. मलनिस्सारण आणि पाणीपुरवठा न.वि.वि.
95,86.00	7,34.21 (7.65)	7,34.21	1,32,18.91	19,82.84 (15.00)	आ.वि.वि.
2,42,30.00	7,34.21 (2.98)	7,34.21	3,18,48.91	38,45.84 (12.08)	एकूण—(६) मलनिस्सारण आणि पाणीपुरवठा
9,68.00	....	....	7,00.00	....	७. गृहनिर्माण सा.बा.वि.
72,66.70	7,72.04 (10.62)	7,22.04	24,94.79	3,73.91 (15.00)	गृ.नि.वि.स.वि.
12.00	10.00 (83.33)	....	9.77	....	म.व.व.वि. (वन)
4,30.41	10.00	10.00	3,14.88	27.15 (8.62)	म.व.व.वि. (महसूल)
10.59	....	....	5.12	0.76 (15.00)	आ.वि.वि. जल संवहरण
....	....	....	....	....	स. व. व. वि. (सहकार)
....	....	....	....	....	कृ.व.पक्कम. वि. (कृषि)
....	....	....	....	....	वि.वि.
10.35	....	....	20.00	....	गृ.वि. (उत्पादन शुल्क)
....	....	....	....	....	पोलीस गृहनिर्माणगृ.वि.
....	....	....	....	....	उ.क. व का.वि.
76,98.05	7,82.04 (8.99)	7,82.04	35,44.56	4,01.82 (11.34)	एकूण—(७) गृहनिर्माण
79,13.00	....	....	68,00.00	3,40.00 (5.00)	८. नगर विकास न.वि.वि.
9,74.00	1,26.62 (13.00)	1,26.62	23,72.52	5,93.13 (25.00)	गृ.नि.वि.न.वि. (मलनिस्सारण सुधार)
....	....	....	25,00.00	1,25.00 (5.00)	मेगासिटीचा विकास (मुंबई)
....	
88,87.00	1,26.62 (1.42)	1,26.62	1,16,72.52	10,58.13 (9.07)	एकूण—(८) नगर विकास
1,49.00	....	....	75.00	....	९.-माहिती व प्रसिद्धी सा.ड.वि.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head Sub-head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवर्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		Annual Plan, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९३	
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow to S. C. P. (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure State Plan प्रत्यक्ष खर्च राज्य योजना	Flow to S. C. P. (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)
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)	10,99.61	6,00.23 (54.59)
	T.D.D. ..	82,55.00	.....	26,55.75	.....
	Sub-total—10-Welfare of B.C.	1,47,47.00	38,76.00 (26.28)	37,55.36	6,00.23 (15.98)
11	Social Welfare—				
	S.W.C.A.S. & T.D. ..	6,01.15	2,74.28 (45.63)	84.78	73.54 (86.74)
	H.D. (Prisoner's Welfare) ..	1,45.00	.....	.....	.....
	G.A.D. ..	55.00	.....	.....	.....
	Mahila & Balkalyan Dept. ..	8,55.85	1,83.77 (21.47)	86.23	10.49 (12.47)
	Sub-total—11-Welfare of S.C.	16,57.00	4,58.05 (53.52)	1,71.01	84.03 (49.14)
	Sub-Total—B. C. Welfare and Social Welfare 10 and 11.	1,64,04.00	43,34.05 (26.42)	39,26.37	6,84.26 (17.42)
12	Labour and Labour Welfare				
	H. T. E. & E. D. (Technical) ..	87,47.00	5,76.88 (6.60)	9,12.08	47.29 (5.18)
	H. T. E. & E. D. (Employment)	2,46.00	.....	23.76	.....
	I.E. & L.D. ..	2,48.00	.....	9.51	.....
	H. & S.A.D. ..	4,55.00	91.00 (20.00)	72.33	.....
	R. & F.D. ..	9.00	.....	.....	.....
	A. & A. D. F. D. ..	8.00	.....	0.46	.....
	Sub-Total—12-Labour and Labour Welfare	97,13.00	6,67.88 (6.88)	10,18.14	47.29 (4.64)
13	Nutrition				
	R.D.D. ..	54,60.00	6,69.80 (12.26)	1,49.79	54.51 (36.39)
	S.W.C.A.S. & T.D. ..	1,99.00	25.87 (13.00)	.....	.....
	Sub-Total—13-Nutrition ..	56,59.00	6,95.67 (12.29)	1,49.79	54.51 (36.39)
	Total XI—13-Social and Community Services (1 to 13)	41,85,13.00	2,26,10.58 (5.40)	6,02,85.81	30,50.74 (5.06)

विवरण पत्र विषय-१

वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५

विशेष घटक योजना नियतव्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखांमध्ये)

Annual Plan, 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना, १९९३-९४			Annual Plan, 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५		विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष
State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियतव्यय 7	Flow to SCP वि.घ.यो.चा भाग (टक्के) 8	Anticipated Expenditure under SCP विशेष घटक योजनेचा अंदाजित खर्च 9	Total Approved State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा एकूण मान्य नियतव्यय 10	Flow to SCP वि.घ.यो.चा भाग (टक्के) 11	
17,06.22	10,64.49 (62.39)	10,64.49	17,04.75	9,54.58 (56.00)	१०.-मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण
20,00.00	.....	.....	33,70.46	.....	स.क.सा.का.व.प.वि.
37,06.22	10,64.49 (28.72)	10,64.49	50,75.21	9,54.58 (20.15)	धा.वि.वि.
1,63.46	1,30.04 (79.55)	1,30.04	1,91.76	22.93 (11.96)	उप-बेरीज-(१०) मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण
78.00	.....	.....	73.00	.....	११. समाजकल्याण
12.00	.....	.....	11.00	.....	स.क.सा.का.व.प.वि.
2,43.28	1,10.15 (45.28)	1,10.15	2,24.99	66.85 (29.71)	गृ.वि. (कैद्यांचे कल्याण) सा.प्र.वि.
4,96.74	2,40.19 (48.35)	2,40.19	5,00.75	89.78 (17.93)	महिला व बालकल्याण विभाग
42,02.96	13,04.68 (31.04)	13,04.68	55,75.96	10,44.36 (18.73)	उप-बेरीज-(११) समाजकल्याण
16,00.00	1,03.77 (6.49)	1,03.77	29,97.32	4,49.58 (15.00)	उप-बेरीज एकूण-मागासवर्गीय व समाजकल्याण (१० व ११)
81.20	1.02 (1.25)	1.02	81.10	.....	१२.-कामगार व कामगार कल्याण
30.00	.....	.....	30.00	.....	उ.त.शि.व.से.वि. (तल्ल शिक्षण)
1,18.00	15.33 (13.00)	15.33	1,32.60	26.52 (19.99)	उ.त.शि.व.से.वि. (सेवायोजन)
1.00	.....	.....	0.50	.....	उ.ऊ.व.का.वि.
1.00	.....	.....	2.09	.....	गृ.नि.व.वि.स.वि.
18,31.20	1,20.12 (6.56)	1,20.12	32,43.70	4,76.10 (14.68)	म.व.व.वि.
6,39.25	43.34 (9.86)	43.34	9,95.66	68.28 (6.83)	कृ. व पदुम वि.
30.94	15.47 (50.00)	15.47	4.34	.....	उप-बेरीज (१२) एकूण-कामगार व कामगार कल्याण
6,70.19	58.81 (12.50)	58.81	10,00.00	68.28 (6.83)	१३.-पोषण शा.वि.वि.
7,06,09.40	44,38.39 (6.28)	45,07.41	8,75,53.02	1,10,03.44 (12.57)	स.क.सा.का.व.प.वि.
					उपबेरीज—(१३) एकूण—पोषण
					एकूण-अकरा-सामाजिक आणि सामुहिक सेवा

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head Sub-head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७		Annual Plan, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९३	
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow to S. C. P. (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure State Plan प्रत्यक्ष खर्च राज्य योजना	Flow to S. C. P. (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	C. General Services				
	<i>XII. General Services—</i>				
1	Public Works—Infrastructure facilities for social services.				
	P.W.D.	92,27.00	....	9,94.42	....
	R.D.D.	4,47.00	....	28.75	....
	R. & F. D. (Revenue) ..	53,80.00	....	9,23.36	....
	R. & F.D. (F)	1,56.00	....	....	....
	I.E. & L.D. (Lab.) ..	4,83.00	....	17.16	....
	H.D. (Prohibition) ..	15.00	....	....	....
	H.D. (Transport) ..	1,68.00	....	9.96	....
	H.D. (Jail)	3,71.00	....	24.00	....
	L. & J.D.	38,53.00	....	5,21.93	....
	C. & T.D. (Cop) ..	36.00	....	....	....
	G.A.D .. ..	....	....	....	....
	Total—C—XII General Services	2,01,36.00	....	25,19.58	....
	Grand Total (I to XII) ..	1,85,20,00.00	95,2,27.49 (5.14)	33,72,80.06	2,06,17.70 (6.11)

विशेष घटक-विषयो-१

वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५

विशेष घटक योजना नियतव्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना, १९९३-९४			Annual Plan 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५		विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
State Plan outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियत व्यय	Flow to SCP(%) वि.घ.यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under SCP विशेष घटक योजनेचा अंदाजित खर्च	Total Approved outlay State Plan राज्य योजनेचा एकूण मान्य नियतव्यय	Flow to SCP(%) वि.घ.यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	१
					क-सामान्य सेवा बारा-सर्वसामान्य सेवा—सामाजिक सेवासाठी सार्वजनिक बांधकामाच्या प्रारंभिक सुविधा
27,15.00	22,00.00	....	सा.बां.वि.
36.00	36.84	....	ग्रा.वि.वि.
4,90.00	8,00.00	....	म. व व.वि. (महसूल)
14.00	14.34	....	म. व व.वि. (घन)
90.00	92.10	....	उ.ऊ. व का.वि. (कामगार)
11.00	गृ.वि. (दारूबंदी)
12.00	50.00	....	गृ.वि. (बाहूतक)
1,48.00	3,45.00	....	गृ.वि. (तुंग)
5,80.00	5,80.00	....	वि. व न्या.वि.
8.00	36.85	....	स.व.व.वि. (सहकार)
....	सा.प्र.वि.
41,04.00	41,55.13	....	एकूण—क. बारा-सामान्य सेवा
38,04,00.00	1,96,60.00 (5.17)	1,95,60.14	44,00,00.00	3,90,28.44 (8.87)	एकूण बेरीज--(१ ते १२)

Annual Plan, 1994-95— Head of Development
States/Union Territories— Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development 1	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७			Annual Plan, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३		
	Approved outlay मान्य नियत व्यय			प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
	State राज्य 2	District जिल्हा 3	Total एकूण 4	State राज्य 5	District जिल्हा 6	Total एकूण 7
A. Economic Services						
I. Agriculture and Allied Services—						
1 Crop Husbandry ..	17,53.00	1,18,97.00	1,36,50.00	218.99	19,08.88	2,127.87
2 Horticulture	10,17.00	14,11.00	24,28.00	329.00	278.00	6,07.00
3 Soil and Water Conservation	97,66.83	1,14,44.17	2,12,11.00	7777.74	16,48.86	94,26.60
4 Animal Husbandry ..	9,46.45	43,95.55	53,42.00	36.24	406.73	442.97
5 Dairy Development ..	18,13.03	57,42.97	75,56.00	38.83	164.71	203.54
6 Fisheries	3,93.00	25,21.00	29,14.00	13.24	491.25	504.49
7 Forestry and Wild Life (a) Forests ..	3,50,26.00	54,83.00	4,05,09.00	869.27	780.36	16,49.63
8 Plantations/Social Forestry (a) Social Forestry ..	.....	97,12.00	97,12.00	.....	11,62.43	11,62.43
9 Food, Marketing, Storage and Warehousing.	1,00.00	12.00	1,12.00	16.00	7.00	23.00
10 Agricultural Research and Education	38,85.00	.....	38,85.00	470.95	.....	470.95
11 Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.	18,20.00	.....	18,20.00	660.00	.....	660.00
12 Co-operation ..	23,49.00	2,35,34.00	2,58,83.00	79.89	1896.97	19,76.86
Total—I-Agriculture and Allied Services	5,88,69.31	7,61,52.69	13,50,22.00	10510.15	8745.19	19,255.34
II. Rural Development—						
(1) Spectal Programme for Rural Development.						
(a) Integrated Rural Develop- ment Programme (IRDP)	.....	1,67,06.00	1,67,06.00	.....	30,48.24	30,48.24
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP).	.....	36,40.00	36,40.00	.....	701.35	701.35
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP).	2,73.00	.....	2,73.00	.....	.....	.....
(d) Share capital to Regional Rural Banks	51.00	.....	51.00	11.25	.....	11.25

दिव रणवत्त शीर्षो-१

वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५ विकास शीर्ष
केंद्र शासित प्रदेश-नियत व्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan 1993-94, वार्षिक योजना १९९३-९४ Approved outlay			Annual Plan 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५ Approved Outlay			विकास शीर्ष/उप-शीर्ष
मान्य नियत व्यय			मान्य नियत व्यय			
State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	
8	9	10	11	12	13	१
						ब. वार्षिकसेवा
						(एक) कृषि व संलग्न सेवा
2,68.55	27,17.45	29,86.00	23,79.72	24,66.22	48,45.94	(१) बीक संवर्धन
1,01.97	3,85.03	4,87.00	5,00.00	4,65.45	9,65.45	(२) फलोत्पादन
76,35.14	11,82.86	88,18.00	66,47.21	19,59.74	86,06.95	(३) मृद व जल संघारण
97.69	7,16.31	8,14.00	98.00	981.63	10,79.63	(४) पशुसंवर्धन
1,09.38	2,48.62	3,58.00	78.00	2,82.64	3,60.64	(५) दुग्धशाळा विकास
1,19.00	5,92.71	7,11.71	79.00	753.87	8,32.87	(६) मत्स्यव्यवसाय
45,64.87	13,17.13	58,82.00	77,91.38	9,87.62	87,79.00	(७) वने व वन्य जीवन (अ) वने
....	23,32.00	23,32.00	....	23,31.00	23,31.00	(८) वृक्षारोपण/सामाजिक वनीकरण (अ) सामाजिक वनीकरण
....	0.40	0.40	49.75	50.60	100.35	(९) अन्न, पणन, भांडारे आणि वख्तारी
7,97.00	....	7,97.00	7,10.80	....	710.80	(१०) कृषि, संशोधन आणि शिक्षण
6,50.00	....	6,50.00	650.00	....	650.00	(११) कृषि वित्तीय संस्थात गुंतवणक
20,92.48	88,02.33	1,08,94.81	16,69.43	63,54.82	80,24.25	(१२) सहकार
1,64,36.08	1,82,94.84	3,47,30.92	2,06,33.29	1,66,33.59	3,72,86.88	एकूण—(एक) कृषि व संलग्न सेवा
						(दोन) ग्रामीण विकास—
....	33,83.07	33,83.07	....	46,00.00	46,00.00	(१) ग्रामीण विकासाकरिता विशेष कार्यक्रम
....	7,49.50	7,49.50	....	12,02.31	12,02.31	(अ) एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम
1,00.00	....	1,00.00	110.00	....	110.00	(ब) अचर्षण प्रव क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम
7.50	....	7.50	11.25	....	11.25	(क) एकात्मिक ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम
						(ड) प्रादेशीक ग्रामीण बँकांना बाय भांडवल

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head-Sub-head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७			Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
	Approved Outlay मान्य नियतव्यय			State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण
	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(2) Rural Employment—						
(a) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY)	....	1,98,38.00	1,98,38.00	....	37,26.25	37,26.25
(b) Other Programmes—						
(i) Employment Guarantee Scheme	74,49.00	12,25,07.00	12,99,56.00	62,50.00	35,850.00	4,21,00.00
(3) Land Reforms	27.30	81.70	1,09.00	3.60	41.78	45.38
(4) Community Development and Panchayats.	1,76.20	2,33.80	4,10.00	37.65	32.50	70.15
(5) Mahila Bal Kalyan Samittee	....	....	....			....
Total—(II) Rural Development	79,76.50	16,30,06.50	17,09,83.00	63,02.50	43,400.12	49,702.62
III. Special Area Programmes—						
1. Wardha Plan ..	....	14,56.00	14,56.00	....	95.35	95.35
2. Special Action Plan for Gad- chiroli, Chandrapur districts and Akkalkuva, Dhadgaon and Kin- wat Talukas etc.	....	1,36,50.00	1,36,50.00	....	20,34.21	20,34.21
3. Special Action Plan for Hill Areas.	....	65,50.00	65,50.00	....	1,112.86	11,12.86
4. Special Programme for Bombay Development.	....	....	....	....	55,00.00	55,00.00
Total—(III) Special Area Programmes. . .	....	2,16,56.00	2,16,56.00	....	87,42.42	87,42.42
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control						
1. Major and Medium Irrigation.	18,90,69.00	5,10,85.00	23,91,54.00	3,69,03.30	88,33.00	45,736.30
2. Minor Irrigation ..	....	6,12,17.00	6,12,17.00	....	20,398.44	20,398.44
3. Command Area Development.	2,94,30.00	49.00	2,94,79.00	3,957.95	42.05	40,00.00
4. Flood Control Projects (includ- ing anti-sea erosion etc.)	....	1,46.00	1,46.00	....	31.00	31.00
5. Ayacut Development ..	....	29,14.00	29,14.00	....	330.00	330.00
Total—(IV) Irrigation and Flood Control.	21,84,99.00	11,4,411.00	32,29,10.00	40,861.25	29,634.49	70,495.74

Annual Plan 1993-94 वाषिक योजना १९९३-९४			Annual Plan 1994-95 वाषिक योजना १९९४-९५			विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष
Approved outlay मान्य नियत व्यय			Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय			
State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	
8	9	10	11	12	13	१
....	40,16.93	40,16.93	....	8000.00	8000.00	(२) ग्रामीण रोजगार (अ) जबाहर रोजगार योजना (अरोवो)
26,66.23	1,73,33.77	2,00,00.00	....	23215.21	23215.21	(ब) छतर कार्यक्रम— (एक) रोजगार हमी योजना—
15.39	39.61	55.00	....	44.12	44.12	(३) भू-सुधारणा
31.60	68.40	1,00.00	57.90	65.40	123.30	(४) सामूहिक विकास आणि पंचायत
....	2,90.00	2,90.00	....	653.07	653.07	(५) महिला बाल कल्याण विकास समिती
28,20.72	2,58,81.28	2,87,02.00	1,79.15	37780.11	37959.26	.. एकूण—(दोन) ग्रामीण विकास
....	1,60.00	1,60.00	....	120.00	120.00	(तीन) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम—
....	28,00.00	28,00.00	....	26,00.00	26,00.00	(१) वर्धा योजना
....	34,32.00	34,32.00	....	18,83.00	18,83.00	(२) गडचिरोली, चंद्रपूर जिल्हांचे व भक्कलकुवा, घडगाव व किनवट तालुक्यांचा विशेषकृती कार्यक्रम.
....	25,00.00	25,00.00	....	....	....	(३) डोंगरी भागाचा विशेषकृती कार्यक्रम.
....	88,92.00	88,92.00	....	4,603.00	46,03.00	(४) मुंबईच्या विकासासाठी विशेष कार्यक्रम .. एकूण—(तीन) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम
4,39,45.00	12,878.00	5,68,23.00	46730.00	15079.00	61809.00	(चार) पाटबंधारे आणि पुर नियंत्रण
....	2,02,41.18	2,02,41.18	....	22644.28	22644.28	(१) मोठे आणि मध्यम पाटबंधारे
71,84.00	16.00	72,00.00	83,09.37	10.00	83,19.37	(२) लघु पाटबंधारे
....	76.98	76.98	....	53.02	53.02	(३) जलप्रवाह क्षेत्रविकास
....	4,58.84	4,58.84	....	478.39	478.39	(४) पुर नियंत्रण
5,11,29.00	3,36,71.00	8,48,00.00	55039.37	38264.69	93304.06	(५) भाषाकट विकास .. एकूण—(चार) पाटबंधारे आणि पुर नियंत्रण

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७			Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
	Approved Outlay मान्य नियतव्यय			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	1,37,43.49	....	1,37,43.49
(2) Thermal Project ..	29,83,44.00	4,56,00.00	34,39,44.00	62,457.58	68,22.88	6,92,80.46
(3) Non-conventional Sources of Energy	7,34.00	....	7,34.00	2,37.50	....	237.50
(4) Sardar Sarovar Project ..	10,00.00	....	10,00.00	....	....	....
Total—(V) Energy (Power Development)	41,23,98.00	4,56,00.00	45,79,98.00	76,438.57	6,822.88	83,261.45
VI. Industry and Minerals—						
1 Village and Small Industries	1,64,36.25	61,41.75	2,25,78.00	2,149.35	1,069.97	32,19.32
2 Medium and Large Scale Industries	2,62,93.00	3,02,81.00	5,65,74.00	2,913.76	3,829.91	67,43.67
3 Infrastructural facilities for central undertakings sector,	18,20.00	....	18,20.00	227.12	....	227.12
4 Mining ..	4,74.00	....	4,74.00	40.00	....	40.00
Total—(VI) Industries and Minerals.	4,50,23.25	3,64,22.75	8,14,46.00	5,330.23	4,899.88	1,02,30.11
VII. Transport and Communi- cations—						
1 Ports and Light Houses ..	7,25.00	21,89.00	29,14.00	12.00	72.40	84.40
2 Civil Aviation ..	8,25.00	....	8,25.00	60.91	....	60.91
3 Roads and Bridges	3,47,68.00	2,81,40.00	6,29,08.00	55,95.85	62,88.08	1,18,83.93
4 Special Establishment for Land Acquisition.						
5 Road Transport (MSRTC)	6,86,61.00	....	6,86,61.00	83,54.00	....	83,54.00
6 Motor vehicles	2,91.00	....	2,91.00	13.91	....	13.91
7 Inland Water Transport ..	15.00	1,41.00	1,56.00	2.00	19.35	21.35
8 Urban Transport ..	3,36,88.00	....	3,36,88.00	13,27.50	....	13,27.50
9 Other Transport Services .. Konkan Railway.	44,80.90	....	44,80.00	22,80.00	....	22,80.00
Total—(VII) Transport and Communications.	14,34,53.00	3,04,70.00	17,39,23.00	1,76,46.17	63,79.83	2,40,26.00
VIII. Science, Technology and Environment—						
1 Scientific Research including S & T	2,28.00	....	2,28.00	18.90	....	18.90
2 Remote Sensing Centre	3,40.00	....	3,40.00	28.15	....	28.15
3 Ground Water Survey Project						
4 Water Pollution Control ..	2,43.00	....	2,43.00	....	....	....
Total—(VIII) Science Techno- logy and Environment.	8,11.00	....	8,11.00	47.05	....	47.05

Annual Plan 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना १९९३-९४			Annual Plan 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५			विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष १
Approved outlay मान्य नियत व्यय			Approved Outlay प्रस्तावित नियत व्यय			
State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
2,40,80.00	.....	2,40,80.00	2,68,66.04	.....	2,68,66.04	(पाच) ऊर्जा (विद्युत विकास) —
5,57,91.00	87,40.00	6,45,31.00	6,63,91.89	1,00,11.50	7,64,83.39	(१) अलविद्युत प्रकल्प
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(२) औष्णिक प्रकल्प
2,25.00	.....	2,25.00	236.75	.....	2,36.75	(३) अपारंपारिक ऊर्जा स्रोताची लागणे
2,00.00	.....	2,00.00	122.00	.....	1,22.00	(४) सरदार सरोवर प्रकल्प
8,02,96.00	87,80.00	8,90,36.00	9,36,16.68	1,00,11.50	10,36,28.18	एकूण—(पाच) ऊर्जा (विद्युत विकास)
16,78.88	14,16.06	30,94.94	67,97.45	14,90.25	82,87.70	(सहा) उद्योग आणि साणकाम—
36,24.00	81,90.01	1,81,14.01	61,97.00	48,51.11	1,10,48.11	(१) ग्रामीण व लघु उद्योग
3,00.00	.....	3,00.00	2,00.00	.....	2,00.00	(२) मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग
60.00	.....	60.00	60.00	.....	60.00	(३) केंद्रीय शासकीय क्षेत्रातील उपक्रमांकरिता मुलभूत सुविधा.
56,62.88	96,06.07	1,52,68.95	1,32,54.45	63,41.36	1,95,95.81	(४) साणकाम
21.00	2,25.50	2,46.50	46.00	1,82.26	2,28.26	(एकूण—(सहा) उद्योग व साणकाम
3,10.00	.....	3,10.00	1,50.00	.....	1,50.00	(सात) वाहतूक व दळणवळण—
84,37.54	68,54.46	1,52,92.00	96,48.18	1,31,46.93	2,27.95.11	(१) बंदरे आणि दीपगृहे
1,46,07.00	.....	1,46,07.00	1,34,66.00	.....	1,34,66.00	(२) नागरी विमान वाहतूक
12.00	.....	12.00	2,00.00	.....	2,00.00	{ (३) रस्ते व पूल
3.00	31.31	34.31	.....	51.44	51.44	(४) भू-संपादनसाठी विशेष आस्थापना
24,41.00	.....	24,41.00	26,00.00	.....	26,00.00	(५) रस्ते वाहतूक (म.रा.सा.प.म.)
22,00.00	.....	22,00.00	.....	.....	.....	(६) मोटार वाहन
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(७) भू-अंतर्गत जल-वाहतूक
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(८) नागरी परिवहन
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(९) रेल्वे प्रकल्पात राज्याचा सहभाग—कोकणरेल्वे
2,80,31.54	71,11.27	3,51,42.81	2,61,10.18	1,33,80.63	3,94,90.81	एकूण—(सात) वाहतूक व दळणवळण
50.00	.....	50.00	50.00	.....	50.00	(आठ) वैज्ञानिक तंत्रज्ञान व पर्यावरण—
40.00	.....	40.00	40.00	.....	40.00	(१) वैज्ञानिक संशोधन (एस व टी धरून)
60.00	.....	60.00	45.00	.....	45.00	{ (२) रिमोट प्रेसिंग अॅन्टीकेशन सेंटर
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(३) भू व जल सर्वेक्षण प्रकल्प
1,50.00	.....	1,50.00	1,35.00	.....	1,35.00	(४) जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	एकूण—(आठ) वैज्ञानिक तंत्रज्ञान व पर्यावरण

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development	Eight Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७			Annual Plan, 1992-93 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
	Approved Outlay मान्य नियतव्यय			State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण
	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IX. General Economic Services—						
1 Secretariat Economic Services	....	....	....
2 Tourism	59,92.00	4,55.00	64,47.00	297.30	13.96	311.26
3 Survey and Statistics ..	2,49.00	....	2,49.00	15.15	....	15.15
4 Planning Machinery and Assistance for study in rural development and regional Planning.	2,73.00	....	2,73.00	37.53	....	37.53
5 Instalation of Computers in Selected District Treasury.	....	....	....	....	....	....
6 Yeshwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (Yashda)	2,73.00	....	2,73.00	....	....	....
7 Prizes to Districts under 20-Point Programmes.	2,28.00	....	2,28.00	36.60	....	36.60
8 Local Development Programme.	....	3,11,32.00	3,11,32.00	....	81,61.29	81,61.29
Total—(IX) General Economic Services	70,15.00	3,15,87.00	3,86,02.00	3,86.58	81,75.25	85,61.83
Total—A-Economic Services (I to IX).	89,40,45.06	51,93,05.94	1,41,33,51.00	15,75,22.50	11,13,00.06	26,88,22.56
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	6,55.08	77,18.03	83,73.11
2 Technical Education ..	1,89,43.00	35,75.00	2,25,18.00	12,54.53	1,52.93	14,07.46
3 Art and Culture ..	23,77.50	47.50	24,25.00	1,49.41	8.74	1,58.15
4 Sports and Youth Services ..	11,67.00	9,51.00	21,18.00	12,51.91	45.07	12,96.98
Total—(X) Education, Sport Art and Culture	2,97,70.50	7,02,97.50	10,00,68.00	33,10.93	79,24.77	1,12,35.70
XI. Health—						
1 Medical Education and Drugs	1,12,86.00	2,30.00	1,15,16.00	24,55.67	....	24,55.67
2 Public Health and Sanitation	49,54.05	3,84,86.95	4,34,41.00	514.96	42,11.89	47,26.85
3 Employees State Insurance Scheme	20.00	3,49.00	3,69.00	....	2.67	2.67
Total—(XI) Health ..	1,62,60.05	3,90,65.95	5,53,26.00	29,70.63	42,14.56	71,85.19
XII. Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development—						
1 Water Supply and Sewerage	21,25.00	15,81,22.00	16,02,47.00	244.09	2,36,37.83	2,28,81.92
2 Housing (including Police Housing)	1,12,46.85	1,93,51.15	3,05,98.00	11,91.16	52,36.31	64,27.47
Urban Development (including State Capital Projects).	2,38,62.03	1,57,12.97	3,95,75.00	373.40	69,77.89	7351.29
Total—(XII) Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development.	3,72,33.88	19,31,86.12	23,04,20.00	18,08.65	3,48,52.03	3,66,60.68

Annual Plan 1993-94, वार्षिक योजना १९९३-९४			Annual Plan 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५			विकास शीर्ष/उप-शीर्ष
Approved outlay मान्य नियत व्यय			Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय			
State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	
8	9	10	11	12	13	१
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(नऊ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवा
4,58.00	50.00	5,08.00	4,34.90	81.95	5,16.85	(१) सचिवालयीन आर्थिक सेवा
58.90	.....	58.90	50.00	.....	50.00	(२) पर्यटन
70.00	.....	70.00	1,25.00	.....	1,25.00	(३) सर्वेक्षण व सांख्यिकी
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(४) नियोजन यंत्रणा व ग्रामीण विकास आणि प्रादेशिक नियोजन.
28.00	.....	28.00	26.00	.....	26.00	(५) काही निवडक जिल्हा कोषागारांत संगणक संच बसविणे.
41.00	.....	41.00	41.00	.....	41.00	(६) यशवंतराव चव्हाण विकास प्रकाशन प्रबोधिनी
.....	86,50.00	86,50.00	.....	1,15,30.00	1,15,30.00	(७) वीस कलमी कार्यक्रमांतर्गत जिल्ह्यांना बक्षिस वाटप.
6,55.90	87,00.00	93,55.90	6,76.90	1,16,11.95	1,22,88.85	(८) स्थानिक विकास कार्यक्रम.
18,51,82.12	12,04,96.46	30,56,78.58	20,96,65.02	13,86.83	34,82,91.85	एकूण—(नऊ) सर्वसाधारण आर्थिक सेवा
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	एकूण—ए-आर्थिक सेवा (एक ते नऊ)
9,68.18	70,76.82	80,45.00	40,06.64	89,68.36	1,29,75.00	(बी) सामाजिक आणि सामूहिक सेवा :
24,00.96	6,89.04	30,90.00	54,33.82	6,66.18	61,00.00	(दहा) शिक्षण, क्रीडा, कला आणि संस्कृती
4,06.80	13.20	4,20.00	3,84.25	26.75	4,11.00	(१) सामान्य शिक्षण
5,69.02	2,12.98	7,82.00	7,70.37	1,95.63	9,66.00	(२) तांत्रिक शिक्षण
43,44.96	79,92.04	1,23,37.00	1,05,95.08	98,56.92	2,04,52.00	(३) कला आणि संस्कृती
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(४) क्रीडा आणि युवा सेवा
36,88.09	1,68.97	38,57.06	28,65.99	84.01	29,50.00	एकूण--(दहा) शिक्षण, क्रीडा आणि संस्कृती.
7,68.87	58,85.13	66,54.00	9,55.99	61,77.01	71,33.00	(अकरा) आरोग्य—
5.00	87.94	92.94	.....	57.37	57.37	(१) वैद्यकीय शिक्षण आणि औषधे
44,61.96	61,42.04	1,06,04.00	38,21.98	63,18.39	1,01,40.37	(२) सार्वजनिक आरोग्य व स्वच्छता
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(३) राज्य कामगार विभा योजना
4,18.85	2,38,11.15	2,42,30.00	16,03.44	3,02,45.47	3,18,48.91	एकूण--(अकरा) आरोग्य
14,57.57	62,40.48	76,98.05	10,34.62	25,09.94	35,44.56	(बारा) पाणीपुरवठा, गृहनिर्माण आणि नगर विकास-
5,87.43	82,99.57	88,87.00	32,33.48	84,39.04	1,16,72.52	(१) पाणीपुरवठा आणि मलप्रवाह
24,63.85	3,83,51.20	4,08,15.05	58,71.54	4,11,94.45	4,70,65.99	(२) गृहनिर्माण (पोलीस गृहनिर्माणसह)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(३) नगरविकास (भांडवली राज्य प्रकल्पसह)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	एकूण--(बारा) पाणीपुरवठा, गृह निर्माण आणि नगर विकास.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development i	Eight Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७			Annual Plan, 1992-93 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९३ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
	Approved Outlay मान्य नियतव्यय			State राज्य 5	District जिल्हा 6	Total एकूण 7
	State राज्य 2	District जिल्हा 3	Total एकूण 4			
XIII. Information and Publicity	7,24.30	1,98.70	9,23.00	109.94	....	109.94
XIV. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	20,59.50	2,26,87.50	2,47,47.00	457.90	32,97.46	37,55.36
XV. Labour and Labour Welfare—	11,31.00	85,82.00	97,13.00	42.71	975.43	10,18.14
XVI. Social Welfare ..	4,47.35	12,09.65	16,57.00	68.14	236.99	305.13
XVII Nutrition .. ..	....	56,59.00	56,59.00	....	149.79	149.79
Total—(XIII to XVII) ..	43,62.15	3,83,36.85	4,26,99.00	678.69	46,59.67	53,38.36
Total—(B) Social Services .. (X to XVII)	8,76,26.58	33,08,86.42	41,85,13.00	87,68.90	5,16,51.33	6,04,20.23
C. GENERAL SERVICES						
XVIII. Public Works Infra- structural Facilities for Special Services.	2,01,36.00	....	2,01,36.00	15,94.22	....	15,94.22
XIX. Consumer Protection ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
XX. Other Programme ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total—C-General Services .. (XVIII to XX)	2,01,36.00	....	2,01,36.00	15,94.22	....	15,94.22
GRAND TOTAL—(A+B+C) (I to XX)	1,00,18,07.64	85,01,92.36	1,85,20,00.00	16,78,85.62	16,29,51.39	33,08,37.01

LXXVII

वरगणत डीपी१-समाप्त.

(रुपये छाखात)

Annual Plan 1993-94, वाषिक योजना १९९३-९४			Annual Plan 1994-95 वाषिक योजना १९९४-९५			14
Approved outlay मान्य नियत व्यय			Approved Outlay प्रस्तावित नियतव्यय			
State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
1,30.00	19.00	1,49.00	74.00	1.00	75.00	(तेरा) माहिली व प्रसिद्धी
6,44.91	30,61.41	37,06.32	6,26.25	44,48.96	50,75.21	(चौदा) अनुसूचित जाती-जमाती आणि इतर मागसवर्गीयांचे कल्याण
1,28.53	17,02.67	18,31.20	10,19.39	22,24.31	32,43.70	(पंधरा) कामगार आणि कामगार कल्याण.
1,94.20	3,02.54	4,96.74	144.86	355.89	500.75	(सोळा) समाजकल्याण
....	6,70.19	6,70.19	....	10,00.00	10,00.00	(सतरा) पोषण
10,97.64	57,55.81	68,53.45	18,64.50	80,30.16	98,94.66	एकूण--(तेरा तेसतरा)
1,23,68.31	5,82,41.09	7,06,09.40	2,21,53.10	6,53,99.92	8,75,53.02	एकूण--(वी) स माज सेवा (बहा ते सतरा)
41,04.00	....	41,04.00	41,55.13	....	41,55.13	(सी) सामान्य सेवा (अठरा) सामाजिक सेवांसाठी सावंजतिक बांधकामाच्या प्रारंभिक सुविधा
....	....	....	....	....	....	(एकोणिस) ग्राहक संरक्षक (वीस) इतर कार्यक्रम
8.02	....	8.02	....	....	....
41,12.02	....	41,12.02	45,55.13	....	41,55.13	एकूण--सी- सामान्य सेवा (अठरा ते वीस)
10,16,62.45	17,87,37.55	38,04,00.00	23,59,73.25	20,40,26.75	44,00.00,00	एकूण बेरीज--(ए+ वी+सी) (एक ते वीस)

20-POINT PROGRAMME—OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in crores)

Point No.	Item	VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97) Outlay आठवीं पंचवर्षिक योजना (१९९२-९७) नियतव्य	1992-93
		3	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च 4
01	<i>Attack on Rural Poverty—</i>		
	(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme	1,67.06	30.48
	(b) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	198.38	37.26
	(c) Village and Small Industries	2,25.78	32.20
	(d) Co-operation	2,42.11	9.10
02	<i>Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture—</i>		
	(a) Dry Land Farming Development of Microwater Sheds	1,82.00	89.48
	(b) Drought Prone Area Programme	36.40	7.01
03	<i>Better use of Irrigation Water—</i>		
	(a) Major Irrigation Projects	23,91.54	4,57.36
	(b) Medium Irrigation Projects		
	(c) Minor Irrigation Projects		
	(d) Command Area Development		
		6,12.17	2,03.98
		2,94.97	40.00
04	<i>Bigger Harvests—</i>		
	(a) National Oilseeds Development Programme	25.42	6.35
	(b) National Pulses Development Programme	3.00	0.47
	(c) Horticulture Fruit, Crops and Vegetable Crops	24.28	4.58
	(d) Animal Husbandry	53.42	4.43
	(e) Dairy Development	75.56	2.04
	(f) Fisheries	29.14	5.05
05	<i>Enforcement of Land Reforms—</i>		
	Land Reforms	1.09	0.33
06	<i>Special Programmes for Rural Labour—</i>		
	(a) Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery for implementation of minimum wages in agriculture.	0.30	....
	(b) Rehabilitation of bonded labour.	0.09	0.02
07	<i>Clean Drinking Water—</i>		
	Rural Water Supply Programme under M.N.P. in State Sector.	6,28.51	95.68
08	<i>Health for all—</i>		
	(a) Community Health Centres	79.30	13.37
	(b) Primary Health Centres	1,59.98	20.02
	(c) Sub-Centres	68.39	2.45
	(d) Immunisation of Children	7.59	....
	(e) Rural Sanitation	2,69.44	18.32
09	<i>Two Child Norm—</i>		
	(a) Family Welfare Programme	2,82.88	47.28
	(c) ICDS Blocks	11.41	

प्रणपत्र टीपीपी-१

एक योजना १९९४-९५

कालमी कार्यक्रमांतर्गत योजनांवरील नियतव्यय आणि खर्चदर्शक विवरणपत्र

(रुपये कोटीत)

1993-94		1994-95 Outlay		कलम क्रमांक	बाब
Approved Outlay नियतव्यय 5	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च 6	1994-95 नियत व्यय 7		१	२
33.83	38.83	46.00		०१	ग्रामीण दारिद्र्याविरुद्ध संघर्ष—
40.17	72.64	80.00		(अ)	एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम
30.95	25.81	82.88		(ब)	जवाहर रोजगार योजना
65.43	65.43	76.29		(क)	ग्रामीण व लघुउद्योग
				(ड)	सहकार
81.96	81.69	80.10		०२	पावसावर अवलंबून असलेल्या शेतीचा विकास—
7.50	10.39	12.02		(अ)	कोरडवाहू शेतीचा विकास करण्यासाठी छोटे पाणवहाळ
				(ब)	अवर्षणप्रवण क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम
5,68.23	5,68.23			०३	सिंचन जलसंपत्तीचा सुयोग्य वापर—
2,02.41	2,02.41	6,31.59		(अ)	मोठे पाटबंधारे प्रकल्प
72.00	72.00	2,22.12		(ब)	मध्यम पाटबंधारे प्रकल्प
		83.19		(क)	लघु पाटबंधारे प्रकल्प
				(ड)	जलप्रदाय क्षेत्रविकास
7.81	7.81	6.80		०४	प्रगत शेती—
0.56	0.56	0.79		(अ)	राष्ट्रीय तेलबिया विकासाचा कार्यक्रम
4.87	3.90	9.65		(ब)	राष्ट्रीय कडधान्ये विकासाचा कार्यक्रम
8.14	6.51	10.80		(क)	फलोत्पादन-फळे, भाजीपाला
3.58	3.16	3.60		(ड)	पशुसंवर्धन
7.12	6.22	8.33		(इ)	दुग्धविकास
				(फ)	मत्स्यव्यवसाय
0.55	0.44	0.44		०५	जमीन सुधारणेची अंमलबजावणी— जमीन सुधारणा.
0.04		0.04		०६	ग्रामीण मजुरासाठी विशेष कार्यक्रम—
0.01	....	0.01		(अ)	शेती उद्योगाला किमान वेतन लागू करण्यासाठी अंमल- बजावणी यंत्रणेला बळकट करणे.
				(ब)	वेठविगारांचे पुनर्वसन
95.68	95.68	1,32.00		०७	पिण्यासाठी स्वच्छ पाणी— राज्य क्षेत्रातील किमान गरजा कार्यक्रमाखालील ग्रामीण पाणीपुरवठा कार्यक्रम.
15.45	13.45	18.08		०८	सर्वांसाठी आरोग्य—
27.71	27.71	25.63		(अ)	सामूहिक आरोग्य केंद्र
4.25	3.00	5.13		(ब)	प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्रे
2.03	2.03	....		(क)	उप केंद्रे
18.32	18.32	18.19		(ड)	लहान मुलांना रोगप्रतिबंधक लस टोचणे
				(इ)	ग्रामीण स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम
53.42	53.42	60.38		०९	दोन मुले हे परिमाण—
6.70				(अ)	कुटुंबकल्याण कार्यक्रम
				(क)	एकात्मिक बालविकास सेवागट.

(Rs. in crores)

Point No.	Item	Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) Outlay आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना (१९९२-९७) नियत व्यय 3	1992-93
			Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च 4
10	<i>Expansion of Education—</i>		
	(a) Elementary Education	2,88.02	48.28
	(b) Adult Education	20.02	....
11	<i>Justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—</i>		
	(a) Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Castes (SCP) ..	952.28	213.79
	(b) Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes (TSP) ..	11,59.18	234.43
12	<i>Equity for women—</i>	....	.....
13	<i>New Opportunities for Youth—</i>		
	Youth Welfare and Sports	21.18	12.97
14	<i>Housing for the people—</i>		
	(a) Rural Housing— ..		
	(i) House sites to the rural poor	14.31	0.2
	(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	0.18
15	<i>Improvement of slums—</i>		
	Environmental Improvement of the Urban Slums ..	63.14	9.09
16	<i>New Strategy for forestry—</i>		
	Trees plantation	5,02.21	281.21
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	68.23
	** (c) Improved Chullas	4.00	95.14
	** (d) National Programme for Bio-gas Development ..	64.00	12.80
	* (e) Integrated Rural Energy Programme	2.73	0.60
20	<i>Responsive Administration</i> .. .. .	....	.....

* Inclusive of Central Shares/केंद्रीय हिस्सा धरून

** 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored/१०० वक्ते केंद्र प्रत्यक्ष

1993-94		1994-95 Outlay		कलम क्रमांक	बाब
Approved Outlay नियतव्यय 5	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च 6	१९९४-९५ नियतव्यय	8			१	२
41.52	34.08	47.76		१०	शिक्षणाचा विस्तार—
0.31	0.31	7.44			(अ) प्राथमिक शिक्षण
					(ब) प्रौढ शिक्षण
196.60	196.60	380.85		११	अनुसूचित जाती व जमातींना न्याय—
265.00	265.00	330.00			(अ) अनु. जातींसाठी कल्याण कार्यक्रम (विधयो)
					(ब) अनु. जमातींसाठी कल्याण कार्यक्रम (आऊयो)
				१२	स्त्रियांसाठी समानता—
				१३	युवकांना नवीन संधी—
7.82	7.82	9.66			युवकांचे कल्याण व क्रीडा
				१४	लोकांसाठी गृहनिर्माण—
0.11	8.47	0.5		(अ)	ग्रामीण गृहनिर्माण—
....	....	....			१. ग्रामीण भागातील गरिबांना घरासाठी भूखंड
....	....	....			२. धरबोधणीच्या कार्यक्रमासाठी सहाय्य
					३. अनु. जाती/जमातीसाठी इंदिरा आवास योजना
....	....	....		(ब)	शहरी गृहनिर्माण—
0.45	0.10	0.52			१. आर्थिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल घटकांसाठी घरे
					२. कमी उत्पन्न गटासाठी गृहनिर्माण
				१५	गलिच्छ वस्त्यांची सुधारणा—
9.74	9.74	23.73			शहरी गलिच्छ वस्तीत पर्यावरण सुधारणा
				१६	वनीकरणासाठी नवीन धोरण—
78.14	62.48	111.10			झाडे लावणे—
6.00	6.00	3.00		१७	पर्यावरणाची सुरक्षितता—
....	....	....		१८	ग्राहकांचे हितरक्षण
				१९	खेड्यांसाठी ऊर्जा—
67.40	67.40	100.11			(अ) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम
1.57	1.57	1.57			(क) सुधारित चुली
12.80	12.80	12.80			(ड) बायोगॅस निर्मितीचा राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम
1.00	1.00	1.10			(इ) एकात्मिक ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम
....	....	....		२०	जबाबदार प्रशासन—

CHAPTER 2

ECONOMIC SCENE OF MAHARASHTRA

Annual Plans and five year Plans of the State are formulated in alignment with national policies and with the perspective of long term development of the State. These plans provide a framework and direction for economic development. The essential goals of planning in India are creation of infrastructure, improvement of standard of living of the large majority that stagnate below the poverty line and the attainment of self-reliance. Although the Seventh Five Year Plan witnessed achievement of goals in several aspects of development, expected headway was not made in other sectors. The State has continued to face problems of regional disparity, large scale urbanisation and associated problems and recurrent spells of scarcity. Any Plan is necessarily formulated vis-a-vis the existing economic conditions and special problems of the State. A brief overview of the economic environment of Maharashtra is given in the following pages.

Population

2.2 As per the Population Census, the population of Maharashtra in 1991 was 7.89 crore. The State continued to be the third largest State in India both in area (behind Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan) and in population (behind Uttar Pradesh and Bihar). The density of population (persons per sq. km.) was 257 for the State as against 267 for the country as a whole in 1991. The State ranked eleventh in the country in terms of population density. Between 1951 and 1971, the rate of growth of population in Maharashtra was higher than that of India. For example, between 1961 and 1971, the annual rate of growth for the State was 2.46 per cent as against 2.24 per cent for India. However, between 1971 and 1981, the rate of growth for the State not only declined from 2.41 per cent to 2.22 per cent, but it was also marginally lower than that of the country, viz. 2.25 per cent. This rate of growth has slightly increased to 2.32 per cent between 1981 and 1991.

Table 2.1

Year	Total Population (in lakh)		Decennial Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-)		Density (Per sq. km.)		
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1951	...	320	3,610	(+) 19.27	(+) 13.31	106	110
1961	...	396	4,391	(+) 23.60	(+) 21.64	129	134
1971	...	504	*5,479	(+) 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	276

* Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Urbanisation

2.3 Only the main findings of the population census have been published in respect of 1991 Population Census. Hence the proportion and ratios estimated by the Study Group for Demographic Studies appointed by State Government have been made use of wherever necessary. The following table gives the break up of rural and urban population and the percentage of urban population to total population in the State.

Table 2.2

Sr. No.	Year	Population (in lakh)			Percentage of urban population to total population	
		Total	Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	1951	...	320.03	228.02	92.01	28.75
2	1961	...	395.54	283.91	111.63	28.22
3	1971	...	504.12	347.01	157.11	31.17
4	1981	...	627.84	407.91	219.93	35.03
5	1991	...	789.37	483.96	305.42	38.69

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 is 38.69 as against 25.71 for the nation. Greater Bombay alone has 32.50 per cent of the estimated urban population of the State in 1991 and 12.57 per cent of total population in the State. This also indicates the importance of Greater Bombay in urban planning. Eleven Municipal Corporation areas in the State, viz. Bombay, Pune, Nagpur, Thane, Solapur, Kolhapur, Amravati, Aurangabad, Nashik, Kalyan and Pimpri Chinchwad together support 59 per cent of total urban population in the State.

2.5 According to 1981 census, there were 44.04 lakh* immigrants 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 (immigrants exceeded outmigrants) while for Bihar and Uttar Pradesh it was negative. Based on certain assumptions, the interstate migration rates for Maharashtra between 1981 and 1991 for males and females respectively would be 3.20 and 2.30.@

2.6 More than 50 per cent of total migrants (23 lakh as per 1981 census) had immigrated into Bombay alone. Immigrants accounted for 28 per cent of the population of Greater Bombay in 1981.

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. Legal and the Study Group for Demographic Studies Govt. of Mah. PD-July 89.

* Census of India 1981, Series 12 Mah. Part V(A & B) Table DI-II—Page 57.

● Report of the Study Group for Demographic Studies—Government of Maharashtra (P.D.).

Table 2.3.

(in '000 Nos.)

Class of workers 1	Maharashtra 1981			Maharashtra 1991		
	Male 2	Female 3	Total 4	Male 6	Female 6	Total 7
1. Cultivators ...	57,34	28,02	85,36	62,31	39,41	1,01,72
2. As Agricultural Labourers ...	31,50	33,21	64,71	39,06	44,08	83,14
3. In livestock, forestry, fishing hunting and plantation orchard and allied activities	4,28	60	4,89	4,04	68	4,72
4. In mining and quarrying ...	56	9	65	98	17	1,15
5. In manufacturing and repairs—						
(a) Household industry ...	4,45	1,75	6,20	3,37	1,62	4,99
(b) Other than household industry ...	25,49	2,28	27,77	32,51	3,47	35,98
6. In construction ...	4,14	95	5,09	7,09	93	8,02
7. In trade and commerce ...	16,08	1,37	17,45	24,00	2,56	26,56
8. In transport, storage and communication ...	7,70	32	8,02	11,15	45	11,60
9. In other service ...	18,66	4,22	22,88	24,68	7,51	32,19
Total main workers in population of the state	1,70,20	72,82	2,43,02	2,09,19	100,88	3,10,07

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 respectively 61, 16 and 23. Though the number of workers engaged in primary sector has increased in 1991 as compared to 1981, the percentage of workers in the primary sector went down from 64 in 1981 to 61 in 1991. The percentage of cultivators and agricultural labourers together to total workers had decreased from 61.7 per cent in 1981 to 59.6 per cent in 1991. Thus the percentage increase in the number of workers over the decade 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 1992-93 at the current prices stood at Rs.75,481 crores. Of this, the primary sector accounted for 22.9 per cent, the secondary sector 33.3 per cent and the remaining viz. the tertiary sector 43.8 per cent. The share of primary sector in 1992-93 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 1991-92 was much higher than the corresponding share in 1961-62 viz. 28.6 and 33.6 per cent. In other words, the decrease in the share of the primary

sector during the period 1961-62 and 1992-93 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, 1984-85, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 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

					(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)	1,597.42 (100.0)
1961-62	...	622.51 (37.8)	470.50 (28.6)	554.33 (33.6)	1,647.34 (100.0)
1970-71	...	1,109.00 (28.6)	1,325.23 (34.2)	1,441.31 (37.2)	3,875.54 (100.0)
1980-81	...	4,253.49 (28.1)	5,288.69 (35.0)	5,571.19 (36.9)	15,113.37 (100.0)
1984-85	...	5,885.78 (25.8)	7,648.41 (33.5)	9,298.48 (40.7)	22,832.67 (100.0)
1989-90*	...	11,712.89 (24.1)	16,310.97 (33.6)	20,526.94 (42.3)	48,550.80 (100.0)
1990-91*	...	13,195.96 (23.1)	19,408.93 (33.9)	24,572.84 (43.0)	57,177.63 (100.0)
1991-92*	...	13,151.12 (20.6)	22,077.31 (34.6)	28,619.18 (44.8)	63,847.61 (100.0)
1992-93+	...	17,286.66 (22.9)	25,123.63 (33.3)	33,071.02 (43.8)	75,481.31 (100.0)

* Provisional + Preliminary

Per Capita Income

2.12 The per capita income of Maharashtra in 1992-93 at current prices was Rs.9,270 while it was Rs.6,249 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, particularly in urban areas. As per the latest estimates of per capita household consumer expenditure through National Sample Survey (1987-88), the 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.

Trends in State Income and National Income

2.13 The trends in the growth of State Income and National Income during different plan periods, commencing from third five year plan (which is the year corresponding to the formation of Maharashtra State) can be clearly seen from the details 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)	...	2.3	0.2	5.4	3.2
6. Seventh F.Y.P. (1989-90 over 1984-85)	...	7.4	4.9	5.7	3.4

2.14 In the Seventh Five Year Plan period the annual rate of growth of State Income was 7.4 per cent. As against this the growth rate of National Income was 5.7 per cent.

2.15 During the Sixth Plan Period, however, the rate of growth in the State Income was 2.3 per cent and this was even less than half the rate in the National Income. The lower rate of growth of State Income was mainly because of the adverse weather conditions in three out of five years covering this plan period. This had an adverse effect in turn on agriculture and industry. Besides, in 1982-83, the industrial production was also affected on account of strike in cotton textile industry.

2.16 The State Income of Maharashtra at constant prices (viz. 1980-81) is estimated to have gone up by 237 per cent between 1960-61 and 1990-91. The per capita income at constant prices is estimated to have increased by 68 per cent between 1960-61 and 1990-91. Thus, on a long term basis between 1960-61 and 1990-91, the State Income increased at a compound annual rate of 4.1 per cent and the per capita State Income at 1.8 per cent. During the same period, the National Income increased at an annual rate of 3.9 per cent and the per capita National income at 1.7 per cent. Comparison of the decennial growth in the State Income over the last two decades reveals that the annual rate of growth in the recent decade viz. 1979-80 to 1989-90 (5.3 per cent) was more than the rate of growth in the earlier decade viz. 1969-70 - 1979-80 (4.5 per cent). The economy recovered during 1992-93 with the State Income at constant prices increasing by 8.9 per cent.

2.17 The estimates of indices of (i) State Income, (ii) Per capita income, (iii) agricultural production, taking base year 1960-61=100, are given in the following table.

Table 2.6

Indices of State Income, per capita income at 1980-81 prices and agricultural production with 1960-61 as the base and their growth rates

Year 1		State Income 2	Per capita Income 3	Agricultural production 4
1960-61	...	100.00	100.00	100.00
1969-70	...	123.15	98.97	91.89
1979-80	...	190.86	123.51	129.78
1984-85	...	215.46	124.65	128.69
1989-90	...	319.49	163.52	183.24
1990-91	...	336.56	168.19	181.15
1991-92	...	324.60	158.78	138.06
1992-93	...	353.42	169.52	180.42
Average annual compound growth rate(%)				
1990-91 over 1960-61	...	4.13	1.75	2.00
1979-80 over 1969-70	...	4.48	2.24	3.51
1989-90 over 1979-80	...	5.28	2.85	3.51

Agriculture

2.18 Maharashtra ranked respectively second and third in India in respect of the net area sown (13%) and gross cropped area (12%) in 1989-90 (the latest year for which the figures for all States and India are available). Although Maharashtra had eleven percent (according to 1988-89 figures) per cent share in the total area of foodgrains in the country, production of foodgrains in the State, was only seven percent of all-India production.

Similarly, in respect of cotton, though Maharashtra had 36 per cent of the area under cotton, the production in the State was only 19 per cent of the all-India production. This low productivity was largely a result of insufficient irrigation facility available in the State. In 1989-90, about 15 per cent of the gross cropped area in the State was irrigated as against 33 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 1991-92, the gross irrigated area was 28.14 lakh hectares and this was about 13.7 per cent of total cropped area. The irrigated area in 1991-92, 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 foodgrains production 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, moreover, much higher than the level in 1972-73.

2.22 During the Seventh Plan period, total foodgrains production reached a new peak of 132 lakh tonnes in 1989-90. The oilseeds production touched a new high viz. 18.35 lakh tonnes. Production of cotton (lint) and sugarcane has registered an impressive increase and is respectively 3.76 lakh tonnes (22.11 lakh bales) and 340 lakh tonnes. These estimates of production, have resulted in moving the index of agricultural production to an all time high of 201 in 1989-90. The first year of the Eighth Plan was an exceptionally good year for agriculture with foodgrains production touching a new peak of 141 lakh tonnes. Table below shows the index numbers of agricultural production (base 1967-70 = 100) for each of the years from 1984-85 to 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93.

Table 2.7
Index Number of Agricultural Production by Broad Groups

(Base 1967-70=100)

Group of Crop	Weights	1984-85	1989-90	Average annual growth rate (per cent) 1989-90 over 1984-85	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Cereals	... 45.05	143.9	198.7	6.67	187.0	131.7	210.7
2. Pulses	... 10.44	119.2	214.8	12.50	173.7	115.2	219.3
Total (Foodgrains)	... 55.49	139.3	201.7	7.68	184.5	128.6	212.3
3. Oilseed	... 10.54	97.7	159.1	10.24	162.9	92.1	132.1
4. Fibres	... 8.46	105.0	161.9	9.05	137.7	84.6	132.3
5. Misc.	... 25.71	176.0	230.2	5.52	165.4	248.6	216.2
3. Total—Non-Foodgrains	... 44.51	143.9	200.3	6.84	216.8	180.4	180.3
All Groups	... 100.00	141.3	201.2	7.32	198.9	151.6	198.1

* Figures for 1992-93 are provisional.

2.23 There are fluctuations in the production of agriculture sector during 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 upto 1987-88 but a distinct improvement in performance is seen in 1988-89 in respect of oil seeds and in fibre group in 1989-90.

Industries

2.24 Maharashtra continued to occupy the foremost position in the country in respect of its share in factory employment. But, this share has decreased to 15 per cent in 1988 from 18 per cent a decade ago. The industrial activity in the State, is mainly concentrated in three districts viz. Greater Bombay, Thane and Pune. These accounted for nearly 62 per cent of the industrial employment in the State in 1990. But as a result of industrial locational policy,

the share of these districts in factory employment seems to have gone down by six per cent since 1985.

2.25 Based on the all-India index numbers of production of major industry 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 an annual rate of 10 per cent between 1985-86 and 1990-91. There has, however, been a slowing down in this time period in 1991-92 and 1992-93.

2.26 The composition of the organised industrial sector in Maharashtra has undergone a considerable change in the last two decades in particular. In the early sixties, the consumer goods industry was more significant 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 80 per cent in 1990-91 as against 48 per cent in 1960.

□ □ □

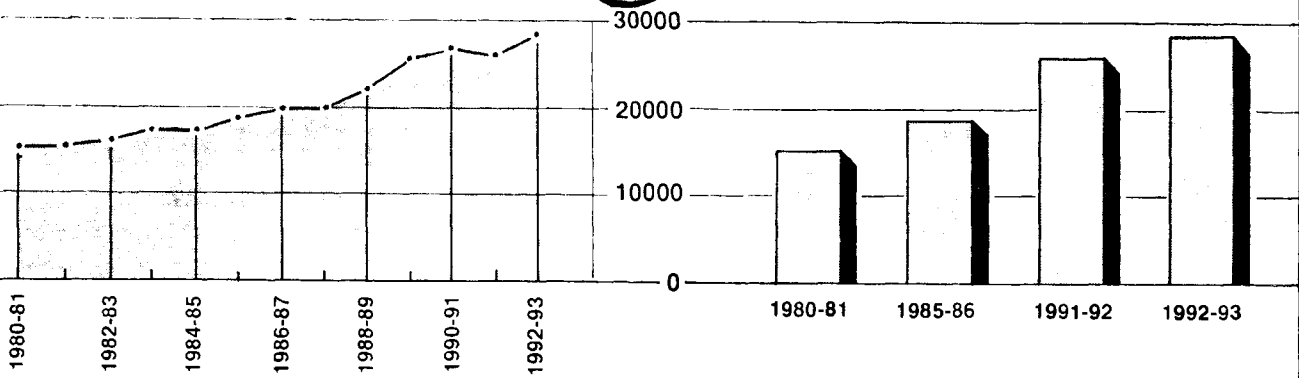
महाराष्ट्र राज्य MAHARASHTRA STATE
राज्य उत्पन्न
STATE INCOME

आलेख क्रमांक 2
CHART NO. 2

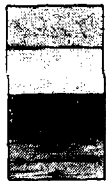
१९८०-८१ च्या किंमतीनुसार

कोटी रुपये
CRORE RS

AT 1980-81 PRICES



कृषि, पशुसंवर्धन, खानकाम वगैरे
उद्योग, बांधकाम, वीज वगैरे
परिवहन आणि दळणवळण, व्यापार वगैरे
इतर

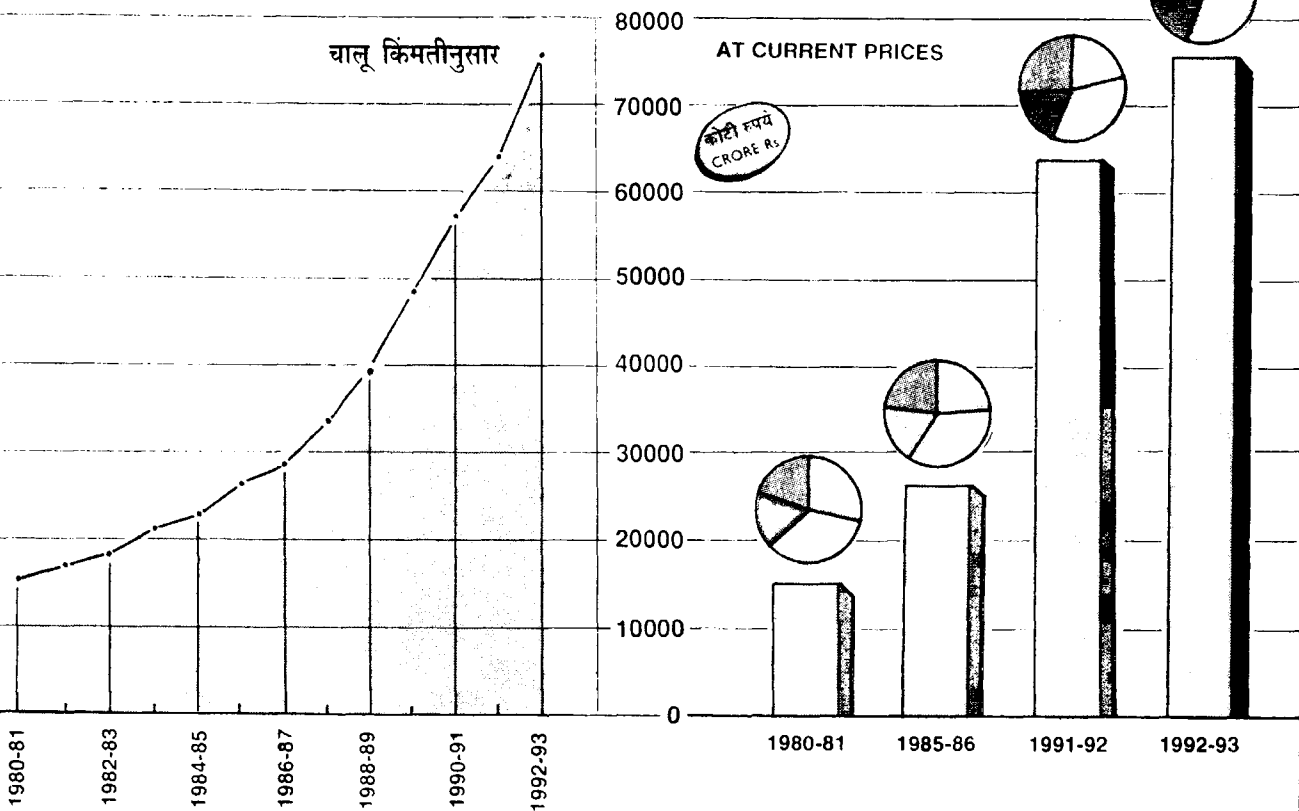


AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, MINING ETC.
INDUSTRY, CONSTRUCTION, ELECTRICITY ETC.
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION, TRADE ETC.
OTHERS

चालू किंमतीनुसार

कोटी रुपये
CRORE RS

AT CURRENT PRICES

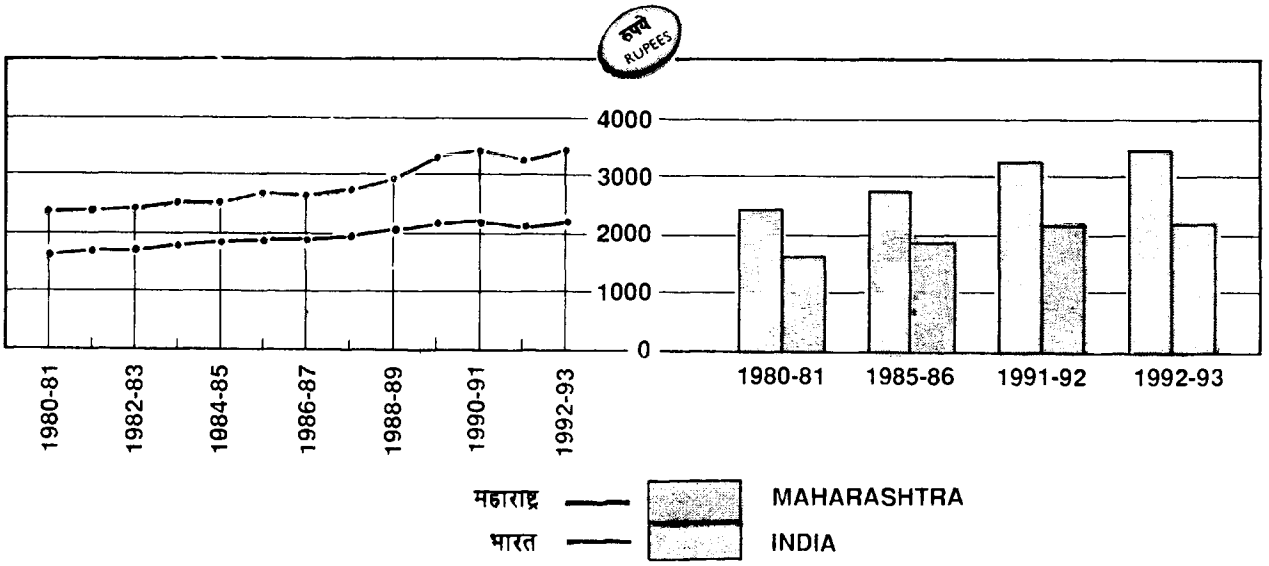


महाराष्ट्र राज्य MAHARASHTRA STATE
 दरडोई उत्यन्न
 PER CAPITA INCOME

जालेख क्रमांक 3
 CHART NO. 3

१९८०-८१ च्या किमतीनुसार

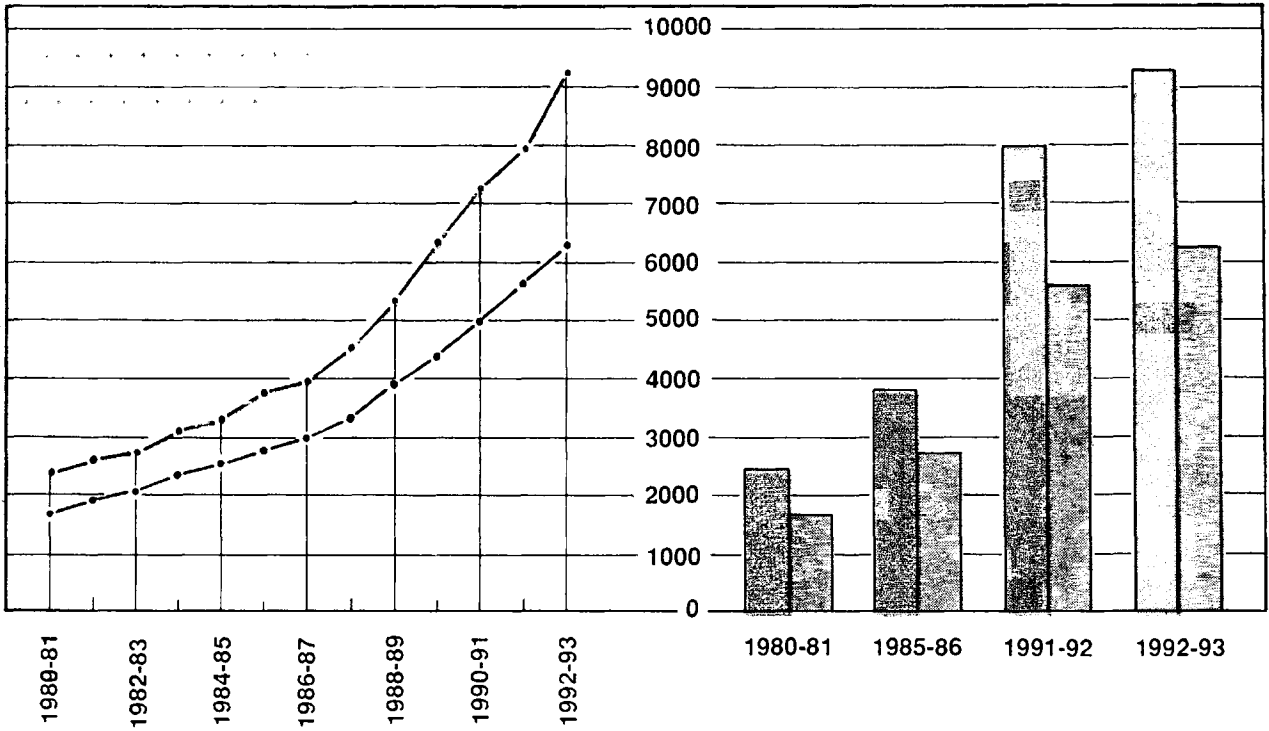
AT 1980-81 PRICES



चालू किमतीनुसार

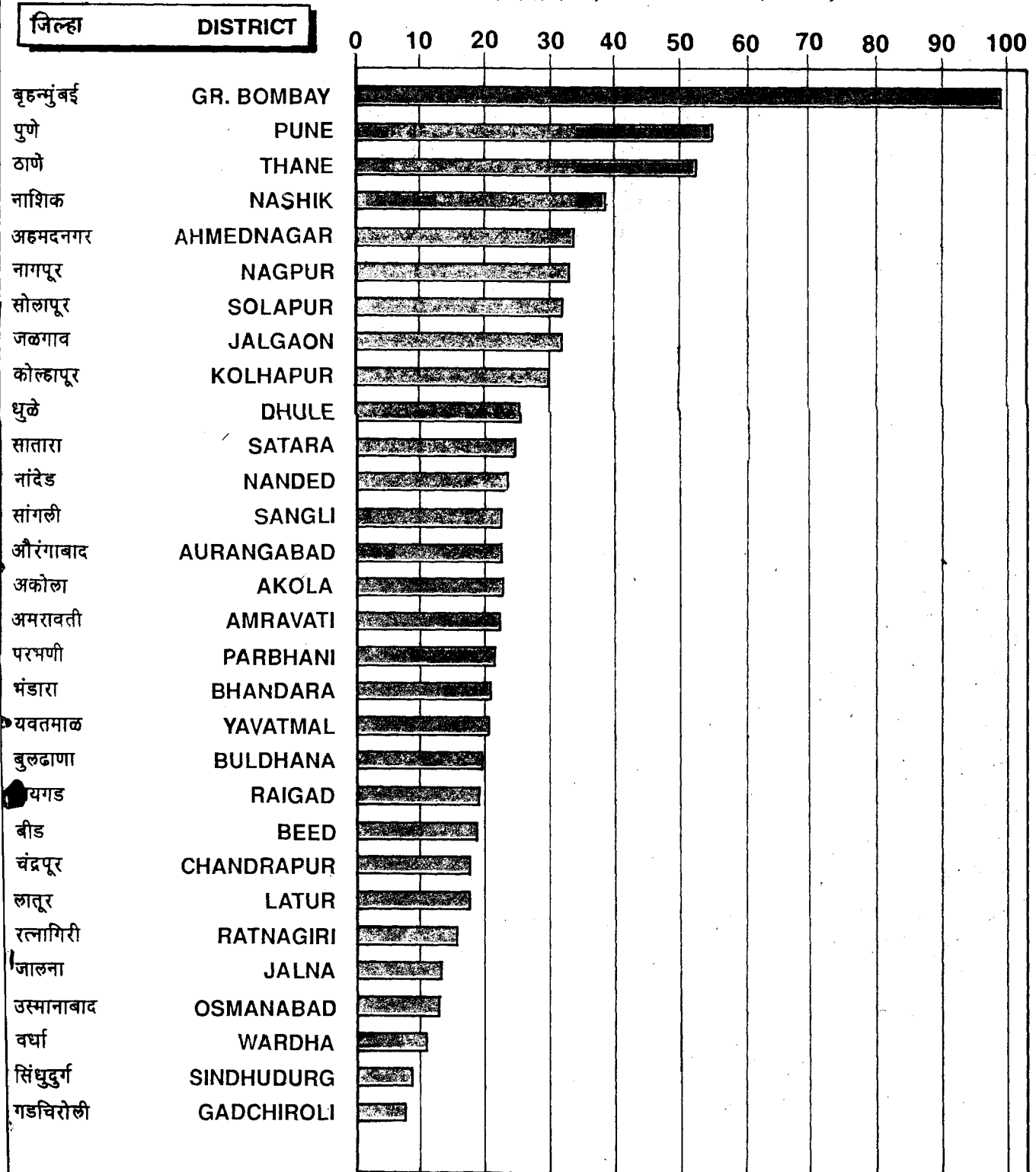
रुपये
RUPEES

AT CURRENT PRICES



जिल्हा-निहाय लोकसंख्या
DISTRICTWISE POPULATION
जनगणना 1991 POPULATION CENSUS

लोकसंख्या (लाख) POPULATION (LAKH)



CHAPTER 3

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

3.1 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 International Agency of Japan and KFW of Germany.

3.2 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 Donar Agency. However, since April 1989, 100 percent of the external aid is released to the State Government in the case of 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.

3.3 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.

3.4 With the help of external aid, the State Government has taken up 21 projects with an approximate total project cost of Rs.7813.27 crores in 1993-94. Out of these 21 projects, the following 4 projects have not been shown in 1994-95 for the reasons shown below:

Sr. 1	Name of the project 2	Reasons 3
1	Water Resources Management & Training Project	The project is completed during the period 1993-94.
2	Saline Land Reclamation Project—Phase-I	The project is to be completed during the period 1993-94.
3	Salin Land Reclamation Project—Phase-II	The project is not yet approved by E.E.C during 1993-94.
4	Sardar Sarovar Project	... The World bank has stopped the aid since April 1993. The project will be executed through State funds.

Under Power Sector Maharashtra Power Project-II which comprises mainly of Chandrapur Thermal Unit VII and Transmission line from Chandrapur to Padghe costing Rs.963 crores and Rs. 1550 crores respectively are proposed to be taken up as new Projects in 1994-95. For 1994-95 total 18 projects are proposed to be implemented through the external aid with a total project cost of Rs.10,641.43 crores.

3.5 The total additional central assistance of Rs. 460.70 crores had been received in VIIth Five Year Plan Period. Further, additional central assistance of Rs. 139.86 crores and Rs.205.05 crores had been received by the State during 90-91 and 1991-92 respectively and Rs. 320.52 crores has been received during 1992-93. In the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 982.22 crores had been provided for externally assisted projects. As against this Rs. 470.30 crores additionality was received from April 93 to January 1994.

For 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 1170.24 crores is approved and Rs. 550.00 crores Additional Central Assistance is likely to be received from Govt. of India.

The following is a brief description giving the salient features and physical as well as financial progress of the externally aided projects.

RAINFED FARMING MANOLI, DISTRICT AKOLA AND SEVEN ADDITIONAL WATER SHEDS PROJECTS (1424 IN)

1 Funding Agency	... World Bank
2 Duration of the Project	... 29 June 1984 to 31st December 1993.
3 Cost of the Project	... Rs. 19.33 crores (Revised)
4 External Assistance	... 24.00 Million SDR.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROJECT.

3.6 This was a World Bank assisted pilot project for integrated watershed development in rainfed areas to establish a rainfed farming technology on most scientific basis. This pilot project for integrated watershed development in Rainfed areas includes Manoli (District Akola) and following seven additional watersheds covering total area 55,577 ha. under this project.

1. Bhivadi ... (District Satara)
2. Behedi ... (District Nasik)
3. Supe ... (District Pune)
4. Chincholirao ... (District Latur)
5. Tembhinala ... (District Yeotmal)
6. Talodhi ... (District Gadchiroli)
7. Seloo ... (District Wardha)

3.7 This project was intended to demonstrate integrated water management practices to stabilise and increase agricultural production under purely rainfed conditions by scientifically executing soil conservation, water conservation, water recharge, land development, farm forestry, afforestation, social forestry etc. The project components are as follows :-

- (1) Soil and Water Conservation works on Private lands.
- (2) Afforestation-cum-pasture development in private revenue and community land,

- (3) Afforestation in Government land,
- (4) Land Development-cum-horticulture development,
- (5) Farm Forestry,
- (6) Farm research
- (7) Agricultural extension in watershed areas.

Physical Progress

3.8 Under the areable land development an area of 40578 ha. has been completed against a target of 45452 ha. Similarly under drainage line, development work of 104.59 kms. of 160 works completed. Land development has been done on 1066 ha. which is 100% achievement. Afforestation-cum-forage development work of 1657.50 ha. is completed which is 103.07% of the estimated target.

Financial Progress

3.9 For the year 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 3.53 crores had been provided. An expenditure of Rs. 1101.23 lakhs upto March 1993 and Rs. 166.05 lakhs from April 1993 to November 1993 has been incurred on Manoli and seven additional watershed projects. The World Bank has agreed to give extension for this project till 31st December 1993. Therefore, the credit has been closed at the end of December 1993. An outlay of Rs. 3.69 crores has been sanctioned for 1994-95.

MAHARASHTRA COMPOSITE IRRIGATION PROJECT-III (1621-IN)

1 Funding Agency	... World Bank
2 Duration of the Project	... Dec. 1985 to June 1991 31-12-1996 (Revised)
3 Cost of the Project	... Rs. 1022.00 crores (Revised)
4 External Assistance	... 132.20 Million SDR.

Salient features of the project

3.10 The Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project III (Restructured) is a follow-up of the MCIP-I & II projects assisted by the World Bank. The Agreement between the World Bank and Government of Maharashtra was signed on 9th December, 1985 and came into force in March, 1986. According to the Agreement a credit of 164.20 million SDR was sanctioned for the project with a time slice of 5 years i.e. 1985-90. The amount of foreign assistance is reduced to 132.20 M.SDR at the instance of World Bank in view of the revised scope of project. The closing date of the project is extended to December, 1996. The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1022.00 crores.

3.11 The primary objective of the project is to raise agricultural production and farm incomes taking into account the peculiar features of black cotton soil.

The brief scope of the project is as follows :-

(Part-A) Jayakwadi Command -

- (i) Completion of distribution system for 45,000 ha.
- (ii) Construction of rural roads, field channels, drains and land shaping.

(Part-B) Majalgaon Command -

(i) Completion of distribution system for 45,000 ha. (ii) Construction of distributaries structures, drainage net work, rural roads, field channels model distribution system and land shaping.

3.12 The scope of the project also covers upgradation of several aspects of the distribution system irrigation management training programmes, technical support to farmers, radio communication system and monitoring and evaluation of the activities including adaptive Agricultural Research.

Physical progress

3.13 The works in Jayakwadi and Majalgaon, Krishna, Bhima and Kukadi Command Area are in progress.

Financial progress

3.14 The total expenditure of Rs.304.02 crores has already been incurred upto December, 1993 and budget provision of Rs.140.50 crores was made for 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 196.00 crores has been provided for this project in the Eight Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 137.00 crores had been made for 1993-94. For 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 188.00 crores has been provided. The total credit utilised till the end of Sept. 1993 on this project is 84.39 Million SDR. The World Bank has agreed to retroactive financing for the period from 1.4.1992 to 31.3.1993 for the four new additional sub-projects limited to SDR 9.00 million leaving an undisbursed balance of SDR 80.50 million to be utilised upto 31.12.1996. The remaining cost of MCIP-III (R) proposed for the time-slice 1.4.92 to 31.12.96 is estimated to be Rs.684.04 crores, in which Rs. 410.93 crores is reimbursable which will fetch about SDR 80.50 millions upto 31.12.1996.

MAHARASHTRA WATER CONTROL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR KONKAN (EEC)

(1) Funding Agency	... European Economic Community
(2) Duration of the project	... October, 1988 to October, 1993 (Proposed Apr. 1996)
(3) Cost of the Project	... Rs.63.35 crores.
(4) External Assistance	... Rs. 22.00 crores (15 M ECU)

Salient features of the project

3.15 The project mainly envisages diversification of crops in the Konkan region of Maharashtra where a mono-crop system (paddy on paddy) 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%
	<hr/> 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 55 M.I. Schemes.

Physical progress

3.16 The number of schemes covered under this project is 65 Nos. Out of which technical sanction has been awarded to 40 schemes. Works on 6 schemes have been nearly completed and 32 schemes are at various stages of construction. Further 16 schemes are proposed to be taken.

Financial progress

3.17 The total expenditure incurred by December, 1993 is Rs.16.95 crores. The reimbursement received so far is Rs.5.61 crores by December, 1993. An outlay of Rs. 13.00 crores was proposed for year 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 11.37 crores has been provided for the year 1993-94.

NATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT (INDUCTION TRAINING PROGRAMME) (1770 IN)

1	Funding Agency	... World Bank
2	Duration of the Project	... August 1987 to 31 March 1994
3	Cost of the Project	... Rs. 4.02 crores (Original) Rs. 4.98 crores (Revised)
4	External Aid	... 3.10 Million US\$

Salient Features of the Project

3.18 The Maharashtra Induction Training Programme which is aided by the World Bank has been started in the State with the primary objective of imparting knowledge on advance irrigation engineering practices to Civil Engineering Graduate recruits in the Irrigation Department of the Government.

3.19 The agreement for this project was signed on 12th May, 1987 with the World Bank. This is a part of the World Bank Aided National Water Management Project. The revised total cost of the MITP is Rs.832.20 lakhs. The project will support training facilities in WALMI, Aurabgabad for both academic and practice oriented training. The financial outlay (original) for this project had been provided for three main purposes -

		(Rs. in lakhs)
(i)	Academic	... 131.07
(ii)	Practice Oriented Training	... 125.97
(iii)	Consultancy Services	... 145.53
		402.57 (Original)

In order to carry out this programme successfully WALMI would have to strengthen its capability for conducting such training by augmenting the teaching staff in some of the faculties and procuring the required level of expertise for organising the training programme and equipping the institute.

Physical Progress

3.20 M/s. Euroconsult had finalised the modules as per comments of subject experts. The Government has accorded approval for the short term training courses as under :

1. Remote Sensing Techniques and application in Water Resources Engineering.
2. Advanced surveying Techniques for Water Resources Development Projects.
3. Training for Hydraulic design for sediment.

Financial progress

3.21 The cumulative expenditure upto 31st December 1993 is Rs. 3.14 crores. The original cost of the project has been revised to the extent of Rs. 4.98 crores due to devaluation of rupee. An outlay of Rs.1.34 crores was proposed for 1993-94. The same for 1994-95 is Rs. 2.53 crores. An outlay of Rs. 6.42 crores has been provided for VIII Five Year Plan.

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	...	July 1988 to Dec. 1996. (Validity of the loan)
3. Cost of the project	...	Rs. 1118.00 crores
4 External assistance	...	220 Million US\$

Salient Features of the Project

3.22 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. 1.87 Km. long tail race tunnel.
6. About 1 Km. long approach tunnel to the power house.
7. 400 K.V. switchyard.

Physical progress

3.23 Work of approach tunnel to the power house is completed. Civil work of intake structure, head race tunnel, pressure shaft, underground power house and tail race tunnel are in progress. Order for steel plates required for lining of pressure shaft has been placed. Finalisation of Methodology and Schedule for lake tapping work and ICB for Civil Works for gates has been finalised by December 1993.

Financial Progress

3.24 Total expenditure incurred on the project upto December 1993 is about Rs. 125.42 crores. Outlay approved for 1993-94 is Rs. 81.00 crores. An outlay of Rs.125.00 crores is proposed for 1994-95. An outlay of Rs. 480.00 crores have been earmarked for the VIII Five Year Plan.

PROJECT NO 5(B) TRANSMISSION (WB LOAN NO.3096 IN)

1	Funding Agency	... World Bank
2	Duration of the Project	... Sept. 1989 to Dec. 1996
3	Cost of the Project	... Rs. 675.00 crores
4	External Assistance	... US \$124 Million

Salient features of the project

3.25 The project includes Transmission and Distribution schemes from 400 KV to 33 KV voltage levels. The loan consists of material component which covers 15 Nos. of packages of Transmission schemes and 50 Nos. of packages of Distribution schemes. The loan also covers civil and erection works. The loan No. 3096-IN was sanctioned for Maharashtra Transmission and Distribution Projects under Koyna Stage IV by World Bank on 14.9.1989 for an amount of 400 M US \$. Out of this amount, the portion of MSEB T & D side was for 170 M US \$, which is reduced to 124 M US \$.

Physical progress

3.26 Orders for all the 20 Nos. packages covered under the loan are finalised and orders issued. Deliveries have also commenced against these orders. Similarly for civil and erection contracts for all the schemes covered under this loan, work orders have been placed and works are in progress and claims for reimbursement have also been submitted.

Financial progress

3.27 The cumulative total loan disbursement claims submitted upto 30th September 1993 are worth Rs. 70.00 crores. For the year 1993-94, a provision of Rs. 167.00 crores has been made for the project out of which provision for loan disbursement shall be Rs. 80.00 crores. For the year 1994-95, a provision of Rs. 190.12 crores has been made out of which target for loan disbursement shall be Rs. 80.02 crores.

3.28 Due to revision in the exchange rate further saving of 27 M US \$ are envisaged against this loan. It is proposed to procure conductor for 400 KV and HVDC lines against this saving. The proposal in this regard has already been forwarded to World Bank.

MAHARASHTRA POWER PROJECT-II**(WB LOAN NO 3498 IN)****(A) CHANDRAPUR UNIT VII (B) CHANDRAPUR PADGHE TRANSMISSION LINE**

1.	Funding Agency	... World Bank
2.	Duration of project	... May 1993 to March 1997
3.	Cost of project	... (a) Rs. 963.00 Crores (b) Rs. 1550.00 Crores.
4.	External assistance	... 350 M US \$

Salient features of the Project

3.29 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 as 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

3.30 (a) The evaluation report for main packages has been forwarded to World Bank for necessary concurrence.

3.30 (b) Bidding documents (BD) for OPGW and spacer dampers were submitted for approval of World Bank. Comments received from World Bank on Bidding Documents for spacer dampers have been replied. Comments given by WB on BD for OPGW are being replied. Bidding documents for DC insulator package are under finalisation. Orders for the above said items shall be placed in second quarter of the year 1994-95.

Financial progress

3.31 The claims for disbursement of loan are expected to be submitted from the year 1994-95 onwards. In the year 1994-95 provision of Rs. 75 crores has been proposed for Chandrapur Unit VII and Rs. 124.18 crores for the HVDC Transmission project, out of which Rs. 34.18 crores will be the expected World Bank loan component. The expenditure incurred on the Chandrapur Unit VII Project upto December 1994 is about Rs. 63.50 lakhs.

UJJANI HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT (Credit No. IP-34)

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----|---|
| 1. Funding Agency | ... | OECF Japan |
| 2. Duration of project | ... | Jan.1986 to 25th May 1994 (Validity of the loan) |
| 3. Cost of the project | ... | Rs. 16.33 crores (Original)
Rs. 45.30 crores (Revised) |
| 4. External assistance | ... | Rs. 13.00 crores(1500 Mill.Yen) |

Salient features of the project

3.32 This is a pumped storage scheme in Solapur district assisted by the OECF Japan. The main components of the project are a generating unit of 12 MW including ancillary equipments, control and relay channels, supervision of erection and commissioning charges.

Physical progress

3.33 Erection of E and M works are completed. 85 per cent, Civil works are also completed. Only some balance works of Tail race channel lining, D. T. hoisting arrangement and D/s weir are yet to be completed which are scheduled to be completed by March 94 and testing and commissioning of the project will be commenced in April 1994 and completed by June 94.

Financial Progress

3.34 The total expenditure incurred on the project upto December 1993 is Rs. 36.24 crores. An outlay of Rs. 3.90 crores has been provided for 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.2.28 crores has been proposed for the year 1994-95 for purchase of machinery and residual works of project. An outlay of Rs. 13.33 crores has been earmarked for the VIII Five Year Plan.

GHATGAR PUMPED STORAGE SCHEME (IP. 53)

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|---|
| 1. Funding Agency | ... | OECF Japan |
| 2. Duration of the project | ... | January 1989 to January, 1997. (Validity of the loan) |
| 3. Cost of the project | ... | Rs.555.00 crores (Revised) |
| 4. External Assistance | ... | 114,14 Mill.Japanese Yen |

Salient features of the project

3.35 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 Chene Bk. Tal. Shahapur, District Thane. Under this project the construction of the Upper and Lower Dams have been taken up with storages of 6 million cubic mtrs. and 3.6 million cubic mtrs. respectively. The project also involves the installation of 250 MW Pump storage type hydro power station. Under this project there would be procurement of machinery and other equipments for the project and installation of sophisticated equipment such as the reversible type turbine generator, installation of control equipments, electrically operated travelling trains, control cables etc. The project also has a training component and consultancy services.

Physical progress

3.36 The scheme has been accepted by Planning Commission and is included in State's VIIIth Five Year Plan.

2. Short list of consultants, draft Letter of Invitation including Terms of Reference, evaluation criteria alongwith technical and financial schedules, submitted in Ministry of Power (MOP) New Delhi in June 1992 for onward submission to OECF, Japan through DNA, New Delhi. Ministry of Power have forwarded the same to Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi in June 1993.

Financial Progress

3.37 Expenditure of Rs. 125.00 lakhs has been incurred on preliminary works of project upto December 1993. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores has been proposed for the year of 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.100.00 crores has been earmarked for the VIII Five Year Plan. For the year 1993-94 the outlay was Rs. 2.50 crores.

CHANDRAPUR THERMAL PROJECT, Unit 5 & 6(2X500 MW) Credit No. 2544

1. Funding Agency ... World Bank
2. Duration of the project Sept. 1985 to Dec. 1992 (Revised date Dec. 1994)
3. Cost of the project ... Rs. 1050.00 crores (Revised)
4. External Assistance ... 280 US Million\$

Salient features of the project

3.38 The project envisages supply, erection and commissioning of Boilers and its auxiliaries, Turbine Generators and deaerators, critical piping and HP Volves and other associated equipments. The project also includes instrumentation and control system and Data Acquisition system, installation of associated ancillary systems and other auxiliary packages. The World Bank had extended assistance to the extent of US \$ 300 Mill. for this project. At the pursuance of Govt. of India this loan is reduced to US \$ 280 Million.

Physical progress

3.39 Unit 5 and Unit 6 have been synchronised respectively on 22nd March 1991 and 11th March 1992. Both these units are sharing load.

Financial Progress

3.40 As against the estimated project cost of Rs. 1050.00 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 949.80 crores has been incurred till March 1993. For the year 1993-94, a provision of Rs.

25.00 crores has been made and for the year 1994-95, a provision of Rs. 20.00 crores has been proposed for the VIIIth Five Year Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 133.00 crores is proposed

For R and M and Augmentation schemes, a provision of Rs. 53.46 crores has been made for the year 1993-94 and for the year 94-95, a provision of Rs. 65.00 crores has been proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 254.00 crores is proposed.

As against the loan of US 280 million, disbursement of US \$ 199.32 million has been achieved upto March 93, for main package and R and M works.

WASTE HEAT RECOVERY PLANT UNIT 1 and 2 (2X120 MW) AT URAN (F-3558)

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| 1. Funding Agency | ... | KFW German Government. |
| 2. Duration of the project | ... | 1991-92 to 1993 |
| 3. Cost of the project | ... | Rs.480 crores (Original)
Rs. 845 crores (Revised) |
| 4. External assistance | ... | Rs.372 crores(DM 310 million) |

Salient Feature of the project

3.41 The Planning Commission has approved Waste Heat Recovery Unit 1 & 2 in March 1987 and December,1987 respectively. The Project envisages supply, erection, testing and commissioning of 2 numbers of Waste Heat Recovery Unit, each of 120 MW.

Physical progress

3.42 The Works on this project are in progress and the Units 1 & 2 are expected to be commissioned in February 1994 and March 1994 respectively.

Financial Progress

3.43 An expenditure of Rs. 639.64 crores has been incurred till December 1993. An outlay of Rs. 160.00 crores for 1993-94 had been provided. For the year 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.90.00 crores is proposed. For the VIII Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 450.00 crores is provided.

MAHARASHTRA STATE ROAD PROJECT (1959-IN)

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| 1. Funding Agency | ... | World Bank |
| 2. Duration of the project | ... | March 1989 to December 1995 |
| 3. Cost of the project | ... | Rs. 126.53 crores (Original)
Rs. 248.00 crores (Anticipated revised cost) |
| 4. External Assistance | ... | Rs. 52.00 crores (Original) US \$ 49.70 Mill. |

Salient features of the project

3.44 The World Bank has sanctioned loan assistance for State Roads in India for four States viz. Bihar, U.P., Rajasthan and Maharashtra. 60 per cent of the cost is accounted for civil works. The Project consists of improvement and widening to two lanes of 672 kms. selected parts of the State Highways carrying heavy traffic. In addition to improvement roads the project also provides for other items such as purchase of sophisticated equipment for construction and maintenance, road maintenance, training of P.W.D. Officers, management study, organisation study of the P.W.D. etc. costing Rs.6.37 crores as Development credit Maharashtra. The State Government has accorded administrative approval to the 8 road works included in this World Bank Project costing about Rs.80 crores as detailed below. anticipated (revised) cost is shown against each work.

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Roads	Length Kms.	Cost	Anticipated (Revised) cost
1. Pune-Ahmednagar Road ...	113.6	12.04	23.215
2. Ahmednagar-Kopargaon Road ...	95.0	9.47	22.440
3. Ahmednagar-Aurangabad Road ...	105.4	12.06	28.450
4. Aurangabad-Mantha Road ...	124.0	17.38	30.524
5. Akola-Kanhergaon Road ...	96.0	10.69	21.902
6. Nagpur-Kampa Road ...	69.0	10.20	46.959
7. Palghar-Wada Road ...	47.0	5.91	25.443
8. Wada-Ambadi Road ...	23.0	2.77	
9. Jalna bypass Road (On Aurangabad Mantha Road) proposed.	8.6	...	8.000
Total ...	681.06	80.52	206.933

In addition to improvement of roads the project also provides for other items such as purchase of sophisticated equipment for construction and maintenance. Road maintenance, training of P.W.D. officers, management study, organisation study of the P.W.D. etc. costing Rs. 6.37 crores as Development credit for Maharashtra.

(Rs. in crores)

	Cost as per SAR	Anticipated Revised Cost
1. Pavement Management Study ...	1.00	1.450
2. Purchase of equipment ...	1.57	2.280
3. Training ...	0.54	0.780
4. Contract supervision (Consultancy) ...	2.26	4.089
5. Organisational study P.W.D. ...	1.00	0.116
6. Feasibility Study of Bombay—Nasik Expressway ...	.....	2.520
	6.37	11.235
Supervision—(Non reimburseable) ...	7.89	29.840
	14.26	41.075

Physical Progress

3.45 The estimates of Jalna bypass on Aurangabad-Mantha Road are administratively approved. The methodology of tenders from pre-qualified contractors is finalised and tenders invited. Other road works are in advanced stage of completion. Widening of the roads has been completed for 173.5 KM against the target of 639.00 KM. Black topping work has been completed for 211.63 Kms. and 316 C.D.works are also completed. Six major and 43 minor bridges have been completed.

Financial progress

3.46 The total expenditure incurred upto March 1993 was Rs. 58.32 crores and the same during 1993-94 (upto December 1993) was Rs.32.31 crores. The amount required for completion of project for remaining period is Rs. 157.37 crores. For the year 1993-94 the outlay provided was Rs. 72.00 crores. The outlay proposed for 1994-95 is Rs. 27.00 crores. The outlay for VIII Five Year Plan is Rs. 132.00 crores.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROJECT PHASE III (Credit No. 1750 and 2769-IN)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (1) Funding Agency | ... World Bank |
| (2) Duration of the Project | ... January 1988 to June 1996 |
| (3) Cost of the project | ... Rs.396 crores (Original)
Rs.800 crores (Revised) |
| (4) External assistance | ... Rs.478.41 crores.
US \$ 185 Million. |

Salient Features Of The Project.

3.47 World Bank assistance for this project is of the order of Rs.478.41 crores to the Bombay Municipal Corporation which would implement the improvement of water supply and sewerage system in Bombay City. Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project Phase III is an extension of Phase I and II of the project which were completed in 1978 and 1988 respectively. The project gets soft loan and credit from the IDA and the IBRD of the World Bank respectively. The main objectives of the Phase III Project are :-

- (i) to augment the city's Water Supply by another 100 MGD
- (ii) to expand the Bombay Sewerage System and
- (iii) to provide specific sanitation and water supply facilities to serve the needs of the urban poor.

Phase I and Phase II of the Project have already given an additional water supply of 200 MGD to the metropolis. An important component of Phase II which still remains un-executed is the sewerage disposal facilities through 3 deep marine out-falls and 4 aerated lagoons. This is a crucial component and is included in Phase III for "Supplemented Finance". The World Bank has agreed to finance this as separate scheme known as Bombay Sewerage Disposal Scheme.

Physical progress -

3.48 Errection of 2 pumping plants is in progress and 1 in planning stage. The work of 455 MLD capacity treatment plant is in progress. Transmission main pipelines laid of 25 kms. The underground tunnel for 4 kms. is in progress. The tunnel under contract W-19 is under progress. The distribution pipeline has been laid to 35 kms. out of 44 kms. Under the sewerage, the errection of 1 pump is under progress and for another tenders are invited. The conveyance system is completed for 17 Kms., 12 Kms. is in progress and next 15 Kms. is in planning stage.

Financial Progress

3.49 As it has been mentioned above this project would gain momentum only in the 8th Plan period. Of the total project cost of Rs.800 crores, Rs.350 crores remain to be spent. As this is a water supply project the entire external assistance of Rs. 480 crores would be received by the State Government as additional central assistance. An outlay of Rs. 65.50 crores was sanctioned for the year 1993-94. The outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 90.00 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 412 crores had been incurred upto 31st December 1993.

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 crores
(4) External Assistance	...	Rs.249.47 crores US \$ 104.33 Million.

Salient Features of the project

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

- (i) Piped Water Supply Schemes

This component will be executed in 2 phases. Phase-I comprises of 17 Regional P.W.S Schemes covering 197 villages, 1 town and 6 Wadis, 38 individual P.W.S. Schemes for ■

villages, Phase-II comprises of 63 Regional P.W.S. Schemes covering 2187 villages and 1 town and 110 individual P.W.S. Schemes for 110 villages.

(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)
Handpumps by India Mark-III)
 - d) Purchases of Machinery/Equipments.]
- 1300 H.Ps. Handpumps.

(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

3.51 This World Bank assisted project started in 1991. Under Phase-I of the project 55 Schemes have been taken up of which the work is in progress in 16 schemes. Tenders for the remaining 39 piped water supply schemes have been received in July 1993 and are under finalisation. These schemes are expected to commence in Nov. 1993.

Financial Progress

3.52 The total expenditure incurred on this project till the end of December 1993 is Rs. 47.46 crores. An outlay of Rs. 26.07 crores was provided for the year 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 280.34 crores is earmarked for the VIII Five Year Plan. The same for the year 1994-95 is proposed to be Rs. 48.76 crores.

U.K.GOV.T.ASSISTED MAHARASHTRA RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT(ODA)

- (1) Funding Agency ... U.K. Government
 - (2) Duration of the Project ... 1.4.1990 to 1994-95
 - (3) Cost of the project ... Rs. 58.68 crores
 - (4) External Assistance ... Rs. 49.38 crore
- 16.460 Million Sterling pounds.

Salient Feature of the Project

3.53 The Project comprises following components :-

(i) **P.W.S.Schemes** - Four Regional Pipe Water Supply Schemes covering 208 villages, and 1 town are to be completed under the project. The schemes are from Nashik, Dhule 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

3.54 Execution of all the 4 Rural Pipe Water Supply Schemes is in progress. Health Education component is started during 1993-94. The sanitation component is being reviewed by the ODA.

Financial Progress

3.55 An expenditure of Rs. 6.10 crores has been incurred upto December 1993. An outlay of Rs. 31.24 crores has been provided for the VIII Five Year Plan. The same is proposed as Rs. 7.75 crores for the year 1994-95. An outlay of Rs. 6.47 crores were provided for the year 1993-94.

BOMBAY URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (BUDP) SHELTER PROJECT (1544 IN)

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|--|
| (1) Funding Agency | ... | World Bank |
| (2) Duration of the Project | ... | March 1985 to
Sept.1990 (Original)
Sept.1994 (Revised) |
| (3) Cost of the Project | ... | Rs.282.33 crores(Original)
Rs.554.41 crores(Revised) |
| (4) External Assistance | ... | SDR 137.7 Mill. (Original)
SDR 93.5 Mill. (Revised) |

Salient features of the project

3.56 World Bank assistance for this project which commenced from March 1985 is for providing of 85,000 serviced sites in Greater Bombay, New Bombay, Thane and Kalyan, and upgradation of 1,00,000 lakh slum households.

Physical Progress

3.57 Under the land infrastructure servicing programme 57,000 service sites have been completed and under slum upgradation programme 21,000 slum households have been benefitted.

Financial Progress

3.58 An expenditure of Rs. 386.18 crores has been incurred upto December 1993. During the year 1993-94 the expenditure is Rs. 94.04 crores (till January, 1994). An outlay of Rs. 129.00 crores has been earmarked for the VIII Five Year Plan. For the year 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 56.71 crores had been provided and for 1994-95 the same is Rs. 19.85 crores.

THE SECOND TECHNICIAN EDUCATION PROJECT (2223 IN)

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|------------------|
| (1) Funding Agency | ... | World Bank |
| (2) Duration of the Project | ... | 1991 to 1998 |
| (3) Cost of project | ... | Rs.122.68 crores |
| (4) External assistance | ... | Rs.85 crores |

Salient Features of the Project

3.59 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 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

3.60 Under this project 31 new diploma and post diploma courses have been started. In the four existing community polytechnics 4 girls wings have been started 6 staff development cells, 7 continuing education departments, 8 computer centers, 1 learning resource development centre has also been started. Autonomy to 1 Govt. Polytechnic granted and six industry institution interaction cells have been opened. In addition 89 teachers were deputed for long term programme, 337 teachers participated in industrial training and other short term courses.

Financial Progress

3.61 An expenditure of Rs. 12.10 crores has been incurred upto December 1993. An outlay of Rs. 120.00 crores has been provided for VIII Five Year Plan. The outlay sanctioned for the year 1993-94 was Rs. 8.25 crores. The outlay proposed for the year 1994-95 is Rs.42.00 crores.

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 crores
(4) External Assistance	... US \$ 123.60 Million (Approx. Rs.370 crs.)

Salient Features of the Project

3.62 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

3.63 The plantation have been done on 8145 ha. during the rainy season of 1992 and the plantation on 19400 ha. has been done during the monsoon of 1993. During the monsoon of 1994, it is anticipated that the plantation will be done on 59750 ha. Under the construction work, part construction of 333 units was expected during the year 1993-94. 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 established on 10.02.1992. (d) During 1992 and 1993 rains plantation accomplished on an area of 27,545 ha. (e) Other components of the project are yet to start for which proposals are under active consideration of the Government.

Financial Progress

3.64 An expenditure of Rs.7.67 crores has been incurred upto the end of 1992-93. Similarly an expenditure of Rs.12.84 crores has been incurred during the year 1993-94 (upto December 1993). An outlay of Rs. 300.00 crores has been provided for VIII Five Year Plan The outlay for the year 1993-94 was Rs. 32.01 crores, and the same for 1994-95 is Rs. 72.00 crores.

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 (State Govt. Project).	... Rs. 195.61 crores in(Two Phases)
4. External assistance (100%)	... Rs. 81.74 crores for Phase I Rs.113.87 crores for Phase II

Salient features of the project

3.65 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

3.66 M/s. Pacific consultants International and Tata Consultancy Services have been appointed as Consultants by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, in the Month of August 1993.

Financial progress

3.67 The project has started during the year 1992-93. So far the Forest Department has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 51.91 lakhs upto December 1993. Other works are yet to start. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 crores was placed at the disposal of P.W.D. for the year 1993-94 for the road development. However the amount could not be utilised. The outlay for VIII Five Year Plan is Rs. 43.38 crores and the same for 1993-94 was Rs. 1.75 crores and for the year 1994-95 it is proposed to be Rs. 20.71 crores. Forest Department, Aurangabad has incurred the expenditure of Rs. 51.41 lakhs upto December 1993 for afforestation works.

3.68 The approved outlay for Annual Plan 1993-94 and outlay for 1994-95 for various externally aided projects is shown below :-

(Rs. in crores)					
Sr. No.	Name of the project	Project Cost (Latest)	External Aid to be be recd.	Approved Outlay 1993-94	Outlay proposed for 1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agriculture and Allied Services—					
1.	Rainfed Farming (1424)	19.33	16.43 (24.00 M. SDR)	3.53	3.69
II. Irrigation—					
Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project—					
2.	M.C.I.P.—III (1621)	1022.00	132.20 M. SDR	137.00 (Revised)	188.00
3.	Water Resources Management and Training (386-T-236/484).	12.27	7.05	2.86	Project completed during 1993-94
4.	Saline Land reclamation, Phase-I (386-T-236/490)...	18.05	18.05	0.50	Project is to be completed during 1993-94.
5.	Saline Land reclamation, Phase-II (386-T-236/2190)	...	...	1.83	The project is yet to be approved by E.E.C.
6.	Mah. Water Control System (Konkan)	63.35	22.00 (15.00 M. ECU)	13.00	11.37
7.	National Water Management (Induction Training) (1770-IN)	4.98	4.02 (3.10 M. US\$)	1.34	2.53
III. Power					
8.	Sardar Sarovar Hydro (1552 & 2947)	460.00	157.40 (62.40 M. US\$)	119.00	The project is to be executed through State fund.
9.	Ujjani Hydro (P-34)	45.30	13.00 (1500 M. Yen)	3.90	2.28
10. Mah. Power Project-I					
(a)	Koyna Stage-IV (3096)	1118.00	220.00 M. US\$	81.00	125.00
(b)	Transmission (MSEB) (3096)	675.00	124.00 M. US\$	167.00	190.12
11. Mah. Power Project-II					
(Credit No. 3498)					
(a)	Chandrapur Thermal Unit No. 7	963.00	223.00 M. US\$	...	75.00
(b)	Chandrapur Padghe HVDC Pipeline	1550.00	35.00 M. US\$	...	124.18
12.	Ghatgar Pumped Storage (Japan) (ID-P 53)	555.00	11414 M. Yen	2.50	10.00
13.	Chandrapur Thermal Unit 5 & 6 (2544)	1050.00	280.00 M. US\$	20.00	20.00
14.	Waste Heat Recovery Project Unit I & II (F-1558)	845.00	372.00 (310.00 M. DM.)	160.00	90.00
IV. Transport—					
15.	State Road Project (1959-IN)	248.00	52.00 (49.70 M. US\$)	72.00	27.00

V. Water Supply & Sanitation

16. Bombay Water Supply & Sewerage Phase-III ... (1750 & 2769).	800.00	478.41 (185.00 M. US\$)	65.50	90.00
17. Maharashtra Rural Water Supply Environment Sanitation and Health Education (IDA) 2234—IN	319.58	249.47 (104.33 M. US\$)	26.07	48.76
18. Maharashtra Rural Water Supply (ODA) ... (U. K. Govt.)	58.68	49.38 (16.460 Million Sterling pound)	6.47	7.75

VI. Housing—

19. Bombay Urban Development Programme (BUDP-I) (1544-IN).	554.41	137.70 M. SDR (O) 93.50 M. SDR (R)	56.71	19.85
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VII. Education—

20. Second Technician Education ... (2223-IN)	122.68	85.00	8.25	42.00
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VIII. Forest

21. Maharashtra Forestry Project ... (2328-IN)	431.51	370.00 (123.60 M. US\$)	32.01	72.00
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IX. Tourism—

22. Ajanta Ellora Development ... (ID-P-82)	195.61	81.74 Phase-I 113.87 <u>+Phase-II</u> 195.61	1.75	20.71
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Total ...	*10641.43	2073.39	982.22	1170.24
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*(Since the 4 projects Sr. No. 3, 4, 5 and 8 have been completed/not yet approved Loan abandoned; the costs of these projects are excluded from the total of the project cost.)

3.69 The State Government proposes to undertake some additional externally aided projects in the VIII 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 posed/ proposes to pose for external assistance during the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Projects in the pipeline during VIII Plan Period.

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Tentative Cost of the project
1	Bombay Urban Transport Project-II	2248.00
2	Mah. Water Supply & Sewerage Project-II	354.00
3	Mah. Composite Irrigation Project-IV	402.66
4	Mah. Composite Irrigation Project-V	N.A.
5	E.E.C. Assisted Saline Land Reclamation Project, Phase-II	35.56
6	Waste Heat Recovery Project-III	265.00
7	Maharashtra Minor Irrigation Project	227.00
8	Rural Water Supply and Pilot Sanitation Project	17.17
9	Special Family Welfare Project	38.00
10	Project of Construction of School Rooms in Maharashtra	503.00
11	Maharashtra Minor Irrigation Project (FRG assistance)	190.81
12	Maharashtra Rural Credit Programme (IFAD)	195.00
Total ...		4476.20

CHAPTER 4

REMOVAL OF REGIONAL IMBALANCE

Removal of regional imbalance is one of the basic aims of Government Policy. 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)							(2)
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	

4.2 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 out of the total VIIth Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 10,500 crores.

However, by the end of the VIIth Five Year Plan expenditure of Rs. 1360.24 crores is incurred. Regionwise/Sectorwise financial backlog identified by the FFC, expenditure incurred during the VIIth Five Year Plan, 1990-91, 1991-92 and anticipated expenditure for 1992-93

are shown in the Annexure I & II. Shortfall in backlog expenditure is mainly due to (i) identification of new works and time required for completing certain preliminary works such as acquisition of land, preparation of plans 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.

4.3 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.

4.4 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, large backlog still exists in sectors like Irrigation, Roads, General Education, Urban Water Supply, Construction works under Public Health, Soil Conservation, etc.

4.5 As regards the progress made in removing physical backlog identified under different sectors upto the end of 31.3.93 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 the above mentioned routes are in progress under other road system. 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 worked out by the FFC as 3205. Out of this 1539 villages are connected by the end of VIIth Five Year Plan period. The implementation of this programme of removal of backlog has been synchronised 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 618.77 thousand hectares is removed by the end of June 1990. Provisions are being made for 13 major irrigation projects and 55 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 31.3.93 are as follows:—

Item	Backlog identified by FFC	Backlog removed by the end of 31st March 1993	Backlog to be removed in 93-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Village Electrification (No. of villages) ...	3,050	3,050	...
2. Energisation of Agricultural pumps (No. of pumps)	1,42,885	1,25,104	1,508

(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 1993 are given below :—

Category	Backlog identified by FFC	Backlog removed by the end of 31st March 1993
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Primary teachers	12,853	10,662
2. Secondary teachers	6,911	4,862
3. Colleges/Junior College teachers	2,264	1,486

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 31.3.93 backlog of 1790 seats is removed. Under Government aided polytechnics backlog of 1020 seats has been identified, out of which backlog of 360 seats is removed upto 31.3.93.

(vii) *Labour & Labour Welfare(ITIs)*.—The FFC has identified backlog of 4439 student seats in ITIs out of which, backlog of 3502 seats is removed upto 31.3.93. The major 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, backlog of 596 beds has been removed and it is expected that backlog of 406 beds would be removed during 1994-95. Similarly, backlog of beds per lakh of population has been removed to the extent of 7133 beds and it is expected that backlog of 50 more beds would be removed during 1994-95. 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 203 posts have already been sanctioned during VIIth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92. Some additional posts are proposed to be created during VIIIth Five Year Plan. Though FFC has identified backlog of health institutions, it has not taken into consideration the backlog in respect of construction of buldings for primary health centres, cottage hospitals, residential quarters, etc. However, backlog of such construction works is also being removed from backlog funds.

(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 31.3.1993, backlog of 442.18 million litres per day has been removed.

(xi) *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 31.3.92 are given as follows :—

Item	Unit	Backlog identified by FFC	Backlog removed by the end of 31st March 1993
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Contour Bunding	... Lakh hecets.	9.71	3.99
2. Terracing	... Lakh hecets.	0.63	0.24
3. Nalla Bunding	... Numbers	4865	4243
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, from 1992-93

(xii) *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 the end of 31st March 1993
(1)	(2)	(3)
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.

4.6 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 VIIth Plan for this purpose. As against this, the actual expenditure is of the order of Rs. 1360.24 crores as stated earlier. Although in financial terms the balance of Rs. 1826.54 crores, out of the identified backlog of Rs. 3186.78 crores remains to be spent, the balance cost is required to be updated so as to enable removal of backlog fully in physical terms. The cost norms adopted by the FFC were based mostly on 1982-83 prices. The cost norms have since then undergone considerable change. The exercise was, therefore undertaken by the end of VIIth Plan to quantify the backlog as per the cost norms at the end of VIIth Plan. 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, now again the prices have increased considerably and an outlay of about Rs. 3261 crores would be required to remove the remaining physical backlog, as on 1st April 1992.

Outlay required at revised estimates for removing remaining physical backlog, approved outlay for 1992-97 and out of which an outlay proposed to be provided in 1994-95 is shown below :—

		(Rs. in crores)			
Sr. No.	Sector	Outlay required at revised estimates as on 1st April 1992	Outlay approved for Eighth Plan (1992-97)	Proposed Outlay for 1994-95	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1. Roads	...	733.00	325.00	65.00	
2. Major & Medium Irrigation		}	1159.00	250.00	
3. Minor Irrigation (State)	...		1956.00	300.00	70.00
4. Minor Irrigation (Local)	...		100.00	20.00	
5. Rural Electrification	...	37.00	37.00	7.00	
6. General Education	...	40.00	40.00	8.10	
7. Technical Education	...	59.00	59.00	11.00	
8. Industrial Training Institutes	...	40.00	40.00	8.00	
9. Public Health	...	209.00	209.00	25.00	
10. Rural Water Supply	
11. Urban Water Supply	...	134.00	134.00	25.00	
12. CADA	
13. Soil Conservation	...	53.00	53.00	10.90	
14. Animal Husbandry	
Total		3261.00	2456.00	500.00	

It will be seen from the above statement that except backlog under 'Roads' and 'Irrigation' sectors, backlog in respect of all other sectors will be entirely removed during the VIII Plan period. Remaining backlog under 'Roads' and 'Irrigation' will inevitably spill over to the Ninth Plan. But it will be wiped out fully during first one or two years of the Ninth Plan.

Statutory Development Boards

4.7 Presidential order entrusting the special responsibility on Governor of Maharashtra for setting up of Statutory Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the Rest of Maharashtra under Article 371(2) of the Constitution of India has been issued on 9th March 1994. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been kept in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for creating suitable machinery for this purpose under the Development Head "Strengthening of Planning Machinery."

ANNEXURE-I

Sectorwise backlog identified by FFC in financial terms, expenditure incurred during VIIth Five Year Plan, 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector	Backlog identified by FFC (3)	Expenditure incurred during VIIth Plan (4)	Actual Expenditure 1990-91 & 1991-92 (5)	Actual Expenditure 1992-93 (6)	Total Expenditure (4+5+6) (7)
1.	Road Development	60029	14210.45	11521.37	4390.02	30121.84
2.	Irrigation	138592	55647.96	48752.12	30837.00	135237.08
3.	CADA	8229	5434.91	...	...	5434.91
4.	Rural Electrification	24065	13211.54	3827.70	985.00	18024.24
5.	General Education	9155	9053.87	1165.57	500.00	10719.44
6.	Technical Education	4408	2281.13	1367.90	596.47	4245.50
7.	I.T.Is.	3932	2191.67	894.79	361.01	3447.47
8.	Public Health	22121	9200.61	6949.62	2633.47	18783.70
9.	Urban Water Supply	28676	12968.95	6261.19	3527.00	22757.14
10.	Rural Water Supply	9148	8257.51	978.56	...	9236.07
11.	Soil Conservation	9548	2908.97	1142.27	935.34	4986.58
12.	Veterinary Services	775	656.72	29.94	...	686.66
Total		318678	136024.29	82891.03	44765.31	263680.63

ANNEXURE II

Regionwise backlog identified by FFC in financial terms, expenditure incurred during VIIth Five Year Plan, 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector	Backlog identified by FFC (3)	Expenditure incurred during VIIth Plan (4)	Actual Expenditure 1990-91 & 1991-92 (5)	Actual Expenditure 1992-93 (6)	Total Expenditure (4+5+6) (7)
1.	Greater Bombay	971	151.29	52.61	35.91	239.81
2.	Konkan	29562	15613.22	8392.43	3961.03	27966.68
3.	Western Maharashtra	88405	40413.75	26814.81	13529.76	80758.32
4.	Marthwada	75085	31026.99	15791.33	9099.16	55917.48
5.	Vidarbha	124655	48785.23	31839.85	18139.45	98764.53
6.	Common Schemes	...	33.81	...	...	33.81
Total		318678	136024.29	82891.03	44765.31	263680.63

CHAPTER 5

TRIBAL SUB PLAN

The geographical area of Maharashtra State is 3,07,762 Sq.Kms. of which the area under Tribal Sub-Plan is 50,757 Sq.Kms. which works out to about 16.5 percent. The main tribes in Maharashtra are Bhil, Gond, Mahadeo-Koli, Pawra, Thakur and Varli. Three tribes, Kolam, Katkari and Madia Gond have been notified as primitive tribes. There are 47 Scheduled Tribes in all, whose combined population in the 1981 census was 57.72 lakh or roughly 9.2% of the State's total population of 627.84 lakh. Of the 57.72 lakh tribal population in the State, 29.44 lakh (51%) live in the tribal areas and 28.28 lakh (49%) live outside these areas. Now according to 1991 Census the total tribal population is 73.18 lakh, which is 9.27% of the State's total population.

5.2 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 (Gondwan region). There are 21 Integrated Tribal Development Project blocks with a total tribal population of 25.56 lakh, 35 MADA pockets (tribal population 3.03 lakh) and 21 Mini-MADA pockets (tribal population 0.85 lakh). The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) comprises 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 tribal areas in individual oriented schemes.

THE TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

5.3 From 1993-94 a completely new system for drawing up the Tribal Sub-Plan has been adopted by accepting the recommendations of the Sukhthankar Committee report. Accordingly, 7% of the total outlay of the Annual Plan of the State was allocated to the Tribal Development Department for Tribal Sub-Plan during 1993-94. However for 1994-95 7.5% of the total outlay of Annual Plan of the State has been allocated for Tribal Sub-Plan. The responsibility of finalising the Tribal Sub-Plan, within the ceiling so indicated rests with the Tribal Development Department.

VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97), Annual Plan 1992-93 and 1993-94

5.4 For the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97, out of the total State Plan outlay of Rs.18520.00 crore an outlay of Rs.1159.18 crore has been earmarked for the Tribal Sub-Plan, which is 6.26%. For the year 1992-93, out of the total State Plan outlay of Rs. 3160.00 crore an outlay of Rs. 222.39 crore has been earmarked for the Tribal Sub-Plan, (7.03%) and actual expenditure incurred is Rs. 209.51 crore. During 1992-93 emphasis was laid on the completion of incomplete works, development of road works in the inaccessible areas, provision of basic minimum facility for drinking water, etc.

An outlay of Rs.265 crore has been allocated for the year 1993-94 for Tribal Sub-Plan which is 7% of the total State Plan outlay of Rs.3804 crore.

Annual Plan 1994-95

5.5 The State's Annual Plan for 1994-95 has been Approved at Rs.4400 crores of which of Rs.330 crore (i.e. 7.5%) of State Plan outlay has been allocated to the Tribal Development Department for formulation of Tribal Sub-Plan, 1994-95.

During 1994-95 the main emphasis will be given on taking up schemes which will directly benefit the tribal population. Substantial outlays have been proposed for Rural Development which includes Employment Guarantee Scheme, Development of Hilly areas in TSP districts, Minor Irrigation, Road Development, Welfare of Women and Children, Education, Construction of Ashram Schools, Health, Water Supply, Nutrition etc.

The break-up of Sectoral outlays proposed for 1994-95 under TSP are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakh)						
Sr. No.	Name of the Sector	State Level Schemes	District Level Schemes	Total	% to Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	...	300.98	2744.94	3045.92	9.23
2.	Rural Development	...	1000.00	2521.31	3521.31	10.67
3.	Special Area Programme	...	3074.43	...	3074.43	9.32
4.	Irrigation and Flood Control	...	1814.00	4394.34	6208.34	18.81
5.	Power	...	75.00	2285.37	2360.37	7.15
6.	Industry and Minerals	...	—	64.38	64.38	0.20
7.	Transport	...	800.00	3401.64	4201.64	12.73
8.	General Economic Services	...	880.00	30.91	910.91	2.76
9.	Social and Community Services	...	1320.22	8292.48	9612.70	29.13
Grand Total		...	9264.63	23735.37	33000.00	100%

5.6 The sectorwise outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97), actual expenditure 1992-93, outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1993-94 and outlay proposed for the year 1994-95 under Tribal Sub-Plan are shown in the Statement TSP-I.

Special Action Plan for selected Tribal Areas

5.7 Though Tribal Sub-Plan is being implemented in the State for the development of tribal areas since the Vth Five Year Plan, it was observed that certain inaccessible tribal areas with dense forest have remained undeveloped all along. It was therefore, felt necessary to initiate special measures for ensuring speedy socio-economic development of these areas.

5.8 Special Action Programme, therefore, for Gadchiroli and parts of Chandrapur and Dhule Districts were formulated in the year, 1989, with the objective of ensuring certain minimum developments of these areas within a definite time frame-work. In the SAP, emphasis has been laid on providing better facilities for communication (through road network, electrification, education, health, employment, irrigation, nutrition, etc.

5.9 Encouraged by the progress made under the SAP of the above mentioned districts, Government sanctioned similar programmes for the extremely backward tribal taluka Kinwat in Nanded District and parts of Yavatmal and Bhandara districts in April 1990, July 1991 and April 1992 respectively. Funding pattern, relaxation of norms, etc. are the same for SAPs for Gadchiroli, Chandrapur and Dhule Districts.

5.10 The broad outline of the area of this programmes, their estimated cost, expenditure during 1989-93, and approved outlay for 1993-94 (including additional funds) are shown below.—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
District and area	Total estimated cost	Period of implementation	Actual Total Expenditure during 1989-93 (Expenditure from additional Outlay)	Total Outlay for 1993-94 (Additional Outlay)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Gadchiroli (Entire District)	... 13,430.00	3 to 4 years from 1989-90 (Extended)	10198.51 (2660.46)	2334.36 (700.00)
2. Chandrapur (Entire Rajura and Gond Pimpri Talukas and parts of Mul and Chandrapur Talukas)	... 6,104.00	3 to 4 years from 1989-90 (Extended)	2917.37 (1217.25)	1180.69 (600.00)
3. Dhule (Dhadgaon Taluka and part of Akkalkuwa Taluka)	... 1,238.22	3 years from 1989-90 (Extended)	689.12 (394.52)	101.80 (50.00)
4. Nanded (Kinwat Taluka)	... 1,225.81	4 years from 1990-91	939.83 (278.16)	440.00 (250.00)
5. Yavatmal (in 14 Revenue circles in 7 talukas)	... 2,932.00	4 years from 1991-92	947.76 (527.09)	496.91 (300.00)
6. Bhandara (Entire Salekasa, Devari, Arjuni-Morgaon talukas and Parts of Goregaon Taluka)	... 3,796.00	4 years from 1992-93	398.69 (194.38)	656.56 (250.00)

5.11 These programmes are to be funded primarily from the normal provisions available for the District like that of outlays under District Plan, backlog, State Pool, nucleus budget etc. Additional funds, however, will be made available wherever necessary for the speedy completion of these programmes. The Government has also relaxed the norms wherever necessary in order to ensure the benefits to the tribals of these areas.

5.12 For the year 1994-95 an additional outlay of Rs. 26 crores is approved for this Special Action Plan besides normal provisions of the districts.

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CHAPTER 6

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

6.1 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 Bauddhas 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.

6.2 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 from and freed of 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 Basties for 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.

6.3 Approach (State Government).—The State Government having studied the guidelines issued by Government of India, has taken a conscious decision, that—

(i) 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.

(ii) the Department concerned with the non-divisible sectors should explore possibility of quantifying funds exclusively for the Scheduled Castes.

(iii) 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 any 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 per cent 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.

(iv) though earlier it was decided that the programme of EGS and Jawahar Rojgar Yojana will not be included in Special Component Plan it has now been decided that there will be SCP in there programme.

6.4 *Population*:—According to 1981 Census, population of the scheduled castes and projected Nav Budhas in Maharashtra was 44,79,763 and 40,64,985 respectively, making a total of 84,44,748. The percentage of this population against the total population of Maharashtra is 13.4%. As per Gazette Notification dated 4.6.1990, Bauddhists are included as Scheduled Caste. Now according 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 Caste population to total population of Maharashtra State as per 1991 Census is 11.09%. The districtwise population of Scheduled Caste as per 1991 census has been indicated in Annexure 'A'.

6.5 The programme under Special component plan is being supplemented by the Government of India by way of Special Central Assistance. The yearwise Central Assistance received is shown below:—

Year	(Rs.in Lakh)					
(1)	Amount of Special Central Assistance received					
(1)	(2)					
1980-81	645.00
1981-82	645.77
1982-83	608.81
1983-84	922.14
1984-85	742.71
1985-86	862.21
1986-87	1139.49
1987-88	1067.27
1988-89	1113.38
1989-90	1130.06
1990-91	1457.07
1991-92	1543.21
1992-93	1430.17
1993-94 (anticipated)	1831.54

6.6 *Approach and Strategy for future*.- A study Group was formed by the State Government in August, 1988 to guide it 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 castes 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-Bauddhists in the State.

VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97

6.7 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 the Special Component Plan outlay is 5.14 percent.

Annual Plan - 1992-93

6.8 The outlay approved for the State Plan for the year 1992-93 was Rs. 3160 crores, out of which outlay for Special Component Plan was Rs. 170.68 crores. As against the actual expenditure of Rs. 3372.80 crores incurred under State Plan and the expenditure under special component plan was Rs. 206.18 crores. i.e. 6.11 percent of State plan expenditure. During this year 1.18 lakhs scheduled castes and Nav Bauddhists families have been economically assisted through Special Component Plan Programme.

Annual Plan - 1993-94

6.9 The outlay approved for the State Plan for 1993-94 is Rs. 3804 crores out of which an outlay of Rs. 196.60 crores is earmarked for the Special Component Plan which is 5.17 percent of State Plan outlay. 1.32 lakh families are proposed to be economically assisted through this Programme.

Annual Plan—1994-95

6.10 The State Plan outlay proposed for the year 1994-95 is Rs.4400 00 crores According to the instruction of the Government of India, the Scheduled Caste Component Plan of the State should be as proportion of the S.C. population to the State's population. According to 1991 Census population the S. C. population (including Nav-baudhas) in the State is 11.09 per cent and therefore, the S. C. Component Plan should be about 10 to 11 per cent of the State Plan outlay. So far, in spite of efforts made, the percentage of S. C. Component Plan could not go beyond 5.17% of the State Plan for the following reasons :—

(1) Major State Plan outlays are on the programmes which are not beneficiary oriented viz. Power Production 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 those flow to the S. C. (including Nav baudhas) population. Similarly, in the case of irrigation project the projects, particularly major and medium irrigation projects, 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 target 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 outlays for the targetted group.

(2) In many cases the target group being below poverty line, they have no assets of their own to take advantage of various Plan Schemes.

(3) Unlike in the case of Tribal Area Sub-Plan, the S. C. population (including Nav-Baudhas) is thinly spread over and, therefore, there are limitations in taking area oriented infrastructural programme for the targetted group.

(4) Certain programmes like EGS under which flow of benefit does go to the targetted group but there is no mechanism at present to identify the flow to the targetted group.

6.11 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 State Plan outlay for the year 1994-95. Accordingly, it has been decided that S. C. Plan of the various sectoral outlays in 1994-95 should be as indicated in the statement S.C.P.I. Since a detailed exercise will have to be made to reach this percentage, various Administrative Departments have been asked to work out schemewise details in about a month or two and,

therefore, in this Plan Document, the Special Component Plan outlay has been shown, sectorwise instead of schemewise.

With a view to reach the above percentage various Administrative Departments have 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 where the SC population is concentrated by the Social Welfare Department. Efforts will be made to take more and more programmes for the benefit of these localities. It is also proposed 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 S.C.P. by formulating new schemes or modifying the existing ones.

Administrative machinery for S.C.P

6.12 Implementation of the 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 co-ordinating the Special Component Plan activities in State. Adequate back-up services to the department have also been provided. The details of the various programmes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Nav Buddhas have been incorporated in the Chapter on "B.C. Welfare".

ANNEXURE I

1991 Census - Districtwise population of Scheduled Caste

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Population of Scheduled Caste
(1)	(2)	(3)
MAHARASHTRA STATE		8757842
1	Greater Bombay	646914
2	Thane	271797
3	Raigad	50999
4	Ratnagiri	27385
5	Sindhudurg	42435
6	Nashik	326755
7	Dhule	134359
8	Jalgaon	295047
9	Ahmednagar	418479
10	Pune	631063
11	Satara	233014
12	Sangli	277458
13	Solapur	497913
14	Kolhapur	381029
15	Aurangabad	305246
16	Jalna	176452
17	Parbhani	233323
18	Beed	244281
19	Nanded	422942
20	Osmanabad	208609
21	Latur	319568
22	Amravati	384499
23	Buldhana	216687
24	Akola	264554
25	Yavatmal	223820
26	Nagpur	619226
27	Wardha	149975
28	Bhandara	355484
29	Chandrapur	299533
30	Gadchiroli	95996

Source : Census of India -1981, Maharashtra Series 12.

CHAPTER 7

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

7.1 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. Primary 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.

7.2 The components identified at the national level under the MNP are (i) Primary 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.

7.3 In Maharashtra, Rural Electrification is not included as the State has already exceeded the targets set in this regard.

7.4 It would be seen from the programme components of the MNP that the MNP 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 Primary and Adult Education, Nutrition, Rural Health, Rural Water Supply, Rural Roads, Rural Housing and Environmental improvement of Urban Slums are included in the second group.

7.5 The national objectives laid down for each of the components of the MNP for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), the achievements during 1992-93 anticipated achievement during 1993-94 and agreed targets for Annual Plan 1994-95 are as follows :—

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Physical Targets for Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	Achievements during Annual Plan 1992-93	Anticipated achievement Annual Plan 1993-94	Agreed target for Annual Plan 1994-95
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Primary Education.	Enrolment of 120.30 lakhs children in the age group of 6 to 10 and 49.32 lakhs children in the age group of 11 to 14 years.	(i) Classes I to V 111.27 lakhs children. (ii) Classes VI to VIII 44.62 lakhs children.	(i) Classes I to V 111.90 lakhs children. (ii) Classes VI to VIII 44.82 lakhs children.	(i) Classes I to V 113.02 lakhs children (ii) Classes VI to VIII 45.26 lakhs children. (iii) Operation Black Board.

Sr. No. Name of the Scheme (1)	Physical Targets for Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) (2)	Achievements during Annual Plan 1992-93 (3)	Anticipated achievement Annual Plan 1993-94 (4)	Proposed target for Annual Plan 1994-95 (5)
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.	No. of participants 1,27,249 No. of districts to be covered 7 districts	No. of Participants 1,03,000 No. of districts to be covered 9 districts	No. of Participants 49,500 No. of districts to be covered 6 districts.
3. Rural 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	8 — 2 58 30	N.A. (Target fixed by Government of India) — 5 5 5	N.A. (Target fixed by Government of India) — 2 10 8
4. Rural Water Supply	Drinking water to 8,855 villages/6,197 vadies.	586 Villages covered.	732 Villages	540 Villages.
5. Rural Roads	All remaining villages above 1000 population. (1447 villages).	100 villages	200 villages	200 villages (tent alive) Village Roads under EGS & Local Development Programme.
6. Housing	The scheme introduced in 1972, presently envisages grant of developed house site of 100 sq. yds. with a hut of 10' x 10' constructed on it free of cost to the families of houseless and landless workers in rural areas.	N.F.	N.F.	Rural Housing for families of houseless and landless workers and Shelter Project (BUDP).
7. Environmental improvement of urban slums	Covering of 12.63 lakhs slum beneficiaries.	2.38 lakhs slum dwellers covered	2.00 lakhs slum dwellers to be covered	4.00 lakhs slum dwellers to be covered.
8. Nutrition	(i) Setting up of 50 ICDS Blocks. (ii) 34.16 lakhs children under school feeding programme.	(i) 9 ICDS Blocks sets up (ii) 1.73 lakhs children under school feeding programme.	(i) 10 ICDS Blocks (ii) 1.73 lakhs children under school feeding programme.	(i) 70 ICDS Blocks. (ii) 1.00 lakhs children under school feeding programmes.

7.6 The outlays for the MNP in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), actual expenditure incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93, anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and agreed outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 are indicated in the table below :—

(Rs.in lakhs)

MNP Component Programme (1)	Outlay VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 (2)	Actual Expenditure Annual Plan 1992-93 (3)	Outlay 1993-94 (4)	Anticipated Expenditure 1993-94 (5)	Approved Outlay 1994-95 (6)
(i) Primary Education	28800.00	4827.90	4152.20	4152.20	4800.00
(ii) Adult Education	2002.00	...	31.35	31.35	700.00
(iii) Rural Health	30766.97	3627.32	4741.03	3816.03	6000.00
(iv) Rural Water Supply	63120.00	13664.19	9586.00	9586.00	13000.00
(v) Rural Roads	10000.00	1139.79	2290.82	2290.82	11300.00
(vi) Housing	3451.15	90.21	215.76	172.01	2200.00
(vii) Envi-ronmental Improvement of Urban Slums	6314.00	901.10	974.00	974.00	1500.00
(viii) Nutrition	5659.00	149.79	670.19	542.34	1000.00
Total	150113.12	24400.30	22661.35	22661.35	40500.00

7.7 The Minimum Needs Programme is proposed to be continued in the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 with greater vigour. The activities under the MNP proposed to be taken up are briefly described in the following paragraphs :—

(a) *Primary Education.*—During the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 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. Reducing in the number of drop-outs prevalent among the girls in rural areas and tribal pockets is another area where more attention is required to be paid. The drop-out 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 Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 it is proposed to cover 120.30 lakhs students who would be enrolled in I to V classes and 49.32 lakhs students would be enrolled in the VI to VIII classes respectively. During the Annual Plan 1994-95, it is proposed to cover 113.02 lakhs students who would be enrolled in I to V Classes and 45.26 lakhs students in Class VI to VIII respectively.

(b) *Adult Education.*—The National Policy on Education, 1986 envisage 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 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 Nilayams and involving Corporations, and Municipalities on a bigger scale for the implementation of adult education programmes 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 during the

Eighth Five Year Plan. During the Annual Plan 1994-95, 28.30 lakhs illiterates under the total Literacy Campaign and 42.14 lakhs neoliterates under the Post Literacy Campaign from 8 to 15 districts will be covered respectively.

(c) *Rural 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) *Rural Water Supply*.—Under the Rural Water Supply Sector it is proposed to tackle in the Eighth Five Year Plans the problem of water supply in respect of 8855 villages and 6197 hamlets through various measures.

(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 housesites 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. Now the scheme is transferred to Rural Development Department.

It also Covers Shelter Project (BUDP).

(g) *Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums*.—Under this scheme environment improvement of urban slums is 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 12.63 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, 34.16 lakhs school children are proposed to be covered under the school feeding programme and 50 ICDS blocks in the urban slums and in Rural Area.

CHAPTER 8

20 POINT PROGRAMME - 1986

8.1 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 achievements/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.

8.2 The "20 point Programme 1986" includes 119 Sub-Points several of which are further composed of more than one item. Out of these, 29 programmes are monthly monitored by the Ministry of Programme Implementation, Government of India. Rest of the items are monitored directly by the concerned Nodal Ministries of Central Government. Based on the performance under certain important monthly monitored programmes, monthly ranking of the state is determined by the Ministry of Programme Implementation.

8.3 Maharashtra State is 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

8.4 The targets for the VIIIth Five Year Plan, achievement of 1992-93, targets and anticipated achievement for 1993-94 and proposed targets for Annual Plan 1994-95 in respect of monthly monitored programmes are shown in the Annexure-I.

8.5 Physical targets under various items of the "20 Point Programme" are finalised by the concerned Nodal Ministries of Government of India, after consultation with the various Departments of 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.

8.6 *Financial performance.*—The table below gives the approved outlay for VIIIth plan, Actual expenditure during the Annual Plan 1992-93, Outlay and an Anticipated Expenditure during the Annual Plan 1993-94 and proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for Incentive Prize Scheme for districts under "20 Point Programme 1986".
(Rs. in lakh)

Sector/Sub-sector (1)	VIIIth Plan (1992-97) Outlay (2)	1992-93 Actual Expenditure (3)	1993-94		1994-95 Proposed outlay (6)
			Outlay (4)	Anticipated Expenditure (5)	
General Economic Services					
Prizes to Districts under "20 Point Programme."	228.00	30.60	41.00	32.80	41.00

ANNEXURE I

"20-POINT PROGRAMME 1986"

The Targets for VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97), Achievement during 1992-93, Targets and Anticipated Achievement for Annual Plan 1993-94 and proposed Targets for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Point No.	Item and Unit (1)	VIIIth Plan (1992-97) Targets (2)	Achievement during 1992-93 (3)	1993-94		Targets Proposed for 1994-95 (6)
				Target (4)	Anticipated Achievement (5)	
1(a)	Integrated Rural Development Programme (No. of beneficiaries)	582800	177651	222394	222394	169860
1(b)	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Lakh Mandays)	4590.00	823.43	1378.28	1378.28	1052.63
1(c)	Small Scale Units (No)	...	13940	13000	13000	13000 *

ANNEXURE I—*contd.*

Point No.	Item and Unit (1)	VIIIth Plan (1992-97) Targets (2)	Achievement during 1992-93 (3)	1993-94		Targets Proposed for 1994-95 (6)
				Target (4)	Anticipated Achievement (5)	
5(a)	Distribution of Surplus land (Acres)	3500	4441	29980		
6(a)	Rehabilitation of bonded labour (No)		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7(a)	Drinking Water Problem solved (No. of villages)	16745	1356	1000	1000	1000*
8(a)	Community Health Centers (No.)	50	Nil	5	5	2
8(b)	P. H. Centers (No) ...	100	8	Nil	Nil	13
8(c)	Sub Centers (No) ...	800	Nil	Nil	Nil	150
8(d)	Immunisation of Children (No). ...			2172573	2172573	2172573*
9(a)	Sterilisation(Lakh No) ...			5.25	5.25	5.25*
9(b)	Equivalent Sterilisation (No.) ...			311000	311000	311000*
9(c)	ICDS Blocks (Cumulative No.) ...	53	165	175	175	180
9(d)	Anganwadies(cumu. No) ...		23925	27522	27522	28500
11(a)	S.C.Families assisted (No.) ...		118301	132000	132000	132000*
11(b)	S.T.Families Assisted (No.) ...		118301	100000	100000	100000*
14(a)	House sites allotted (No) ...	3500	NIL	1700	NIL	1700*
14(b)	Construction Assistance Provided (No).	3500	NIL	1700	NIL	1700*
14(c)	Indira Awaas Yojana (No) ...		8778	6974	6974	6974*
14(d)	E.W.S. Housing (No) ...	65000	10675	2000	2000	3500
14(e)	L.I.G. Housing (No) ...	39000	16072	14300	14300	12000

ANNEXURE I—contd.

Point No.	Item and Unit (1)	VIIIth Plan (1992-97) Targets (2)	Achievement during 1992-93 (3)	1993-94		Targets Proposed for 1994-95 (6)
				Target (4)	Anticipated Achievement (5)	
15(a)	Slum Improvement (Population)	1263000	194000	250000	250000	472000
16(a)	Trees Plantation (Lakh No.) ...	6967.63	824.97	1200	1000	1200*
16(b)	Area Covered (Hectors) ...	...	153590	180000	180000	180000*
18	Fair Price Shops (No) ...	...	1921	300	300	300*
19(a)	Villages Electrified (No) ...	...	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
19(b)	Pumpsets Energised (No) ...	300000	57815	48000	48000	65000
19(c)	Improved Chulhas (No) ...	600000	125390	170000	170000	170000*
19(d)	Bio-gas Plants (No) ...	100000	28465	22000	22000	25000

* Tentative Targets.

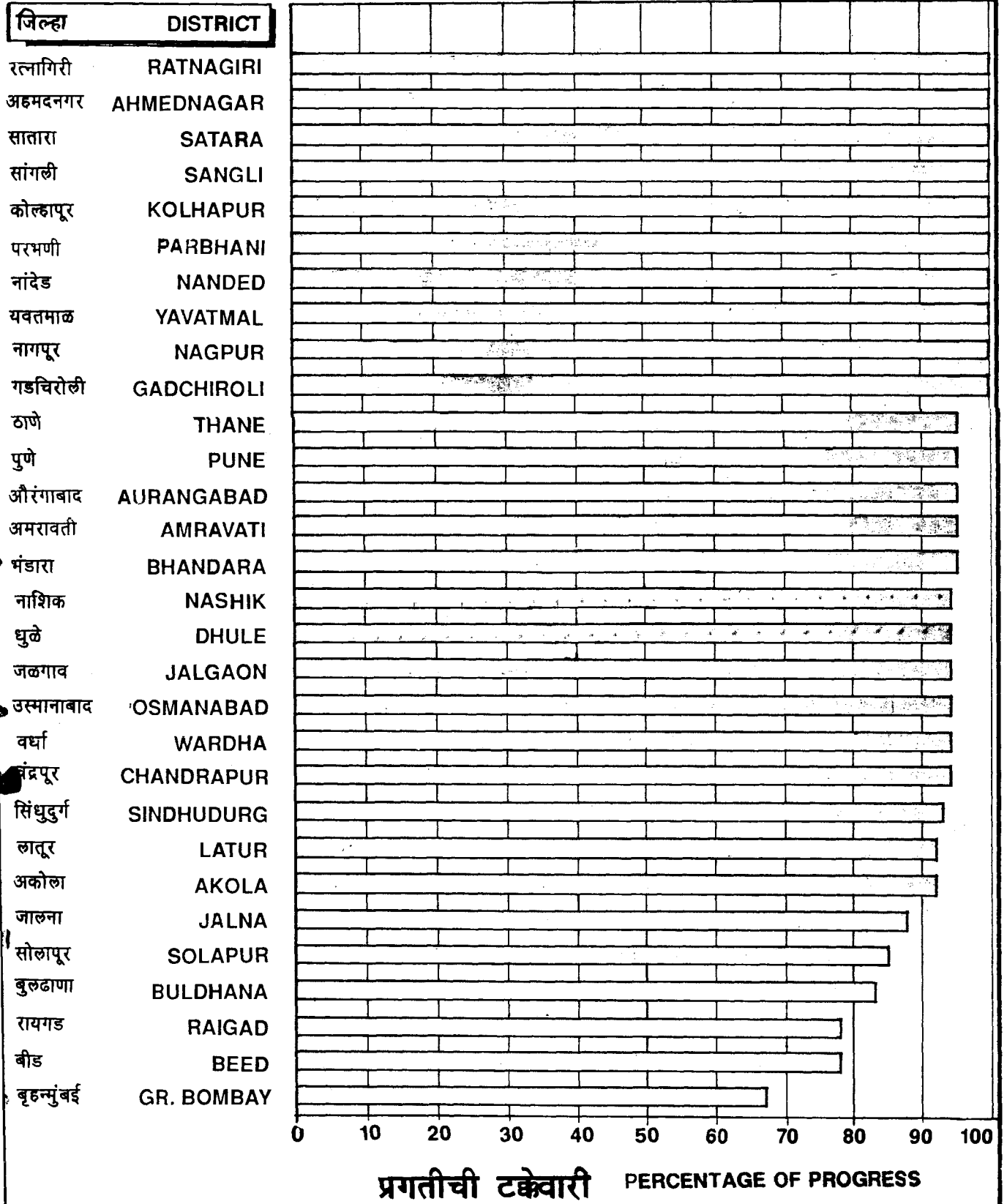
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वीस कलमी कार्यक्रम-१९८६

प्रगतीची टक्केवारी १९९२-९३

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME 1986

PERCENTAGE OF PROGRESS - 1992-93



CHAPTER 9

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER

9.1 Employment generation is the central theme of the Plan. The State of Maharashtra has been a pioneer in introducing the Employment Guarantee Scheme as far back as 1972, which ensured employment and minimum wages to the rural force. Today, it is the most pressing problem of the urban educated unemployed. The Nehru Rojgar Yojana which is Centrally sponsored scheme under Urban Development sub-sector, introduced recently for the urban unemployed, would provide some relief to the problem in urban areas.

Population

9.2 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 recently 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. 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 39 in 1991 to little over 42 by 1997 (as assumed by the Study Group for Demographic Studies appointed by the Government of Maharashtra) 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 VIII Plan period (1992-97). The estimated population of the State during 1992 is placed at 8.06 crores and that during 1997 at 8.88 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 lakh)

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Total (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Total (7)
1991	245.37	238.59	483.96	162.89	142.52	305.41
1992	248.61	241.65	490.26	168.57	147.52	316.09
1993	251.04	244.01	495.05	174.54	152.74	327.28
1994	253.44	246.35	499.79	180.67	158.11	338.78
1995	255.79	248.63	504.42	186.94	163.59	350.53
1996	258.05	250.83	508.88	193.32	169.17	362.49
1997	260.23	252.95	513.18	199.82	174.86	374.68

Source : Registrar General of India.

9.3 The population in the age group (15-59 years) is considered as a predominant source supply to the labour market. The age groupwise population according to 1991 Census is not available from the census data. It is, therefore, assumed that a proportion of population this age group (15-59 years) would be same as assumed by the Study Group for Demographic studies appointed by the Government of Maharashtra. Accordingly the estimated population this age group for rural and urban areas as well as for males and females within those areas 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 lakh)

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Total (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Total (7)
1992	140.41	140.71	281.12	110.38	91.40	201.78
1993	141.81	142.13	283.94	114.36	94.79	209.15
1994	143.20	143.55	286.75	118.45	98.28	216.73
1995	144.55	144.93	289.48	122.63	101.85	224.48
1996	145.85	146.26	292.11	126.89	105.50	232.39
1997	147.11	147.54	294.65	131.24	109.22	240.46

9.4 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 Eighth Plan Period.

Labour Force

9.5 The data collected under the sample surveys of the households under the NSS programme has been used for obtaining the estimates of work force, 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 man days 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. The estimates of labour force and unemployment as given in the subsequent paragraphs are, therefore, with reference to usual status in respect of urban areas and current weekly status in respect of rural areas.

9.6 Further, in regard to employment and unemployment survey conducted by the NSSC 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.

9.7 The latest round for which the data on employment and unemployment was collected under the NSS is 43rd round of which the field work was spread over between 1st July 1987 to 30th June, 1988. The results of this 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 Eighth Plan. In doing so, it has been assumed that the Labour force and unemployment rate in each year would be the same as provided by the 43rd round in 1987-88.

Urban Areas

9.8 The results based on 43rd 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, as mentioned above in paragraph 9.5 are with reference to usual activity status.

TABLE
Labour force, work participation and unemployment rates
(Urban)

Sr. No.	Item				(43rd Round)	
					Males	Females
(1)	(2)				(3)	(4)
1.	Percentage of labour force to population	...	...	...	82.22	19.12
2.	Percentage of workers to population...	...	...	...	77.76	18.02
3.	Percentage of unemployed to labour force	...	...	...	5.42	5.75

Rural Areas

9.9 The results (based on 43rd 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, as mentioned above in paragraph 9.5 are with reference to current weekly status.

TABLE
Labour force, work participation and unemployment rates
(Rural)

Sr. No.	Item				(43rd Round)	
					Males	Females
(1)	(2)				(3)	(4)
1.	Percentage of labour force to population	...	...	...	87.36	58.55
2.	Percentage of workers to population...	...	...	...	85.39	58.00
3.	Percentage of unemployed to labour force	...	...	...	2.26	0.94

9.10 The 43rd round of the NSS was carried out during 1987-88. The rates of unemployment based on this survey as worked out in Para 9.8 and 9.9 above may be considered to hold good for 1992-97 also. On this assumption the number of unemployed persons at the beginning of VIII 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 number 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	Rural				Urban				Total* Unemployed+ net addition to labour force
	Labour Force		Unemployed*		Labour Force		Unemployed*		
	Male	Females	+Net addition to Labour force in each year		Male	Females	+net addition to labour force in each year		
	(2)	(3)	Male	Female	(6)	(7)	Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1992	122.66	82.39	2.77	0.77	90.75	17.48	4.92	1.00	9.46
1993	123.89	83.22	4.00	1.60	94.03	18.12	8.20	1.64	15.44
1994	125.10	84.05	5.21	2.43	97.39	18.79	11.59	2.31	21.51
1995	126.28	84.85	6.39	3.23	100.83	19.47	15.00	2.99	27.61
1996	127.41	85.64	7.52	4.02	104.33	20.17	18.50	3.69	33.73
1997	128.22	86.38	8.63	4.76	107.90	20.88	22.07	4.40	39.86

9.11 The revised estimated number of total unemployed persons at the beginning of Eighth Plan is 9.46 lakhs. Besides, there would be net addition of 30.40 lakh persons to the labour force during the Eighth plan period. Thus 39.9 lakh jobs will have to be provided during the plan period. Of this, the number of jobs required in urban areas is estimated at 26.5 lakhs and the rest 13.4 lakhs in rural areas. This does not mean that 39.9 lakh persons would be unemployed at the end of the Eighth plan, since many persons would find employment as a result of normal growth due to investment.

Distribution of main workers as per 1991 Census

9.12 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

Sr. No.	Sector	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(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 (6.86)	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

9.13 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 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	1991
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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

Work Participation Rate

9.14 Among the male population of the State, the proportion of main workers participation rate has decreased from 52.50 per cent in 1981 to 51.25 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 26.47 percent in 1991. The proportion of main workers in rural areas has increased from 42.70 per cent in 1981 to 44.19 per cent in 1991 and in urban areas from 31.30 per cent in 1981 to 31.51 per cent in 1991.

Employment in organised sector as per Employment Market Information

9.15 In the absence of comprehensive survey for study of 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 of 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 3.50 lakhs during 1983-92. Similarly, an increase in employment to the tune of 0.49 lakh was revealed during 1991-92. During the Seventh Plan the employment in the organised sector increased by 1.98 lakhs. The sectoral distribution of changes in employment is given below :—

(Figures in lakhs)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
March 1983	20.00	13.86	33.86
March 1984	20.51	13.59	34.10
March 1985	21.04	13.39	34.43
March 1986	21.38	13.51	34.89
March 1987	21.82	13.48	35.30
March 1988	21.99	13.53	35.52
March 1989	22.14	13.49	35.63
March 1990	22.53	13.83	36.36
March 1991	22.82	14.05	36.87
March 1992	23.18	14.18	37.36

Employment in different economic activities

9.16 The distribution of employment by March 1992 in organised sector classified by broad economic activities revealed that 31.0 per cent of the total employment is in manufacturing activity, 35.9 per cent in community, social and personal services, 13.4 per cent in transport, storage and communications, 7.3 per cent in financing, insurance, real estate and business services, 3.8 per cent in constructions, 3.0 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 each of Five Years of the Seventh Five Year Plan can be seen from the following table :—

TABLE

Industry division (1)	No. of employees in lakhs at the end of						
	March 1986 (2)	March 1987 (3)	March 1988 (4)	March 1989 (5)	March 1990 (6)	March 1991 (7)	March 1992 (8)
1. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and ... Fishing	0.51	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.58	0.79
2. Mining and Quarrying ...	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.39	0.47	0.54	0.58
3. Manufacturing ...	12.05	11.81	11.73	11.54	11.68	11.68	11.68
4. Electricity, Gas and water ...	0.98	1.03	1.05	1.07	1.11	1.12	1.11
5. Construction ...	1.32	1.36	1.40	1.39	1.36	1.39	1.42
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Res- taurant and Hotels	0.70	0.70	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.72	0.72
7. Transport, Storage and Communica- tions	4.86	4.86	4.84	4.88	4.93	4.95	4.99
8. Financing, Insurance and Real Estate and Business services	2.34	2.40	2.45	2.51	2.55	2.66	2.74
9. Community, Social and Personal Ser- vices	11.73	12.17	12.33	12.53	12.92	13.34	13.41
Total ...	34.88	35.30	35.52	35.63	36.36	36.87	37.36

9.17 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 Seventh Plan.

9.18 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.

9.19 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 three years.

TABLE

Year	No. of registrations	No. of vacancies notified	No. of placement	No. of applicants on L. R. of exchanges
1990-91 ...	6,22,580	64,032	31,122	30,22,112
1991-92 ...	5,88,639	63,181	29,147	31,87,474
1992-93 ...	5,90,617	56,227	26,750	33,41,984

9.20 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

9.21 Yearwise trends in unemployment of educated persons i.e. Matriculates and above from December 1989 to 31st December 1991 can be seen from the following table :—

Sr. No.	Educational level			December 1989	December 1990	December 1991
1	Matriculates and Intermediates	...	...	1529068	1607777	1749504
2	I.T.I.Trained	...	...	81685	83348	86232
3	Engineering Diploma Holders	...	...	25881	27948	31110
4	Engineering Degree	...	...	5950	6631	7478
5	Post Graduates	...	...	22369	21780	24017
6	Other Graduates	...	...	194441	208188	226094
Total				1859394	1955672	2124435

9.22 More than 82 percent of the total educated employment seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December 1991 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

9.23 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, Employment Assurance Scheme and Intensified JRY Scheme are also in operation.

9.24 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

9.25 This scheme has been modified. 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 the Weaker Section) and 22½ per cent of the Project Cost (for the Weaker Section and Scheduled Caste). For all the cases the assistance admissible is maximum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs. The assistance will be in form of Soft Loan bearing 10 per cent interest per annum. The repayment period will be 7 years including moratorium of 3 years.

9.26 The progress of the scheme for the last three years is given in the following table.—

TABLE

Sr. No.	Period	No. of units assisted	Seed Money provided (Rs. in lakhs)	Estimated project cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Estimated Employment generated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	1990-91	4,143	683.02	6,630.00	12,429
2	1991-92	3,265	565.42	5,488.63	10,289
3	1992-93	2,757	414.91	4,027.60	7,550

Government of India's Scheme for providing Self-Employment to educated unemployed Youths (SEEUY)

9.27 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 are as under:—

(a) The scheme applied to educated unemployed youths who are at least SSC passed and are within the age group of 18 to 35, I.T.I. passed youths within the same age group can also get assistance for starting industries and service industries. The scheme extends to the entire State except cities where the population exceeds 10 lakhs (1981 Census). Applications duly scrutinised are placed before the Task Force Committee (TFC). After the approval of the TFC, the same are recommended to banks for sanction of loan.

(b) Only those whose family income is below Rs. 10,000 per annum are eligible.

(c) Composite loan would not exceed Rs. 35,000 for industry, Rs. 25,000 for service industry and Rs. 15,000 for business project without collateral security or margin requirements.

(d) The number of beneficiaries and amount of loan sanctioned to them for the last three years is given in the following table:—

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of loan sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1990-91	9,027	1,687.59
1991-92	10,131	1,848.40
1992-93	8,953	1,650.23

(e) Motivational camps and entrepreneurial Training Programmes have been closely linked with the scheme. These training programmes are arranged by the D.I.C.'s in their jurisdiction. From 1989-90 the Maharashtra Centre of Entrepreneurial Development Aurangabad, (MCED) is involved in implementing this programme.

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)

9.28 The Prime Minister has announced a new scheme to provide self employment to the educated unemployed youths in his Independence Day Address last year. From 1994—95 the existing SEEU Scheme will be subsumed in this scheme and the Prime Minister's Rozgar 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 adult person between the age group of 18 to 35 years who has passed 9th standard 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 enter prise, industry, service or bussiness Projects upto Rs. 1 lakes 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 percent of project cost as margin money in cash. Balance 95 percent 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.

Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana

9.29 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 personal bond from them.

Training for acquisition and upgradation of skills

9.30 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. 100 to Rs. 400 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 two 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	1990-91	...	2771	1913	N.A.
2	1991-92	...	3496	N.A.	N.A.

Financial assistance to educated unemployed

9.31 The Government of Maharashtra has also 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 three years (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. 100 per month. Part A of the scheme has been classified as 'Non-Plan' from the year 1986-87. Under Part B of the scheme, S.S.C. passed candidates who are continuously on the Live Register for 3 years (2 years for S.C./S.T.) on Employment Exchanges in the State without getting a job are provided financial assistance of Rs. 100 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. 100 per annum is also restricted only to those candidates in the age group of 21 to 30 years. Part B of the scheme is under non-plan from the inception of the scheme. The cumulative number of candidates benefitted under the scheme for the last three years is given below :—

Year						No. of candidates benefitted (Cumulative)	
						Part A	Part B
1990-91	...	...	...	...	...	61058	410363
1991-92	...	...	...	...	...	64808	441286
1992-93	...	...	...	...	...	68085	480175

New Employment Generation areas

9.32 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 precipitation 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 who may be willing to take employment outside the household. The basic constraints 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 1993-94.

(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 Vidyapeeth :—

(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 that are 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. The policy of supporting Khadi & Village Industries Board is also being reviewed to promote a faster growth of the sector.

(5) *Large Scale Industries* :—Growth of large scale industry depends largely on the policies followed 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 importance of a trained labour force and an industrial relations machinery that responds quickly and fairly to the demands made on it by management and labour cannot be over emphasised in improving further the industrial image of the State. Within the State, industrialisation of various districts is influenced by the location policy. While the share in industrial employment of districts of Greater Bombay, Thane, and Pune have declined, the benefits to the relatively backward districts have not been large in terms of employment and Government is making efforts to increase the same.

(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 greatly 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 10

AGRICULTURE

Crop Husbandry, Soil and Water Conservation, Agricultural Education and Research and Horticulture

(I) Crop Husbandry

Introduction

10.1 Agriculture in Maharashtra is primarily a large rainfed one and its mostly dependant on the rains received through South-West monsoon and North-East monsoon. Most of the rainfall is received between June to September. The Rainfed areas can broadly be classified into 3 agricultural regions, *viz.*; (i) Drought Prone Area Region (Area 89 lakh hectares), (ii) Western Ghat Region, consisting of 4 districts of Konkan, parts of Nashik, Pune, Kolhapur, Satara and Dhule districts, (iii) Assured and heavy medium rainfall zone, consisting of Chandrapur, Bhandara, Gadchiroli and parts of Marathwada and Vidarbha.

10.2 The Indian Council for Agricultural Research has further divided Maharashtra into the nine of the National Agricultural Research Zones for developing location specific technology. The Research projects for these zones are at Pune, Solapur, Igatpuri, Kolhapur for Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth area, at Vengurla and Karjat for Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth area, at Aurangabad for Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth area and at Sindewahi and Katol for Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth area. The State has four Agricultural Universities carrying out research in their respective regions to generate location specific technologies. There are 72 Eco-units in the State.

10.3 During 1992-93, tentative gross cropped area was 192.78 lakh hectares, which represents approximately 63% of the total geographical area. Farming is predominantly, practised in the Kharif season covering nearly 2/3rd of total gross cropped area thus leaving 1/3rd area for rabi and Summer crops. During Kharif season the prominent cereals are Kharif Jowar, Paddy, Bajra and ragi. Whereas Rabi, Jowar and Wheat are grown as major Rabi cereal crops. Pulses like Tur, Udid and Moong are commonly grown in Kharif, however, gram is major pulse crop of rabi season. Groundnut, soyabean, sunflower and sesamum are major kharif oilseeds while safflower, sunflower, linseed, summer groundnut, summer sunflower are important rabi and summer Oilseeds. Sugarcane and cotton are the main commercial crops in the State.

10.4 At present out of the total irrigation availability, approximately 55 per cent comes from wells and the remaining comes from surface irrigation (Canals and Lifts). All the irrigation reservoirs totally depend upon South-West monsoon for their replenishment. The groundwater availability for the State has been estimated at 3.45 million hectare meters, but due to peculiar Deccan trap structure this also heavily depends on precipitation.

Social Base of Maharashtra's Agriculture

10.5 As per census 1961, out of the total working population, 69.9 per cent was engaged in Agriculture which has come down to 61.76 per cent in the year 1981. As per census report during 1990-91, total Agricultural Workers are 177.82 lakhs and the percentage to total rural population is 61.92. Agricultural Workers include operational land holders and agricultural workers include operational land holders and agricultural labourers.. Total operational holdings

are 94.70 lakhs having their area of 209.25 lakh hectares. The number of operational holding has increased by 16.9 per cent as compared to census 1985-86 due to tremendous fragmentation of land holding.

Out of the total 94.70 lakhs operational holding, 89.83 lakhs are individual holding, 4.69 lakhs joint holding and 0.18 lakhs are institutional holding. There are 32.75 lakhs marginal farmers with their area of 16.18 lakh hectares and 27.27 lakhs small farmers having land holding 1 to 2 hectares with their area of 39.83 lakh hectares. Semi-medium and medium land holders are 21.26 lakhs and 11.71 lakhs with their area of 58.80 lakh hectares and 68.56 lakh hectares, respectively. Large size operational holding having land above 10 hectares are 1.71 lakh with their area 25.83 lakh hectares.

(A) The operational land holders belonging to scheduled castes are 7.60 lakhs with their area 12.62 lakh hectares constituting about 8% of the total holding.

(B) The operational land holders belonging to scheduled tribes are 6.34 lakhs with their area 15.32 lakh hectares constituting about 6.70% of the total holding.

Agro-climatic Zonal Planning

10.6 The Planning Commission has emphasised on devising appropriate land use and crop plan based on Agroclimatic Zonal Planning. For this purpose, 15 Agro-climatic Zones have been formed mainly on the basis of Soil types, rainfall, temperature, water resources etc.

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 are also being taken of while fixing cropwise production targets.

10.7 The details of various agro-climatic zones including districts and Agricultural Universities are as given below :—

TABLE I

Zone (1)	District (2)	No. of districts (3)	Agricultural University (Reports prepared by) (4)
Zone-7 (Sub-region I)	Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Chandrapur.	3	Agricultural University of Bhuvaneshwar.
Zone-12	Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg (Excluding Bombay)	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. (3) Punjabrao Agricultural University, Akola.

10.8 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 have better ground water storage. The stress has been given on effective water management and extensive land development activities. Recommendations of crops and cropping systems are mainly for

single crop of Ragi and Rice in both the seasons mixed with Gram and for 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 rainwater 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 is 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 on *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.

Crop Production Review 1992-93.

10.09 *Kharif*. :—For the first time in history, the State crossed 10 million tonnes barrier in foodgrain production. Total foodgrain production during kharif 1992-93 was 11.16 million tonnes. Kharif jowar recorded highest production level of 50.08 lakh tonnes with record productivity of 17.78 kg. per ha. Due to this, State Government decided to divert some area from kharif jowar to oilseeds and pulses as a part of Agricultural production strategy for 1994-95. Bajra productivity reached a new enviable height of 933 kg/ha. over the previous highest of 630 kg/ha. in 89-90. For the first time, the State has crossed 15 lakh tonnes barrier by achieving 17.80 lakh tonnes production in Bajra.

Due to reduction in area under kharif groundnut and kharif sunflower although overall targetted oilseed production of 12.48 lakh tonnes could not be achieved, the production of level of 11.58 lakh tonnes achieved is highest recorded by the State in any kharif season.

The production targets in cotton and tur could not be achieved due to heavy incidence of heliothis on the crops and that sunflower and paddy could not be achieved due to erratic behaviour of monsoon. Likewise the area under sugarcane was also decreased by 50,000 ha. as the groundwater recharge was not adequate during 1991-92 due to early withdrawal of monsoon. It resulted in reduction of Sugarcane production to 308.84 lakh tonnes as against the target of 402.32 lakh tonnes.

Rabi 1992-93 :—The sowing of rabi foodgrain crops though was completed on 90% (i.e. 45.67 lakh ha.) of the targetted area of 51.68 lakh ha., the production was 28.97 lakh tonnes as against the target of 40.91 lakh tonnes. Out of this, foodgrain production contribution of rabi cereals was 25.62 lakh tonnes and that of rabi pulses was 3.35 lakh tonnes.

As regards oilseeds, the area covered was 11.13 lakh ha. as against targetted area of 17.20 lakh ha. and production was 6.04 lakh tonnes as against target of 13.25 lakh tonnes including summer oilseeds. This was reduced mainly because the irrigation could not be made available to the total planned area through projects and from wells due to replenishment of the reservoir and groundwater.

The targetted area under pulses was achieved in full due to systematic efforts. The production targets were also achieved in Moong and Udid. However, production target could not be achieved in Tur because of heavy heliothis epidemics.

Although area under kharif Groundnut was decreased, production reached level of 5.91 lakh tonnes as against the previous highest productivity level of 968 kg/ha. recorded during 1989-90. During the year, production was 1,115 kg/ha. which is a very encouraging sign.

In 1992-93 against the target of 3 lakhs ha., 3.65 lakh ha. (i.e. 22% increase) area was covered. Productivity level also reached to new height of 990 kg/ha. The area under soyabean in these districts is steadily increasing. This is an encouraging trend.

10.10 The targets of crop production during Eighth Plan 1992-97, achievement of Annual Plan 1992-93, targets and anticipated achievements for 1993-94 and proposed target of Annual Plan 1994-95 are indicated in the table below:—

TABLE II

(Fig.in lakh M.T.)

Crops		Target proposed Eighth Plan 1992-97	Achievements Annual Plan 1992-93	Target Annual Plan 1993-94	Anticipated achievements 1993-94	Proposed target Annual Plan 1994-95
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(A) Foodgrain :						
(i) Total Cereals	...	142.15	122.25	129.48	113.86	120.62
(ii) Pulses	...	28.98	18.29	23.22	21.84	25.75
(A) Total Foodgrains (i) + (ii)	...	171.13	140.54	152.70	135.70	146.37
(B) Oilseeds	...	31.51	17.66	24.99	20.54	31.53
(C) Sugarcane	...	503.50	308.54	425.53	277.30	425.00
(D) Cotton (lakh bales)	...	26.25	18.08	24.40	25.29	25.00

10.11 The State is yet to achieve self-sufficiency in the foodgrains and oilseeds to meet the demand of its growing population. 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, agricultural economy will be predominantly a rainfed for the years to come. For rainfed agriculture, Integrated Watershed Development is the basic approach for proper land use planning.

Using limited water resources more effectively and efficiently is a challenge for the agricultural sector in the State. The concentration of efforts will therefore have to be two fold, i.e. to increase the productivity from limited water resources and secondly to devise 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 order that 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 its 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 vegetable 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 III

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

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, items requiring processing have been identified as kokam, late season mango, cashewnut and cashew apple. In the central zone group, banana, pommegranets, cotton, jowar, oilseed 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.

Physical and Financial Progress

10.12 The targets for VIII Plan 1992-97, achievements during Annual Plan 1992-93; the targets and anticipated achievements for Annual Plan 1993-94 and proposed target for Annual Plan, 1994-95 are indicated in the following table:—

TABLE IV

(Production in lakh M.T.)

Crops	Target Eighth Plan 1992-97	Achievements Annual Plan 1992-93	Target Annual Plan 1993-94	Anticipated achievements 1993-94	Proposed target Annual Plan 1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(A) Foodgrains :					
(I) Cereals					
1. Paddy ...	33.24	23.64	28.49	23.64	28.12
2. Wheat ...	13.42	7.97	11.35	9.04	8.23
3. Jowar ...	74.43	66.88	70.84	63.64	63.36
4. Bajra ...	13.41	17.80	12.80	12.30	14.20
5. Maize ...	1.12	2.74	1.09	3.06	3.81
6. Other Cereals ...	6.53	3.22	4.91	2.58	2.90
Total (I) ...	142.15	122.25	129.48	113.86	120.62
Pulses					
(i) Tur ...	12.82	5.86	9.96	4.92	9.34
(ii) Gram ...	6.18	3.02	4.75	4.78	5.00
(iii) Other Pulses ...	9.98	9.41	8.51	9.14	11.41
Total (II) Pulses ...	28.98	18.29	23.22	21.84	25.75
Total (A) Foodgrain— (I + II) ...	171.13	140.54	152.70	135.70	146.37
3) Oilseeds :					
Groundnut ...	15.02	7.60	12.52	4.85	11.15
Safflower ...	6.10	2.49	4.87	4.03	4.62
Sunflower ...	5.27	2.45	3.89	3.39	4.49
Other Oilseeds ...	5.12	5.12	3.71	8.27	11.27
Total (B) Oilseeds ...	31.51	17.66	24.99	20.54	31.53
C) Sugarcane (cane) ...	503.50	308.54	425.53	277.30	425.00
D) Cotton (Lakh Bales) ...	26.25	18.08	24.40	25.29	25.00

Strategy for Agricultura Production

10.13 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 required 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 to about 10 lakh ha. by end of 8th 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 scarce 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 97% area rainfed, heavy incidence of boll worm and lack of plant protection measures. 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 are still below prescribe 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 watershed development programme and development of dry land technology package.

(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 co-operative sectors to develop infrastructural facilities like transportation, storage and marketing will be given utmost priority.

10.14 Under the Crop Husbandry Sector an outlay of Rs.4,845.94 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95. Out of this, outlays of Rs. 2379.72 lakhs are for State Sector Schemes and Rs. 2466.22 lakhs are for District Schemes.

Schemes to be implemented in the Annual Plan, 1994-95 :—

10.15 The expenditure during the Annual Plan, 1992-93, approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1993-94 and outlay approved for Annual Plan, 1994-95 are given in the table below :—

TABLE V — A
(State Plan Schemes)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sub-sector	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Approved outlay Annual Plan 1994-95		
		Eight Five Year Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93	Annual Plan 1993-94	Annual Plan 1993-94	District	State	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Direction and Administration ...	51.00	5.22	31.00	21.00	.....	70.02	70.02
2.	Seeds ...	1094.00	100.00	110.55	100.55	.....	110.00	110.00
3.	Agricultural Farms ...	170.00	41.75	53.64	53.64	58.00	.....	58.00
4.	Manures and Fertilizers ...	100.00	4.80	17.12	2.12	2.05	8.00	10.05
5.	Commercial Crops—							
(i)	Oilseeds	1500.00	473.39	524.74	164.74	221.83	83.00	304.83
6.	Plant Protection ...	166.00	.....	16.00	.....	5.00	11.00	16.00
7.	Agricultural Engineering Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation.	2585.00	341.60	498.58	488.58	353.94	2000.00	2353.94
8.	Comprehensive Crop Insurance ...	250.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	.....	50.00	50.00
9.	Agricultural Economics and Statistics.	20.00	.....	5.00	.....	.....	5.00	5.00
10.	Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers—							
(i)	TASP (including OTSP) ...	1900.00	128.78	272.55	272.55	491.85	.....	491.85
(ii)	SCP ...	2400.00	359.37	398.45	360.32	377.13	.....	377.13
1.	Integrated Programme for Rice Development	630.00	239.40	292.00	200.22	290.29	.....	290.29
2.	Special Foodgrain Production Programme—Jowar, Bajra and Ragi.	300.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.	Subsidy for onion seed to NAFED	20.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.	Soil survey organisation ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.20	8.20
	Total ...	11186.00	1746.31	2379.63	1713.72	1800.09	2345.22	4145.31

TABLE V — B
(Centrally Sponsored Schemes—State share)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sub-sector	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Approved outlay Annual Plan 1994-95		
		Eight Five Year Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93	Annual Plan 1993-94	Annual Plan 1993-94	District	State	Total
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	National Agricultural Extension Project (50 : 50)	20.00	41.70	20.00	20.00	.....	5.00	5.00
2	Intensive Cotton Development Project (25 : 75)	500.00	56.78	100.71	90.71	106.94	.....	106.94
3	Oilseeds Production Programme (25 : 75)	1042.00	160.29	256.79	328.37	375.00	.....	375.00
4	Timely reporting of agricultural intelligence statistics (50 : 50)	80.00	16.47	17.00	17.00	.....	18.00	18.00
5	Improvement of Crop Statistics (50 : 50)	22.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	.....	6.50	6.50

6 Plant Protection Insecticides Testing Laboratories (50 : 50)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	5.00
7 Pulses Production Programme (25 : 75)	300.00	47.74	55.87	94.00	78.66	.....	78.66
8 Integrated Programme for Rice Development (25 : 75)	500.00	52.98	150.00	75.99	105.53	.....	105.53
Total V—B	2464.00	381.56	606.37	632.07	666.13	34.50	700.63

1. Direction and Administration.

Vasantrao Naik State Agricultural Management Institute Nagpur (State)

10.16 This Institute is established at Nagpur and started from 1st July, 1992. The main object of establishing this institute is to impart integrated training to the staff and officers of Agriculture Department regarding modern techniques of different subjects related to agricultural production. 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.20.02 lakhs is approved for the year 1994-95.

2. Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds

Seed Testing Laboratory- (State)

10.17 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. The construction of buildings and essential equipments are proposed to be provided for these laboratories. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been approved for the year 1994-95.

Seed Carry-over Stock & Contingency Seed Stocking Scheme (State)

10.18 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 over stocks have become an integral feature with the seed industry. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan, 1994-95 for reimbursement of the actual expenditure incurred by the M.S.S.C.

10.19 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 a 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.

3. Agricultural Farms Development

Taluka Seed Farms (District)

10.20 These farms produce seeds improved and high yielding varieties 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., for ensuring efficient marketing. An outlay of Rs.56.00 lakhs has been approved for the year 1994-95 for providing infrastructural facilities like irrigation, seeds storage, electrification, farm machinery etc.

4. Manures and Fertilizers.

10.21 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 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(State)

10.22 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. It is proposed to increase testing capacity of 15,750 samples per year through provision of essential equipments and essential staff. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Blue Green Algae (BGA) Production (District)

10.23 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 moisture. This scheme is being implemented in paddy growing districts viz. Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Nashik, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli. Eight additional BGA Production Centres are proposed to be set up during the plan period with an annual capacity of 10 tonnes each. An outlay of Rs. 2.05 lakhs is approved for 1994-95

i. Commercial Crops (Cotton Development Programme) Intensive Cotton Development Programme (District/CSP)

10.24 With a view to increase the production of required cotton varieties to meet the internal demand and to some extent the export requirement, ICDP Scheme is being implemented in the State. It is also envisaged to encourage farmers to adopt new technology by imparting them training. Efforts will be made to increase the area under irrigated cotton by resorting to drip and sprinkler system of micro irrigation. This is a Centrally sponsored scheme and sharing of expenditure is 25:75 basis by State and Central Government. This scheme is implemented in 15 selected cotton growing districts, namely Dhule, Jalgaon, Jalna, Aurangabad, Beed, Parbhani, Nanded, Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Chandrapur and Latur.

Under this scheme, various incentives and subsidies are available. The various 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 Pheromone traps and N.P.V.
6. Training of farmers.
7. Contingencies & Pay and Allowances.

An outlay of Rs.106.94 lakhs is being approved for 1994-95.

Oilseeds Production/Development Programme(CSP/District) (25 : 75)

10.25 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, Rhizobium culture, Plant Protection appliances and improved implements are given. This scheme is being implemented in all Districts in Maharashtra except Thane and Raigad. For Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 375.00 lakhs has been approved.

Special Oilseed Production Programme-(State/District)

10.26 In addition to Centrally Sponsored Oilseed Production Programme exclusively from State resources. Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned one more Special Oilseed Production Programme. Total expenditure incurred will be shared by State Government. An additional incentive on components not included under OPP are made available i.e. Power operated sunflower tresher, hand operated groundnut decorticator, demonstration on linseed, mustard, Rabi and Summer Groundnut through this scheme.

Subsidy on components given below will be made available during 1994-95.

- (1) Certified seed,
- (2) Rhizobium culture pockets,
- (3) Sprinkler sets,
- (4) Improved Agril. Implements.

For this Special Oilseed Production Programme an outlay of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs has been approved for VIII Five Year Plan and Rs. 304.83 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1994-95 out of which Rs. 83.00 lakhs are for State level and Rs.221.83 lakhs for district level scheme.

6. Plant Protection-Insecticides Testing Laboratories (State)

10.27 Objective of the scheme is to strengthen the existing four insecticide 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, an outlay of Rs. 106.00 lakhs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. For Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is approved.

Plant Protection Campaigns (District/CSP)

10.28 Under various crop schemes, plant protection item is covered for that particular crop. However, for crops like Wheat, Maize, Sugarcane etc. there is no separate scheme under which these crops are covered. If these crops are affected by some pest and diseases in epidemic form, there is no scheme to provide funds for the control measures. As such, the Government of Maharashtra decided to provide funds for plant protection, coverage of crops out of regular 66% Government of India's crop schemes for 1994-95. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been approved for the year 1994-95.

Establishment of Biological Control Laboratory.(State)

10.29 The emphasis in plant protection is getting shifted towards pest management in crop eco-system rather than total pest control. With the 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.

10.30 The biological control agents like NPV, epipyropus, Trachogamma species data are provide extremely useful in controlling the important insect pests in Maharashtra. Many such predators and parasites in other parts of the world could also found to be efficacious when introduced and domesticated for control of important pests. Mass multiplication of bio-control agents is proposed to be taken up in the biological control laboratory, to be set up at State level. An outlay of Rs.36.00 lakhs for Eighth Plan 1992-97 is provided for the purpose. As such an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan, 1994-95.

Establishment of Integrated Pest Management Centres (State)

10.31 The control of insect pests and weeds of crops is carried over largely through the application of chemical pesticides. The extensive and intensive use of pesticides has inherent adverse hazardous effects. The emphasis in plant protection is being shifted from conventional methods to Integrated Pest Management involving strategies encompassing cultural, mechanical, chemical and biological methods of control in compatible manner. A number of predators parasites specific to the pest species have been identified. Such of these natural enemies of the pest would be mass multiplied and released at peak period of target stages under the scheme. Thus the concept of biological control of crop pest is given priority alongwith other methods. The outlay approved for this programme during the Eighth Plan,1992-97 is Rs.24.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

7. Agricultural Engineering

Sprinkler/Drip Irrigation System(District / State)

10.32 One of the major tools in increasing agricultural production is irrigation. It is very essential to use available water more efficiently since water is a scarce resource. The most efficient method of using irrigation water is the drip system. Area under irrigation as well as cropping intensity can be increased by adopting sprinkler/drip irrigation systems. The main advantages of drip system are as under:-

- (i) Saving of water upto 60 to 70 per cent,
- (ii) Elimination of cost of land levelling, (iii) Control of soil erosion,
- (iv) Saving in the cost of fertilizer and interculture operation,
- (v) Reduced weed growth and
- (vi) Increased productivity and better soil quality.

10.33 The State of Maharashtra has very less area under irrigation. About 13% area out of total cropped area is under irrigation against national average of 25%. As per Barve Commission's report not more than 30% of area can be brought under irrigation, even if all the sources are tapped. This is bound to take long time. In addition, there are other problems of irrigation such as salinity, water logging as well as difficulties in conveyance due to losses through evaporation and seepage.

Urgent steps are essential for bringing much larger area under irrigation and improving the efficiency of available irrigation. Two systems are available for this purpose. These are sprinkler and drip irrigation, ensuring much higher water use efficiency.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for subsidy on installation of sprinkler and Drip Irrigation sets was introduced during 1986-87 with 50:50 basis sharing pattern from Water Resources Department of Central Government. Since Central Government has withdrawn their share, State Government is now implementing this scheme as a District Level State Scheme.

10.34 With a view to extend benefits of subsidy scheme to majority of the cultivators, the State Government is implementing this scheme on a larger scale as indicated below :-

TABLE VI

Serial No.	Category of farmers	Rate of subsidy	Monetary limit of subsidy (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
		(percentage)	
1.	Small and marginal farmers	50%	20,500
2.	Farmers having land holding between 2 to 6 hectares	35%	14,350
3.	Farmers having land holding in excess of 6 hectares	30%	12,250

For this scheme an outlay of Rs. 2500.00 lakhs are approved for Eighth Five Year Plan. For Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 353.94 lakhs has been approved by the DPDC.

Besides this, Government has decided to implement a new liberalised scheme "Drip Irrigation Scheme" to enhance the cultivation area of sugarcane from the year 1993-94. For this purpose, additional outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs. 2,000.00 lakhs is approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95 at State level.

Improved Farm Implements and Appliances (District/CSP)

10.35 The use of improved farm implements and appliances has become necessary since it contributes to increase in agricultural production. The schemes envisage grant

of subsidy for purchase of implements/appliances to small and marginal farmers and farmers belonging to SC/ST at the rate of 50% of the cost subject to the maximum limit of Rs. 10,000. The implements below cost of Rs. 1,000 are not eligible for grant of subsidy under this scheme. The Government of India has discontinued the scheme from 1994-95.

8. Comprehensive Crop Insurance.(State)

10.36 With 83% of Maharashtra's agriculture being solely dependent upon rainfall and a large portion of this being situated in drought prone area, the risks to be borne by the farmers in their economic activities are extremely large. In order to give protection to farmers from untimely rains and unfavourable climatic conditions, Comprehensive Crop Insurance scheme was introduced from 1985. At present paddy, jowar, bajra, groundnut and tur in kharif and jowar, wheat, safflower, linseed, gram and sesamum during rabi are included in the Comprehensive Crop Insurance cover. The half of the share of crop insurance premium to be paid to General Insurance Corporation in respect of small and marginal farmers is borne equally by Government of India and State Government and remaining 50% amount is to be paid by beneficiaries. For crop compensation, 2/3rd amount is spent by the Central Government and 1/3rd by the State Government, which is received from GIC from the total credited amount on this account. An outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 while Rs.50.00 lakhs has been approved for the year 1994-95.

9. Agricultural Economics & Statistics

10.37 With a view to facilitate strategic policy formulation in regard to agriculture, a separate Statistical Organisation was established first time in Agriculture Department in the year 1945. This organisation collects data relating to the total land under cultivation and production of various crops. Productivity increase due to application of manures and fertilizers, use of improved agricultural implements and seeds, category-wise number of marginal, small farmers etc., input-output ratio, growth rates etc. This organisation is also strengthened from time to time since 1987 for collection and analysis of different statistical information related to agriculture.

Timely Reporting of Agricultural Intelligence Statistics(CSP/State)

10.38 The Scheme is in operation to ensure reliability of the preliminary forecast of sown area under 9 Kharif, 6 Rabi and 3 Summer season crops in the State. The statistical data collected through this scheme is based on sufficient larger sample size of 200%. This data of area and production is used for taking policy decision. It is a continuing scheme with 50% Central assistance. An outlay of Rs.80.00 lakhs for Eighth Plan, 1992-97 is approved while the Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 as State's share.

Improvement of Crop Statistics (CSP/State)

10.39 This scheme is implemented in the State since 1975-76. 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 principal crops. Crop inspection work done by Talathis and crop cutting experiments conducted by Revenue Inspectors/Gramsevakas are supervised under the scheme on pre-assigned randomised and non overlapping basis. On the strength of supervised data, the reliable and accurate estimates of area and production of principal crops are worked out. This is Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The outlay of Rs.22.00 lakhs is approved for Eighth Plan, 1992-97 and Rs.6.50 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 as State's share.

Strengthening of Computer Unit(State)

10.40 Besides area and production statistics, a large volume of basic data pertaining to other development scheme and establishment gets generated. In absence of their proper analysis and preservation, the importance of information gets lost. The computerisation of these data hold key to proper analysis and presentation for taking timely management decisions. The National Informatics Centres for western region has extended a computer

terminal in the Directorate 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 Directorate is proposed to be strengthened providing physical facilities and trained staff. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been approved for the Eighth Plan 1992-97. For an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Establishment of Raingauge Stations (State)

10.41 Public Accounts Committee has suggested to install raingauge stations in each revenue circle. At present out of 1375 revenue circles, 899 revenue circles do not have raingauge facility. To provide this facility and install raingauge station to 899 revenue circles Rs. 10.00 lakhs outlay has been approved during Eighth Five Year Plan period 1992-97.

World Agricultural Census(CSP)

10.42 Under this scheme, Agricultural Census and Input Survey is carried out as a part of national programme after every five years. The total cost involved in this work is borne by the Central Government. The State has to bear expenditure once in five years on account of printing of schedules and registers, transportation charges, conveyance allowances etc. For this purpose, expenditure of Rs. 54.52 lakhs during 1992-93 and Rs. 18.00 lakhs in 1993-94. For continuous process of this census an amount of Rs. 12.75 lakhs is expected to be received from the Government of India during 1994-95 as 100% Government share. An outlay of Rs. 135.30 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan.

Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits, Vegetables and Minor Crops(CSP)

10.43 The cultivation of fruits and vegetables has increasing trend in Maharashtra. There is a vast scope for increase in dryland fruit crops too. A large area has now been brought under horticultural development. Further, to formulate long term schemes for development of fruits, vegetables and minor crops, it is essential to collect village-wise reliable and accurate statistical information relating to land under fruits and vegetable cultivation and production therefrom. Government of India have therefore introduced a centrally sponsored scheme 'Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits and Vegetable and Minor Crops' with 100% central assistance. An outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is approved for meeting the expenditure during 1994-95.

10. Special Programme for Weaker Sections(TSP/SCP)

10.44 The tribals are the weakest among the weaker sections of the society and due to long period of isolation and economic deprivation, majority of them are living below poverty line. The other categories are SC/NB families. The main objectives of the scheme are :-

(i) to narrow the gap between the level of development of sub-plan area and other area of the State.

(ii) to improve the standard and quality of life of the tribals, SC, and NB communities.

To achieve these objectives following schemes are taken up:-

(a) Assistance to Tribal Farmers :-(District)

The Schemes for giving financial assistance to the tribal farmers in Tribal Sub Plan, outside Tribal Sub Plan, MADA Areas and Primitive Tribes are being implemented by Agriculture Department. The main tribal sub-plan scheme is implemented in 14 districts *viz.* Thane, Raigad, Nasik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Pune, Nanded, Nagpur, Yawatmal, Amravati, Bhandara, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli. The details of assistance are as follows:-

TABLE VII

Serial No.	Item	Percentage to subsidy	Subsidy limited to (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Land development works	100%	4,500
2.	Input kits (one year) (seeds, fertilisers, pesticides)	100%	650
3.	Improved agricultural implements plant protection appliances	100%	1,500
4.	Digging of new wells and tube-wells	100%	25,000
5.	Repairing of old wells and pipe line	50%	5,000
6.	Supply of bullock pair	50%	2,500
7.	Supply of bullock carts	50%	1,600

Beneficiaries are entitled to receive benefit according to their need for one or more items. However, the financial assistance is limited to only Rs.30,000/-per family. The scheme is applicable to the tribal farmers whose annual income is upto Rs.6,400/- only. An outlay of Rs. 491.85 lakhs is approved for 1994-95 and VIII F.Y.P. Rs. 1,900.00 lakhs.

Besides, this scheme, three other schemes *viz.* other outside tribal sub-plan, MADA & Adim Schemes are implemented in the State wherever tribal farmers are located. The 100% Central assistance is available to MADA & Adim Schemes.

(b) Assistance to SC/NB farm families (Dist) :-

10.45 The scheme sanctioned by State Government for giving benefit to SC/NB farm families is in operation since 1982-83. Under the scheme, the financial assistance is given to selected beneficiaries which enables them to increase the productivity of their land and improve economic condition. The beneficiaries under the scheme during Five Year plan period were selected as to receive financial assistance of Rs. 9,650 per beneficiary in the span of five years. This procedure helped in obtaining bank loan by the beneficiary on different items for which subsidy is available under the programme. The existing pattern of subsidy is as under :-

TABLE VIII

Serial No.	Item	Subsidy percent	Subsidy amount limit (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Minor Irrigation (new wells/repair to old wells, pipe-line, electric motor/oil engine).	50%	9,000
2.	Land Development	100%	4,500
3.	Input subsidy-seed and fertilizer	100%	2,150
4.	Bullock pair/Bullock cart, improved farm implements and plant protection appliances.	50%	3,000

Total subsidy is limited to Rs.9650 per beneficiary over a specified period. An outlay of Rs.2400.00 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 & Rs. 377.13 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

11. National Pulses Production/Development Programme(District/CSP)

10.46 The production of pulses is inadequate as compared to the requirement of the State. With a view to enhance the pulses production, a special programme for production of

pulses, was launched during 7th Five Year Plan. This scheme is made applicable to 23 districts in the State. Priority has been given for increasing production by adopting intensive cultivation methods, particularly the use of certified seeds, rhyzobium culture, seed minikits adoption of plant protection measures etc. In addition, 50% subsidy on sprinkler set limited to Rs.10,000/- is available under this programme. The expenditure, under this programme is shared in the proportion of 25:75 by the State Government and the Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Rs. 78.66 lakhs has been approved as a State share for Annual Plan 1994-95.

12. Special Foodgrain Production Programme

(i) Integrated Programme for Rice Development. (District/CSP)

10.47 This is a centrally sponsored programme started during 1988-89, aimed at increasing paddy out-put in the State. This programme is being implemented in 16 major rice growing districts. The programme envisages subsidies on items like certified seeds, plant protection chemicals, and appliances, improved implements, power tillers etc. The programme also includes demonstration and training to farmers, farm labourers as well as extension workers in selected districts. 75 per cent of the expenditure is shared by Government of India and the rest by State Government. The outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs is approved for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Rs. 105.53 lakhs has been approved for 1994-95 as a State share.

(ii) Special Foodgrain Production Programme (Rice) (Dist. State)

10.48 State Government has also sanctioned Special Rice Production Programme from 1992-93 with a view to increase the paddy production in the State and it is supplementary to the centrally sponsored scheme. In this scheme additional subsidy given to the components i.e. seeds, power tillers etc. covered under Integrated Rice Development Programme. In addition, subsidy is also provided for seed production, production of BGA and for Green manuring seeds. An outlay of Rs. 630 lakhs is approved for VIII Plan and An outlay of Rs. 290.29 lakhs is approved for the year 1994-95.

13. Special Foodgrain Production Programme—Jowar, Bajra and Ragi.(CSP)

10.49 This is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in selected districts of the State. The scheme envisages various subsidies on items viz. distribution of seeds, herbicides, plant protection chemicals and equipments and improved farm implements. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs.900.00 lakhs is approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Rs. 355.00 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan,1994-95.

10.50 **Soil survey organisation (state).**— This new scheme is proposed from the year 1994-95 with an outlay of Rs. 8.20 lakhs.

Tribal Area Sub Plan.

10.51 Under Crop Husbandry Sector, out of a total outlay of Rs. 4845.94 lakhs, an outlay of Rs. 700.32 lakhs is approved to be spent in tribal areas including OTSP. It comes to 14.45% of the total outlay of this sub-sector.

Special Component Plan

10.52 An outlay of Rs.1015.78 lakhs has been approved under Crop Husbandry for Special Component Plan Programmes for Scheduled Castes and Navbudhas, during 1994-95 The percentage to the total outlay under sub-Sector comes to 20.96% .

(II) SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Under this Sector of development following programmes are being implemented :—

(A) Watershed Development (COWDEP)

(B) Kharland Development;

(C) Afforestation through Soil Conservation.

Physical and Financial Progress.

10.53 The position of expenditure during Annual Plan 1992-93 anticipated expenditure of 1993-94, outlay approved for Eighth Plan and Annual Plan 1993-94 and the approved outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 are as follows :—

TABLE IX

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector/Scheme	Eighth Five Year Plan outlay 1992-97	Actual Expenditure Annual Plan 1992-93	Approved outlay Annual Plan 1993-94	Anticipated expenditure Annual Plan 1993-94	Approved outlay Annual Plan 1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6
Soil and Water Conservation—					
(A) Watershed Development etc. (TSP)	18200.00 (1503.37)	8948.41 (365.38)	8196.00 (417.06)	6606.44 (417.06)	8028.00 (730.14)
SCP	1837.45	346.00	817.06	817.06	1291.04
(B) Kharland Development	2914.00	456.19	600.00	526.60	535.00
(C) Afforestation through Soil Conservation (TSP)	97.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	43.95 (21.75)
Total—Soil & Water Conservation	21211.00	9426.60	8818.00	7155.04	8606.95

10.54 Soil Conservation is the basic programme required to be undertaken 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.

10.55 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 paramount 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 the Watershed Development Programme different Soil Conservation Works in terms of Complete Building 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 nalla bunding,
- (vii) Broad Beds and furrows,

(viii) Land shaping and grading and

(ix) Nala training.

Review of 7th Five Year Plan, 1985-90 and Annual Plans, 1990-91, 1991-92 & 1992-93

10.56 Soil Conservation works are taken up under various programmes, like Western Ghat Development, Drought Prone Area, Comprehensive Watershed Development, National Watershed Development, Employment Guarantee Scheme Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, etc. However, of these sources, major expenditure was incurred from the State E.G.S. during VII F.Y.P. period. Because of such multiplicity of sources of funds, it is difficult to make a realistic assessment in terms of physical achievements against outlay provided in the normal plan. However in totality, the physical achievement of Soil Conservation activity in the State is as under :—

TABLE X

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Achievements			
			Seventh Plan, 1985-90	Annual Plan, 1990-91	Annual Plan, 1991-92	Annual Plan, 1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(1)	No. Of Watersheds identified	Nos.	27,310	28,865	29,306	.....
(2)	Operational Watersheds	Nos.	16,869	17,051	15,885	13,546
(3)	No. of Watersheds completed	Nos.	3,723	4,751	6,872	1,369
(4)	Area covered	Hectares(in lakhs)	8.22	1.56	2.04	31.29

10.57 For Watershed Development Programme an outlay of Rs. 18200.00 lakhs for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 and for the year 1993-94 an outlay of 8196.00 lakhs has been approved. During 1994-95, outlay of Rs. 8028.00 lakhs has been approved which includes Rs. 1090 lakhs for removal of backlog and Rs. 730.14 lakh and Rs. 1291.04 lakhs for TSP and SCP respectively. Additional funds to the extent of about Rs. 150.00 crores are expected to be available from other programmes mentioned above.

(A) Watershed Development Programme

10.58 The main programmes under Watershed Development are — (i) Comprehensive Watershed Development, (ii) National Watershed Development Programme (CSP), (iii) Inter State River Valley Projects. (CSP)

(1) Comprehensive Watershed Development Programme (COWDEP)

10.59 The rainfed agriculture will continue to decide the overall agricultural production in view of the fact that scope for bringing land under the irrigation has got limitations. In spite of this, to overcome the situation, 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.

10.60 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, groundwater survey and development, social forestry and minor irrigation etc. Soil conservation, insitumoisture conservation, improving groundwater recharge, land levelling, grass lagoons/agave plantation and dry land horticulture trees on the lands and ecological conditions through watershed development programme,would be main function of the Department.

10.61 An outlay of Rs. 11347.17 lakhs is approved for COWDEP in the Eight Five Year Plan 1992-97. The outlay approved for COWDEP in the Annual Plan 1994-95 is of the order of Rs.6928.00 lakhs. At present the COWDEP is in operation in 15,885 watersheds.

Removal of Backlog.

10.62 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:-

TABLE XI

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Total backlog by FFC	Backlog removed				Total (Cols. 5+6+7+8)	Balance backlog 1993-94 (Col. 4-9)
				During Seventh Plan, 1985-90	During Annual Plan, 1990-91	During Annual Plan, 1991-92	During Annual Plan, 1992-93		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(i) Physical—									
	(a) Countour bunding	Hectares	9,71,000	2,63,000	42,000	57,000	36,500	3,98,500	5,72,500
	(b) Terracing	Hectares	63,000	23,000	.....	1,000	200	24,200	38,800
	(c) Nall bunding works	Nos.	4,865	3,732	297	411	209	4,381	484
	(d) Land Development-cum-Horticulture Development.	Hectares	8,235	6,017	186	.....	.....	6,203	2,032
(ii) Financial—									
	(a) Expenditure	Rs. in crores	95.48	29.09	1.86	9.57	3.75	44.27	51.21

10.63 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 in fact for removal of backlog is being made since 1987. During the in between period from 1982-83 substantial expenditure was also incurred as a 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 specified backlog district.

10.64 An outlay of Rs. 5357.00 lakhs has been approved for removal of backlog during Eighth Five Year Plan. The outlay approved for removal of backlog under Soil Conservation in the Annual Plan, 1992-93 is Rs.1100.00 lakhs out of which an expenditure of Rs. 935.34 lakhs is incurred on this programme. An outlay of Rs. 1210.00 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94. For Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 1090.00 lakhs has been approved.

(ii) National Watershed Development Programme

10.65 The National Watershed Development Programme, as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (50 per cent Central Assistance) was taken up during the 7th Plan. However this programme has now been treated as 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored with the pattern of assistance being 75 per cent grant and 25 per cent loan. An outlay of Rs. 18200.00 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 under CSP. The Actual expenditure incurred on this programme during 1992-93 is Rs. 2091.28 lakhs. In all 266 watersheds have been identified for implementation of this programme and the outlay of Rs.4032.34 lakhs is approved for 1993-94 under CSP. An outlay of Rs. 4848.85 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 under CSP.

(iii) Inter-State River Valley Project (C.S.P.)

10.66 Government of India provides 100% central assistance to this scheme which was being implemented by the Revenue and Forest Department since 1971. The emphasis in this programme initially was on afforestation however as per revised guidelines of Government of India emphasis is now given on Soil and Water Conservation Works, i.e. water shed Development and accordingly from 22nd July 1993 the Rural Development and Water Conservation Department has been working as Nodal Department for this programme. The programme till now implemented by Revenue and Forest Department in the catchments of Interstate River Valley Project *viz.* Pochamped, Nagarjansagar, Nizamsagar and Ukai etc. During the Seventh Plan, 1985-90 and Annual Plan 1990-92 period expenditure of Rs. 559.82 lakhs and Rs. 303.20 lakhs has been incurred respectively. An outlay of Rs. 2067.97 lakhs is approved for Eighth five Year Plan for this scheme under C.S.P. In the year 1992-93 expenditure of Rs. 150 lakhs incurred and expenditure of Rs. 120 lakhs is likely to be incurred during 1993-94. For Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 800.00 Lakhs has been approved.

Annual Plan,1994-95:-Objectives

10.67 Although Watershed Development Programme is being implemented in the State for the last 9 years, it has been experienced that all the treatments required for scientifically developing a micro-watershed have not been implemented in an integrated manner within a given time frame. Single line activity has been taken up in a large number of watersheds thinly spread out and only in small number of watersheds, treatments are more or less completed. Comprehensive Watershed Development Programme should take into account scientific treatments relating to forest lands in the ridge areas, pasture development and other land related treatments through social forestry in the lands immediately adjacent to the ridge areas not suited for economic, agriculture, various treatments related to land and drainage on the remaining part of the watershed on the basis of precipitation, surface topography, drainage pattern and underground geology. Government has therefore, decided to take up an ambitious Integrated Programme for Watershed Development on scientific lines during the Eighth Five Year Plan and for that purpose, the Govt. has created a new department of Water Conservation in 1992. This Department integrates various agencies who are involved in the planning and execution of various activities in the watershed development.

10.68 The programme will tackle difficult villages which will be selected according to priority criteria laid down. The criteria includes :-

- (i) village which have faced acute drinking water scarcity in the near past and require tankers to be deployed for supply of drinking water,
- (ii) watersheds which have been identified as dark i.e. over exploited,
- (iii) watersheds which have been identified as grey i.e. in the fringe of over exploitation and
- (iv) watershed where work has already been done at least to the extent of 50%.

10.69 The process of selection of villages as per the above criteria is now in progress and it is anticipated that at least 15,000 villages will fall in the priority categories. To tackle one village an average investment is of Rs.25.00 lakhs. Thus the total cost of all villages works out to the tune of Rs.3750 crores.

10.70 The work of watershed treatment will be taken up from the ridge line down to the exit point of the main drainage lines out of the micro watersheds. The treatments which will be considered as per the individual characteristics of each micro watershed are as follows:-

- (1) Afforestation by Forest Department in various areas normally in the highest areas of the micro watersheds;
- (2) Contour (trenches), grass development and tree plantation in private and community lands not otherwise suitable for agriculture under social forestry;
- (3) Drainage line treatment like nala plugging, check dam, nalla bunding, cement plug, percolation tank, village tank etc.;
- (4) Diversion bandharas, underground bandharas, kuccha bandharas, gabian structures and masonry bandharas by Soil Conservation and Watershed Management sector;
- (5) Hydro fracturing, boring, jacket well, fracture seal cementation mainly correlated with sources of drinking water through GSDA; and
- (6) Establishment of vegetative contour lines by use of 'khus' and other suitable grasses. Terracing wherever technically feasible.

10.71 For each village selected according to priority list, integrated project report will be prepared for each micro watershed which will have components to be tackled by forest, social forestry, minor irrigation, GSDA and soil conservation.

application of fertiliser and other soil management aspects. It is therefore, proposed to establish one soil testing laboratory for each district.

The scheme proposed to be continued during Annual Plan 1994-95.

Strengthening of Soil Conservation

Training Institute, Nagpur. (State)

10.72 The basic training classes of soil and water conservation are conducted for the field staff working under Soil Conservation Wing. This type of training is also essential to the officers like Deputy Director of Agriculture, Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, and Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officer. To conduct the Training Classes for these officers SCTI, Nagpur is proposed to be upgraded and strengthened. An outlay of Rs. 42.00 lakhs is approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. The provision of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is approved in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for the purpose. Till 1993-94 this scheme has been implemented by Agriculture Department. However from 1994-95 this scheme is transferred to R.D. & W.C. Department. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(B) KHAR LAND DEVELOPMENT

10.73 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 Table No. XII.

TABLE XII

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

10.74 The projects under this programme are so designed that ingress 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.

10.75 out of total 65,465 hectares of khar land initially to be reclaimed in Maharashtra, 35,970 hectares of land has been reclaimed prior to Sixth Plan on completing 252 schemes out of 301 schemes through the Khar Land Board (R&FD). Thereafter implementation of the scheme was entrusted to Irrigation Department since 1981-82. During the period of 6th Plan, 4,658 hectares of land has been reclaimed. Further while reviewing the scheme during 1985, Irrigation Department estimated that another 427 new schemes to reclaim additional 35,500 hectares were still to be taken up. The cost of these schemes was worked out to Rs.43.06 crores. Besides, it was also noticed that many of the bunds constructed earlier under this programme were found to be damaged hence 227 renovation works were also required to be taken up at the cost of Rs.32.70 crores simultaneously. Then during the 7th Plan, 6,700 hectares of land has been reclaimed and that during 1990-93, 9786 hectares of land is reclaimed. It is also expected that 2,000 hectares will be reclaimed during 1993-94.

10.76 The total number of schemes identified was 728, of which 178 schemes have been completed by the end of 1992-93.

E.E.C. Assisted Project Stage I:-

10.77 To accelerate the speed, a time-bound European Economic Community assisted Stage-I, Project costing Rs.18.05 crores (Rs.1.09 crore for research and training programme to be conducted with the help of Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth and Rs.16.96 crores for construction) was also taken up during 1984-85. As per agreement with EEC about 16,000 hectares of land through 164 khar land schemes was required to be reclaimed. Out of these 133 schemes reclaiming 16,500 hectares of land are physically completed. The expenditure on this Project incurred upto Mar., 1993 amounts to Rs. 17.66 crores. The expenditure on Research and Training Programmes could not be incurred as per expectations hence the execution limit for this programme is extended upto June, 1993. As this component is yet to be completed due to some reasons, further extension upto Dec. 1994 has been sought for from E.E.C.

10.78 The pattern of assistance available for this project is as under:-

TABLE XIII

Item		Prior to	After
		1st March 1989	1st March 1989
(i) Government of India share	...	30%	.....
(ii) Loan to State	...	49%	70%
(iii) Grants to State	...	21%	30%
Total EEC assistance	...	100%	100%

10.79 The Khar Land Development Scheme is in operation since 1949. The expenditure incurred during 1949-80 is to the tune of Rs.1.46 crores. The total expenditure during 6th and 7th Plan as well as Annual Plans, 1990-92 amounts to Rs.51.00 crores. Thus from the beginning till 31st March, 1993, the total expenditure incurred on 424 completed schemes out of 728, for reclamation of 54,000 hectares of land comes to Rs.52.46 crores.

10.80 The economic yardsticks of Khar Land Schemes have been revised from 24th July, 1991, which are as under:-

For Single Protection scheme	...	Rs.18,200 per hec.
For Double Protection scheme	...	Rs.21,800 per hec.

In this economic yardsticks; 25% relaxation is provided for schemes from Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg district as well as Mahad, Mangaon, Mhasala, Murud, Srivardhan and Roha Talukas of Raigad district.

10.81 During 1992-93, the expenditure of Rs.456.19 lakhs is incurred on 46 on-going schemes from which 18 schemes are completed and 1,882 hectares of land is reclaimed.

EEC Assisted Project Stage II

10.82 During the Eighth Plan, EEC Project Stage-II costing Rs.35.56 crores is proposed to be implemented with a view to reclaim in all 13,000 hectares of land. The project has already been submitted to the Government of India/EEC, approval for which is still awaited.

10.83 An outlay of Rs. 2914.00 lakhs has been approved for this scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. During 1992-93 an expenditure of Rs. 456.19 lakhs is incurred for this scheme. The outlay of Rs.535.00 lakhs is approved for the year 1994-95 for kharland development works mainly for completion of remaining 28 schemes of EEC Stage I Project and for nearly 41 new schemes taken up in the year 1993-94 out of 83 schemes of EEC Stage II Project to reclaim about 3,000 hectares of land.

(C) AFFORESTATION FOR SOIL CONSERVATION

10.84 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 with an outlay of Rs.109.56 lakhs against which expenditure of Rs. 92.41 lakhs has been incurred with achievement of afforestation of 1,477 hectares. Moreover, during 1990-93 expenditure of Rs.37.16 lakhs has been incurred for afforestation of 938 hectares. Besides expenditure of Rs.22.00 lakhs is also likely to be incurred during 1993-94 to cover additional 369 hectares. An outlay of Rs.43.95 lakhs has been approved in the State's Annual Plan 1994-95 for afforestation for soil conservation on 266 hectares of land. During Eighth Five Year Plan Rs. 97.00 lakhs has been approved.

(III) AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH.

Agricultural Universities-

10.85 The four Agricultural Universities set up in Maharashtra, impart instructions at under-graduate, graduate and post-graduate levels in Agriculture and Allied Services. Agricultural Schools also cater to needs of agricultural education of farmers' children upto diploma level. There are fourteen agricultural colleges in the State. The position of higher education in Agricultural Engineering, Veterinary Science, Fisheries etc. is as under:-

TABLE XIV

Subject	Higher Educational Institutes/Colleges	Agricultural University
(i) Agricultural Engineering	1	Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth
	1	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth
	1	Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth
(ii) Veterinary Science	2	Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth
	1	Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth
	1	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth

	1	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth
(iii) Agricultural Technology (Food Science)	1	Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth
(iv) College of Fisheries	1	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth
(v) College of Horticulture	1	Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth
	1	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth
	1	Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth
	1	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth
Total	...	14

10.86 Besides education, the Agricultural universities are assigned with various research works in different fields of agricultural science, based on agroclimatic nature of the region with a view to encouraging increases in agricultural produces. Universities are carrying out research work broadly as under:-

(i) Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth.	..	Sugarcane, Wheat, Jowar.
(ii) Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth.	..	Cotton, Wheat, Pulses, Oilseeds.
(iii) Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth.	..	Cotton, Sugarcane, Wheat, Pulses, Jowar, Oil seeds. Sericulture.
(iv) Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth.	..	Horticultural crops, Rice, Nagli, Marine Fisheries, Kharlands.

Maharashtra Council of Agricultural Education and Research-

10.87 With a view to having proper co-ordination of functioning of all the agricultural universities and to plan proper growth of agricultural education and research, a High level Statutory Body viz. "The Maharashtra Council of Agricultural Education and Research" has been set up.

10.88 An outlay approved for Eighth Plan and the expenditure during Annual Plan 1992-93, the outlay approved for Annual Plan 1993-94, anticipated expenditure during 1993-94 and outlay proposed for Annual Plan, 1994-95 are as under :-

TABLE XV

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Outlay for Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97	Actual Expenditure Annual Plan 1992-93	Approved outlay Annual Plan 1993-94	Anticipated expenditure Annual Plan 1993-94	Approved outlay Annual Plan 1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agricultural Education and Research.	3885.00	470.95	797.00	637.60	710.80

Review of 7th Plan, 1985-90

10.89 During the 7th Plan, under the Marathwada Agriculture University, following institutions have been started (i) Agricultural Engineering College at Parbhani, (ii) a Veterinary College at Udgir, (iii) A Degree course for Village Extension workers at Latur, (iv) A Veterinary College at Shirval under the Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth. Research activities mainly under NARP and ICAR were continued.

10.90 Research Projects are also implemented in the Agricultural Universities with 75% financial assistance from Indian Council of Agricultural Education and Research. For such activities Universities have to bear 25% share. Besides National Agricultural Research Projects are also taken up with 100% financial assistance from World Bank and the Central

Government for first five years and thereafter these projects are required to be continued further at State Government's cost.

10.91 An outlay of Rs.710.80 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan, 1994-95 for programmes undertaken by Agricultural Universities. The outlay would cater to the needs of on-going programmes and new schemes. The outlay approved in the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 is Rs.3885.00 lakhs.

New Programmes-

10.92 During the Annual Plan, 1994-95 new programmes viz. (i) Dryland Farming Research Centre in MKV and (ii) Sugarcane Research Centre, Parbhani under "42-Point, Marathwada Development Programme". (iii) Agricultural Research Centre, Wakavli, District Sindhudurga- Provision of irrigation facilities under "40-Point Konkan Development Programme" are proposed to be taken up. Besides, it is also proposed to start Agricultural Schools in four districts viz. Sindhudurga, Gadchiroli, Jalna and Osmanabad.

(IV) HORTICULTURE

Introduction

10.93 The climate and soil of the Maharashtra state shows not only wide variations but its potentiality to grow various horticultural crops with a 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.

10.94 Financial Highlights of VIII Plan outlay and Annual Plans 1992-93 to 1994-95 :

The financial highlights during VIII Plan outlay and performance in the Annual Plan 1992-93, approved outlay and anticipated expenditure during 1993-94 and proposed outlay for 1994-95 are indicated below :—

TABLE XVI

Approved outlay for VIII Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan
	Approved	Actual	Approved	Anticipated	1994-95
	outlay	expenditure	outlay	expenditure	approved
1	2	3	4	5	6
2428.00	607.00	445.44	487.00	389.60	965.45

(Rs. lakhs)

The Horticulture development activities have been accelerated during VIII plan period by speedy coverage of new areas under Fruits, vegetables etc.

Review of physical achievements :—

10.95 Area Coverage - Considering the scope for Horticulture development in the State particularly for fruit production and its export, it has been proposed to give more emphasis on area expansion of fruit crops. The details of which are given below :—

TABLE XVII

Sr. No.	Item	Area average for period ending (lakh ha.)			
		VIII Plan 1992-97 (Target)	Annual Plan		1994-95 (Proposed)
			1992-93 (Estimated)	1993-94 (Anticipated)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Fruits	10.00	5.51	6.71	8.01
2.	Vegetables	2.55	2.70	2.75	2.90
3.	Condiments and Spices	3.00	2.00	2.10	2.14
4.	Flowers	0.25	0.05	0.08	0.12
	Total	15.80	10.26	11.64	13.17

(Note : Area under fruit crops shown above is inclusive of new plantations during year).

While covering new areas under fruit crops, more stress is on using Fallow/Barron lands and planting the fruit trees, which have got export potentials.

10.96 For speedy coverage of areas, basic requirement is of planting material. Accordingly, the Department has given priority for production and supply of genuine planting material of various fruit crops. During 1993-94, the Department is having 129 nurseries with an area of 1300 ha. and on these nurseries 2.34 lakh more plants of various fruit crops are maintained. The production and supply position of planting material is indicated below:

TABLE XVIII

Sr. No.	Period	Production (Lakh No.)			Supply (Lakh No.)		
		Grafts	Seedling	Total	Grafts	Seedling	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. VIII Plan Annual Plan							
	(i) 1992-93 (Actual)	33.37	52.13	85.50	21.84	49.94	79.78
	(ii) 1993-94 (Anticipated)	45.00	55.00	100.00	45.00	55.00	100.00
	(iii) 1994-95 (Estimated Target)	75.00	75.00	150.00			

Other programmes - In addition to above main programmes, other activities of the Horticulture Development cover Development of Cashew, Spices, Vegetables, Tribal training Horticulture, Plant Protection, etc. All these programmes/activities are carried out with State/Central financial provisions. The main new area coverage programme is financed from Employment Guarantee Scheme funds. Hence it is not included in enclosed Statements. However, nature of its implementation is indicated in following para.

10.97 Horticulture Development Programme linked with Employment Guarantee Scheme

This new programme has been started since 1990-91, which is funded from the Employment Guarantee Scheme funds. The objective of this programme is to accelerate new area coverage under fruit crops during next five years. It is proposed to cover 10 lakh hectares under various fruit trees by end of VIII Plan period. Since, this programme is closely linked to Employment Guarantee Scheme, additional rural employment will be generated. 22 fruit crops are covered which include Mango, Cashew, Bor, Coconut, Chiku, Guava, Santra, Mosambi, Tamrind etc. Any farmer can be a beneficiary of this scheme, there is no restriction of land holding. Similarly, Gram Panchayats, Trusts, registered Cooperative Societies, excluding Sugar Cooperatives and Spinning Mills, can also participate in this

programme. 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 & 75% material cost.
- (iii) Gram Panchayats, Trusts & Coop. Socys. 100% Labour and material cost. etc.

The maximum subsidy under this scheme for any farmer is limited to the area of 2 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 in 1990-91 there is a overwhelming response in the State which is reflected in the achievements given below :

Sr. No.	Item	Achievement during			Total 1990-91 to 1992-93	1993-94 (Anticipated)
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Beneficiaries (Lakh No.)	1.14	1.60	1.47	4.21	1.50
2.	Area covered (Lakhha.)	0.84	1.12	1.12	3.08	1.20
3.	Subsidy (Rs. in crores)	27.84	64.16	62.55	154.55	127.00

The programme have been implemented in 30,000 villages out of 42,000 in the State. During 1994-95 proposed area target is 1.30 lakh ha.

10.98 Further strategies of Horticulture Development :

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 demonstrable 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 an anti-poverty strategy. It has been found that in drought conditions, those farmers who have perennial tree crops, could survive with better income and nutrition than those totally dependent on seasonal crops.

(b) High value fruit crops like Grape/Mango can contribute significantly to the total value of agricultural production in the State, which is otherwise determined largely by cereals.

(c) Horticulture Development provides opportunities 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.

Considering the above approaches the plan seeks to lay emphasis on -

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) Rainfed Horticulture .. | Bor, Pomogranate, Mango, Amla, C.Apple etc. |
| (ii) Irrigated Horticultural cash crops. | Grape, Banana, Chikku, Vegetable Coconut, Mango, Orange etc. |

On the basis of climatic conditions, the State naturally gets divided in 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 region and scope for other fruit crops suitable to the rainfall and climatic conditions have been decided and new area coverage programme is undertaken accordingly.

10.99 Annual Plan 1994-95 :

An outlay of Rs. 965.45 lakh has been approved for execution of various programmes/schemes during 1994-95. Brief details of these are outlined in following paras.

(1) Strengthening of Horticulture Nurseries.

10.100 Due to introduction of the Horticulture Development Programme linked with the Employment Guarantee Scheme mentioned above, demand of planting material has been increased manifold. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the existing infrastructure of Horticulture Nurseries. During 1994-95, six new nurseries are proposed to be established in addition to 129 existing nurseries. The target of production of planting material during 1994-95, is 149.96 lakh grafts/seedlings. The anticipated expenditure for 1993-94 is of Rs. 228.93 lakhs and approved outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs. 324.11 lakhs for district schemes.

(2) Tribal Training Centres :

10.101 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 at Dapchari, District Thane, Dindori, District Nasik, and Ramgad, 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 1993-94 is Rs. 8.20 lakhs. The outlay approved for 94-95 is Rs. 13.55 lakhs for district schemes keeping in view the increased rates of transportation, lodging etc.

(3) Rejuvenation of country Mango, Bor and Cashew trees into superior varieties and Incentive grants to Village Panchayats.

10.102 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 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 for 1993-94 is Rs. 17.08 lakhs and the outlay approved for 1994-95 is Rs.22.79 lakhs for district level schemes.

(4) Capital subsidy for Horticulture Development to Small and Marginal Farmers

10.103 Under this scheme 50% subsidy in case of Alphanso 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 linked with Employment Guarantee Scheme. The outlay approved is for payment of spillover subsidies to beneficiaries covered prior to 1990-91. The anticipated expenditure in 1993-94 is Rs. 42.38 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 33.44 lakhs.

(5) Horticulture Plant Protection :

10.104 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 1993-94, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 48.48 lakhs. The outlay approved for 1994-95 is Rs. 49.66 lakhs. This will cover an area of 42930 ha. of Mango, Orange, Potato, Chillies and Arecanut.

(6) Agro processing

10.105 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, some new schemes are being proposed and a token outlay of Rs. 3.10 lakh has been approved for 1994-95.

(7) Community Canning and Preservation Centre.

10.106 Under Horticulture Development Programme, production is considerably increasing. It is essential to use it fully and properly as it is a perishable commodity. Hence one week's training in Processing, Preservation etc. is arranged. Anticipated expenditure during 1993-94 is Rs. 2.30 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 8.90 lakhs is approved for 1994-95 for district scheme.

(8) Financial assistance to coconut producing farmers.

10.107 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. For 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 2.70 lakh has been approved for this scheme at district level as State's share.

(9) Onion seed minikits

10.108 Onion is a major crop in the State. However, many cultivators take Rangada variety. Keeping quality of this onion for longer period is difficult. Hence to encourage cultivators to take improved variety of Onion, minikits of ten kilo seed or "Agri Light red" are supplied on 75% subsidy. During 1994-95, an area of 5333 ha. is proposed to be covered for which an outlay of Rs. 13.70 lakhs has been approved for district level.

Sprinkler/Drip Irrigation System (State Sector) for Horticulture Development

10.109 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 Government has decided to implement a new scheme. "Drip Irrigation Scheme to enhance the cultivation area of horticulture. An outlay of 500 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Centrally sponsored programme of Horticulture in 1994-95 (100% CSP)

(1) Scheme on Commercial Floriculture

10.110 This is a VIIIth Five Year Plan scheme 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The main objective of the scheme is to provide technical know how promote cultivation of new varieties of flowers having export potential. In this scheme model Floriculture Centre will be established 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 mark 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 1993-94. This scheme will be implemented in 1994-95 and the total provision is of Rs. 60.05 lakhs.

(2) Assistance for Drip irrigation (use of Plastics in Agriculture):

10.111 This is a VIII Five Year Plan scheme. The various components of this scheme are drip demonstration, mulching and green houses for which assistance will be given. As the scheme is sanctioned late it is not possible to implement this scheme in 1993-94. The unspent balance of 1993-94 will be utilized in 1994-95 alongwith the provision of 1994-95. The total provision approved for 1994-95 is of Rs. 1518.00 lakh.

(3) Cashew Plant Protection Scheme

10.112 This scheme is implemented in four district of Maharashtra. All expenditure is borne by Central Government 100% subsidy is given to cultivators for pesticides. The outlay approved for 1994-95 is Rs. 38.89 lakhs.

(4) Integrated Development of Cashewnut

10.113 This is a VIII Five Year Plan Scheme. The various components under this scheme are establishment of regional nurseries for the production of quality planting material of improved varieties, development of cashew plantations with clones conforming to export quality and its maintainance, adoption of intensive pest control measures, replace of old and uneconomic gardens by replanting and rejuvenation, and supporting programmes for transfer of technology to the farmers by the way of training programmes, demonstration of improved cultivation and post harvest handling.

As this scheme has been sanctioned late the unspent balance of 1993-94 will be utilised in 1994-95 along with the provision of 1994-95. The total provision approved for 1994-95 is Rs. 213.53 lakhs.

(5) Integrated Development of Spices

10.114 This is a VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97) Scheme. 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 component has been made. As the scheme was sanctioned late the unspent amount of 1993-94 and the provision of 1994-95 will be utilised in 1994-95. The total provision approved for 1994-95 is Rs. 110.43 lakhs.

(6) Integrated Development of Tropical & Arid Zone Fruits

10.115 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. 110.045 lakh 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 of 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 has been made.

(7) Production and distribution of Vegetable minikits

10.116 This is a Central Sector scheme with 100% financial assistance from Central Government. In this scheme, minikits for an area of 1/10 of 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. In 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 11.20 lakh will be incurred and the unspent balance will be utilised in 1994-95 along with the programme of 1994-95. The total provision approved for 1994-95 is of Rs. 41.95 lakhs.

(8) Mushroom cultivation

10.117 This is a VIII Five Year Plan Scheme, 100% Centrally Sponsored. The main objective of the scheme is to increase mushroom production by providing good quality spawn, 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 1993-94. This scheme will be implemented in 1994-95 and the total provision approved for 1994-95 is of Rs. 38.50 lakh.

New Schemes

(1) Central Sector Scheme on Development of Betelvine

10.118 Betelvine growers who are mostly small and marginal farmers are not able to adopt scientific methods of cultivation due to high cost of inputs. To popularise scientific methods of cultivation assistance for construction of conservatories/trailies, demonstration plots, development of irrigation source, and Plant protection measures is given. For these purpose an amount of Rs. 4.40 lakh will be spent during 1993-94. The provision of Rs. 3.28 lakh is approved for 1994-95 under this scheme.

(2) Central Sector Scheme for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

10.119 Medicinal and Aromatic plants provide raw material for pharmaceuticals, phytochemicals, perfumery, food flavour and cosmetic industries. A herbal garden with an area of 3-5 ha. will be setup to collect and conserve all medicinal plants of importance and indigenous to the region. A nursery Centre will be attached to herbal garden where mass production and distribution of planting material of various medicinal and aromatic plants will be taken.

To encourage farmers for the cultivation of these crops demonstration cum seed multiplication centres will be taken up at farmers field for which planting material will be supplied free of cost from nursery centre. An amount of Rs. 3.65 lakh will be incurred on above items during 1993-94. The provision of Rs. 3.25 lakh is approved under this scheme for 1994-95.

(3) Central Sector Scheme on development of Root and Tuber crops

10.120 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, tapioca and yams will be under taken 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 farmers field. This scheme being new and highly technical it will not be possible to implement this scheme in 1993-94. The unspent balance of 1993-94 will be utilised in 1994-95 along with the provision of 1994-95. The provision approved for 1994-95 is of Rs. 15.90 lakhs.

Schemes Sponsored by National Horticulture Board

(1) Establishment of Nutritional gardens in Rural areas

10.121 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 farmers is supplied with maximum ten grafts/seedlings at the rate of Rs. 50 seedlings costing less than Rs. 5 are supplied under this scheme the expenditure is to be borne by Central Government. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(2) Transfer of Technology through training & Visit of fruit and vegetable growers

10.122 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 research advances. So that they can adopt advanced technologies to improve the productivity of crops. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(3) Alternate structure for marketing of fruit juices/fruit based beverages

10.123 The National Horticulture Board provides financial assistances to Agro-Horticultures Societies/ Corporation. The Board's assistance is limited to Rs. 15,000 per machine, 25% subsidy and 75% as soft loan carrying an interest at the rate of 9% per annum repayable in 4 equal instalments, Starting after one year of release of funds. Boards assistance is provided after completing the local formalities such as bank guarantee submission of proforma invoices for purchase of juice of juice vending machine etc. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is approved for Annual plan 1994-95.

Programme of Coconut Development Boards

(1) Project for area expansion under coconut

10.124 The subsidy to the tune of Rs. 3,000 per hect. as sanctioned to the Coconut growers who brings minimum 0.1 ha. to maximum 2 ha. under coconut cultivation in three years. During the first year an amount of Rs. 1,500 is sanctioned while in 2nd and 3rd year of Rs. 1,500 is sanction in equal instalment an outlay of Rs. 3.20 (100% C S P) is provided for 1994-95.

(2) Production and distribution of T X D seedlings

10.125 The male and female flower from tall and Dwarf varieties of coconut are cross pollinated 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. 2.700 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95.

(3) Integrated farming in Coconut

10.126 Small holding for productivity improvement. The project also at maximising production of Coconut an adoption of improved management practices which can yield positive results in the shortest possible time. Rs. 3.68 lakhs will be provided by the Coconut development board in 1994-95 for implementation of this component in the State.

Flow to TSP/SCP

10.127 Out of the total outlay of Rs. 965.45 lakhs for Horticulture for the year 1994-95, flow to T.S.P. including OTSP is Rs. 100.77 Lakhs which is 17% and an outlay for S.C.P. is Rs. 149.99 lakhs. Major flow is expected from Horticulture Development Programme linked with Employment Guarantee Scheme.

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अन्नधान्य उत्पादन FOODGRAINS PRODUCTION

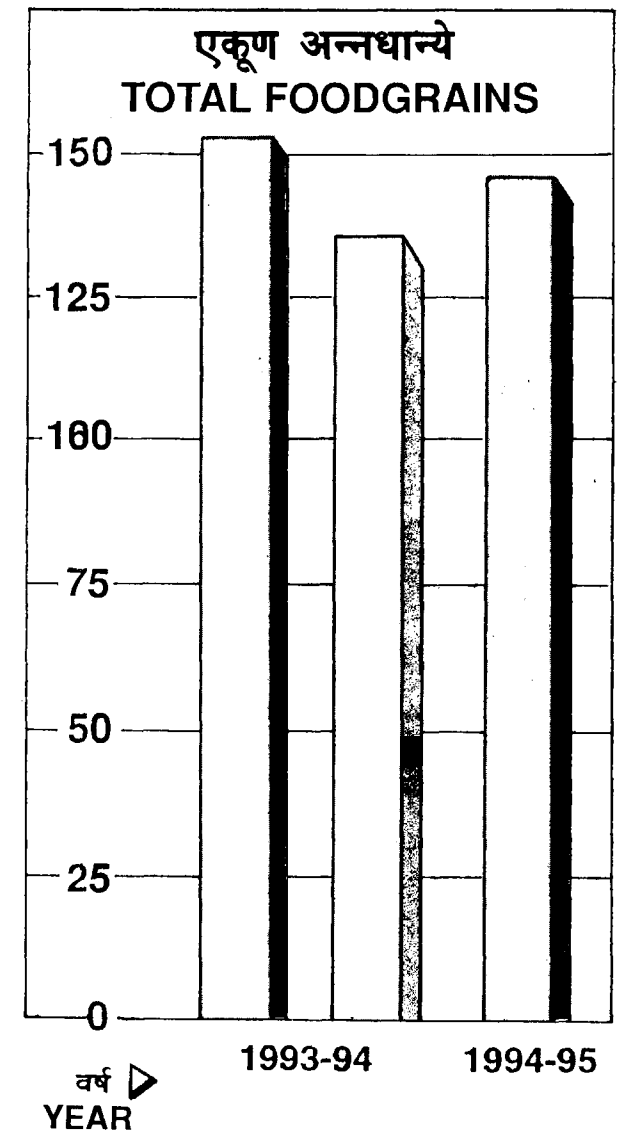
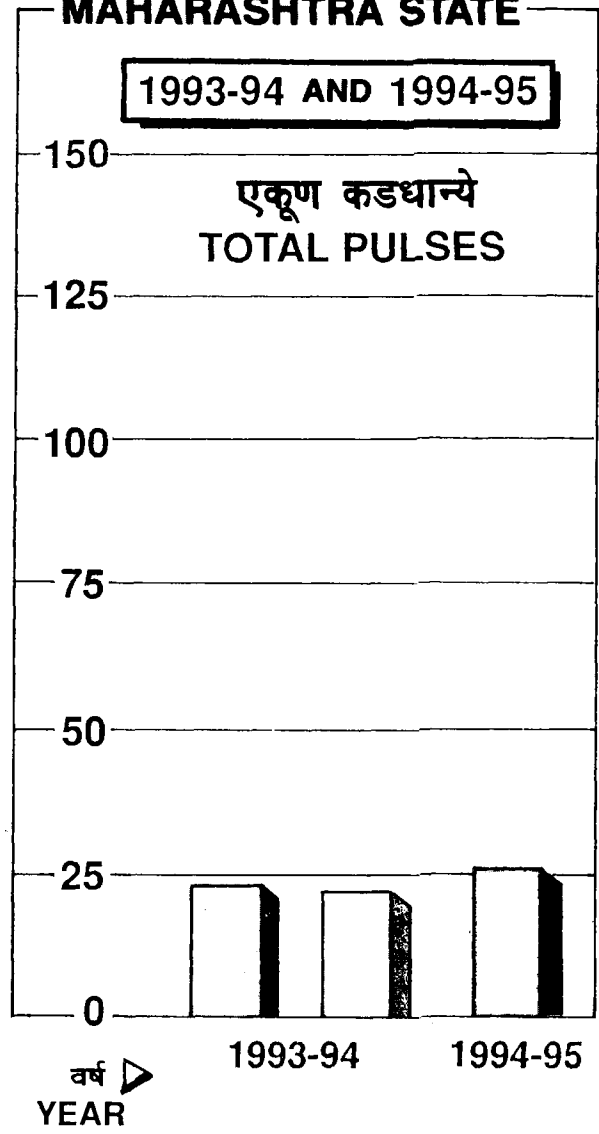
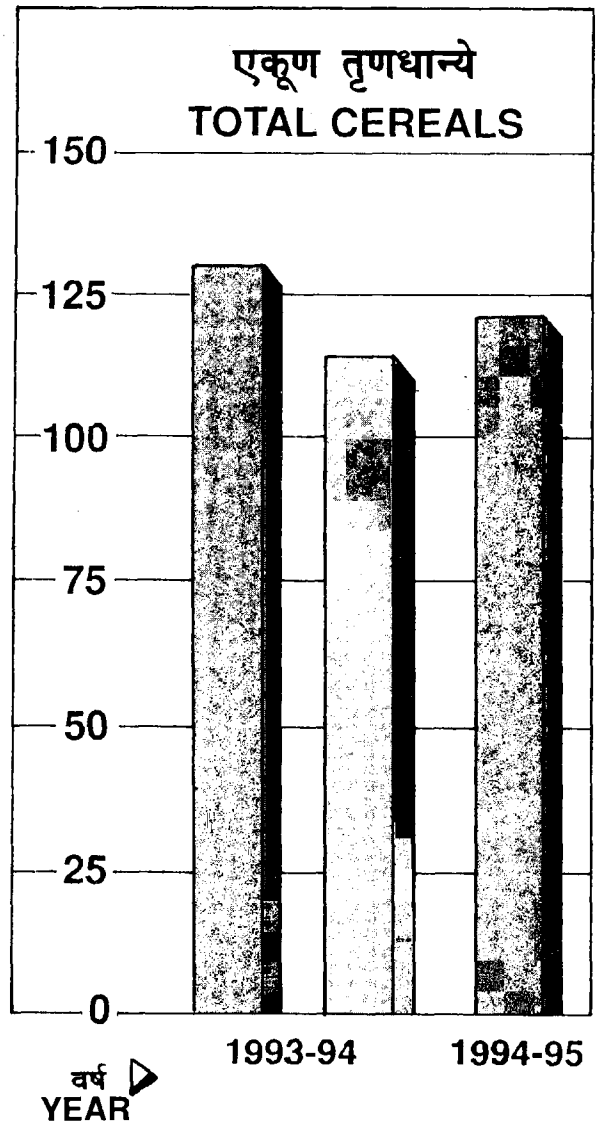
लाख टन
LAKH TONNES

महाराष्ट्र राज्य

लक्ष्य TARGET
साध्य ACHIEVEMENT

MAHARASHTRA STATE

1993-94 AND 1994-95



CHAPTER 11

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

INTRODUCTION

11.1 The objectives of the Animal Husbandry 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, while 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 Animal Husbandry Sector plays an important role in socio-economic upliftment of the rural masses by creating opportunity of self employment through dairy, poultry, sheep and goat farming etc.

The State has abundant resource for livestock and poultry. As per the 1987 Livestock Census, the livestock and poultry population of Maharashtra is as follows :

		No. in thousand	Percentage
Cattle	...	169.83	49.58%
Buffalo	...	47.55	13.88%
Sheep	...	28.73	8.39%
Goats	...	91.95	26.84
Other Livestock (Horses, Pigs Camels etc.)		4.47	1.31%
Total		342.53	100%
Poultry & Ducks		248.39	

11.2 Considering the earlier Livestock Census of 1982, there is an annual rise of 1.59% in the bovine population of the State, while in sheep and goat this rise is of 1.51% and 3.86% respectively.

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS :

11.3 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 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95
			Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Milk production (000 MT)		4830	3970	4102	4170	42,50	4450
2. Eggs (No. Millions)		3417	2446	2290	2568	24,40	2570
3. Wool (lakh Kg.)		15.56	14.75	14.88	14.91	15.10	15.30
4. No. of cross bred animals (No. lakhs)		10.90	1.69	1.56	1.87	1.68	1.92
5. No. of AIS performed (No. lakhs)		76.33	12.00	10.16	13.80	12.36	13.45

Item	Unit	Target VIII Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95
			Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. Livestock Dev. Officer Incharge							
(i) Veterinary Dispensaries		1059	1019	926	1036	977	1028
(ii) Key Village Units...		80	80	80	80	80	80
(iii) AIS ...		150	150	150	150	150	150
Total (6) ...		1289	1249	1156	1266	1207	1258
7. Livestock Supervisors —ALDO Incharge							
(i) Veterinary Aid Centres		2254	1627	1755	1895	1888	1915
(ii) Key Village Units ...		388	388	388	388	388	388
(iii) AI sub-Centres ...		520	520	520	520	520	520
Sub-Total (7) ...		3162	2535	2663	2803	2796	2823

The anticipated milk production during 1993-94 is expected to be 4250 thousand M.T. The target of 4450 thousand M.T. of milk production during 1994-95 is about 5% more than current year's target. As regards egg production, the estimated production during 1993-94 is 2440 million eggs. The target of 2570 million eggs for 1994-95 is proposed, which is 5.33% more. The per capita per day availability of milk during 1992-93 was 139 grams, which is expected to be 141 grams during 1993-94. On the basis of proposed increase in the milk production during 94-95, the per capita per day availability of milk is targetted to 144 grams. Similarly, for egg production the per capita per year availability of eggs during 92-93 was 28 eggs. During 93-94 the availability of eggs is expected to be 29 eggs. The targetted production of 2570 million eggs during 94-95 will provide 30 eggs per capita per year.

FINANCIAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS :

11.4 The approved outlay for the VIII Five Year Plan, the actual expenditure during 92-93, the approved outlay for 93-94 and anticipated expenditure during 93-94 and the approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 are indicated below :

Sector	Approved outlay for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Approved outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95
		Approved outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
		1	2	3	4		5	6	7
Animal Husbandry ...	5342.00	759.00	442.97	814.00	651.20	1079.63

11.5 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.

ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95 :

11.6 The strategy for the Annual Plan 1994-95 will be in accordance with the strategy laid down in the VIII Five Year Plan. It will therefore lay emphasis to achieve accelerated growth in production of livestock products and to expand the employment opportunities in the rural areas of the State and to assist the rural community to improve its economic and physical health status.

The outlay for Animal Husbandry Programmes during the Annual Plan 1994-95 is proposed to be utilised as follows :-

TABLE III

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programmes	Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95		
		District	State	Total
1.	Extension & Training	16.62	9.68	26.30
2.	Veterinary Services and Animal Health	637.56	5.75	643.31
3.	Administrative Investigation & Statistics	.....	23.00	23.00
4.	Cattle & Buffalo Development	267.70	15.55	283.25
5.	Poultry Development	36.05	7.00	43.05
6.	Sheep & Goat Development	23.60	16.50	40.10
7.	Fodder & Feed Development	.....	0.52	0.52
8.	Assistance to Animal Husbandry Co-operatives	0.10	.....	0.10
9.	Investment in Public Sector Undertakings	.....	15.00	15.00
10.	Discretionary grants	.....	5.00	5.00
	Total	981.63	98.00	1079.63

PROGRAMMES IN THE ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95 :**(I) Direction and Administration :**

11.7 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 Directorate and replacement of few vehicles at the district level. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 4.20 lakhs is approved during 1994-95.

(II) Extension and Training :

11.8 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 the 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. 22.10 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

III. Veterinary Services and Animal Health :

11.9 Animal Health support is vital for optimum production of livestock for reducing losses, due to morbidity and mortality. By the end of 1992-93, 31 Veterinary Polyclinics, 926 Vety. Dispensaries and 1755 Veterinary Aid Centres were functioning in the State. In addition to the above institutes, Veterinary health is also provided through 670 Artificial Insemination Sub Centres and 468 Key Village Units. 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 Vetrinarian (manned by LDO'S) to 17650,cattle units and on an average 5861 cattle units are served by 1 Vety. Institution (manned by LDO's and supervisors) in the State.

During the Annual Plan 1994-95, Vety. Health Centres already existing, will be further continued. During 1993-94, 184 new Vety. Aid Centres are expected to be established. In addition to above, about 77 new Vety. Aid Centres will be newly established during the Annual Plan 1994-95. Similarly, a Programme of upgradation of existing Vety. Aid Centres into Vety. Dispensaries is also simultaneously implemented and accordingly 79 new upgradation are expected during 1994-95. 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.

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 to be provided with X-ray machines, for better diagnostic facilities and presently 17 Vety. Polyclinics have such facility. During 1994-95, X-ray machine for 1 Vety. Polyclinic, would be provided.

Replacement of vehicles and construction of new buildings for 1 Vetererinary Polyclinic is proposed. The spill over construction work of 1 Vety. Polyclinic is to be completed.

In the remote and in-accessible areas of the State, a scheme for establishment of Mobile Vety. Clinic was introduced in the 6th Five Year Plan. At present, this service is extended through 40 Mobile Vety. Clinics, of which 24 are working in tribal areas. The main objective of taking up this activity is to cater to the need of the Vety. Health Service in the area, uncovered by other Vety. Institutions, which has remained backward due to its isolation and scattered habitat of livestock owners.

The mobile Vety. Clinics visit fixed Centres on the selected routes on fixed days and carry out work of treatment to ailing animals, preventive vaccinations of animals, castrations etc Care is also taken to avoid duplication of services through other Vety. Institutes.

Establishment of Vety. Dispensaries and Vety. Aid Centres activity is 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 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. 190.52 lakhs has been approved for the scheme during the year 1994-95, which will be utilised for few on-going construction works and 64 new construction works, sanctioned during 1993-94.

Rearing of sheep by the nomads is an important rural occupation in the rain-shadow area of the State, particularly in Pune Region. A new scheme for Deworming of the Sheep, is proposed in the Annual Plan 1994-95 to prevent parasite infestation in sheep, which causes loss in production and mortality.

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 at Institute of Vety. Biological Products and Construction of Mycology Laboratory at Disease Investigation Section. The total outlay of Rs. 643.31 lakhs has been approved for Veterinary Services and Animal Health during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

IV. Administrative Investigation and Statistics :

11.10 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.

An amount of Rs. 23.00 lakhs has been approved as 50% State Share for the above schemes during 1994-95.

V. Cattle and Buffalo Development :

11.11 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) and 49 Regional Artificial Insemination Centres with 670 Sub Centres thereunder.

(a) Bull rearing :

The Cattle Breeding Farms are mainly concerned with the production of superior quality bulls for supply to Frozen Semen Laboratories and for natural service in the field. During 1991-92 and 92-93, 108 and 155 bulls were supplied, respectively, while the expected achievement during 1993-94 is 135 bulls.

(b) Breeding :

The State has a well defined breeding policy, which comprises of cross-breeding of indigenous livestock with Jersey and Hoelstein 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 Farm at Hingoli (Dist. Parbhani), is being developed for the foundation stock of Surti buffaloes. 72 buffaloes have been purchased between 1987 to 1992. Strengthening of the Farms includes construction of cattle sheds, providing irrigation facilities etc.

Efforts are also made to preserve and propagate the indigenous germ plasm of known indigenous breeds viz., Khillar, Deoni, Gaulau, Dangi and Red Kandhari in their home tracts. Goshalas and Panjrapoles are also actively involved in the Cattle Development activities. Therefore, a Scheme for Grant-in-Aid to Goshalas is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(c) Special Livestock Development Programme :

In order to improve the Socio-economic condition of the Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers, a scheme for Special Livestock Breeding Programme is in implementation since 1977-78. Under the Scheme, the feed subsidy is given to the beneficiaries for rearing the cross-bred heifer calves with an objective to generate self-employment amongst the targetted group.

On an average 7 to 8 thousand beneficiaries were receiving the benefit of the scheme, when the programme was expanded to 23 districts in the State. In the 7th Five Year Plan, 21047 Cross-bred heifer calves were subsidised. The provision for supply of feed to the cross-bred heifer, helps in early maturity and further reduces the age at 1st calving of the cross-bred heifers. The programme, however has been transferred to State during VIII Five Year Plan by the Centre. Presently the programme is therefore limited to fulfil the liability of the past years. An outlay of Rs. 138.87 lakhs is approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(d) Artificial insemination :

The Artificial Insemination Programme with Frozen Semen was introduced in the 6th Five Year Plan and was extensively expanded during the 7th Five Year Plan by establishment of Frozen Semen Laboratory, installation of Liquid Nitrogen Plants and conversion of Liquid Artificial Insemination Centres into Frozen Semen Centres. Presently, frozen semen facilities are available at almost all the Centres (3888) performing Artificial Insemination work.

The Artificial Insemination is an important key factor for the judgement of the progress in the cattle and buffalo development. The work done in this respect is as follows :

Sr. No.	Year	Total No. of Artificial Inseminations done
1.	1984-85 (Base year of 7th Five Year Plan)	8,73,479
2.	1989-90 (Last year of 7th Five Year Plan)	12,16,890
3.	1990-91	13,13,343
4.	1991-92	13,86,826
5.	1992-93	15,28,440

In the 7th Five Year Plan, total No. of 53.59 lakhs Artificial Inseminations were performed, of which 42.62 lakhs were with exotic and cross-bred bull's semen. By virtue of these Inseminations 11.59 lakhs cross-bred calves were produced (1986-87 to 1990-91). This indicated an average 3.67 Artificial Inseminations were required for production of one cross-bred calf born.

The progress done under Artificial Insemination work during 1990 to 1992-93 is as below:

Sr. No.	Year	Artificial Insemination with exotic and C. B. Bull semen	Cross-bred calves born	Required No. of A. I./per C. B. Calf born
1.	1990-91	9,78,349	.....	.....
2.	1991 92	10,30,063	2,94,016	3.33
3.	1992-93	10,16,380	3,11,601	3.30

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 9 lakhs frozen semen doses are manufactured at 3 Laboratories. The expansion and modernization of Laboratories by providing additional equipments is to be done depending on the availability of funds.

With a view to introduce modern technology in the cross-breeding area, it is felt necessary to set up an Embryo Transfer Laboratory. For this, purpose, a token outlay has been kept.

The District Artificial Insemination Centres cater to the need of liquid nitrogen, frozen semen doses etc., required for field use in the districts. They also monitor the cross-breeding programme in the districts. Due to use of frozen semen technique in the field, some of the old liquid nitrogen containers are to be replaced.

During the Annual Plan 1994-95 a total outlay of Rs. 283.25 lakhs has been approved for cattle and buffalo development.

VI. Poultry Development

11.12 According to latest Livestock Census of 1987, the Poultry population in the State is 247.77 lakhs. Out of this, 183.06 lakhs are Deshi Poultry birds and 64.71 lakhs are improved birds.

The population of improved birds has notably increased by 40% during 1978 to 1982. Similarly, it has further increased by 88.77% between 1982 and 1987. 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 aimed 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 the weaker sections. To make the poultry activity a viable commercial venture in Co-operative Sector, N.C.D.C. assistance is also sought for. There are 39 such projects, sanctioned in the State (25 of old pattern and 14 of new pattern). An assistance of Rs. 11.93 crores in the form of loan and Rs. 54.15 lakh in the form of subsidy has been received from the NCDC so far.

Implementation of Poultry development is done mainly through 4 Central Hatcheries, 16 Intensive Poultry Development Blocks and 4 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 1990-91 to 1992-93 is as below :

Sr. No.	Item	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Eggs production (in lakhs)	24.26	20.40	21.23
2.	Hatching eggs	2.84	3.54	3.88
3.	Supply of breeding stock (in lakh)	8.63	9.60	10.20
4.	Poultry Training (No. of trainees)	13040	14776	9316

It is proposed to establish one Intensive Poultry Development Block in Gadchiroli 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 1993-94, at some of the Intensive Poultry Development Blocks. Strengthening of the Hatcheries and the Duck Rearing Farms at Wadsa have also been proposed. In Sangli District, the Poultry Development has gained a momentum and to intensify these activities, a diagnostic laboratory is proposed to be set up in this district.

The total outlay approved for Poultry Development during Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs. 43.05 lakhs. The major outlay of Rs. 22.15 lakhs is under the Scheme for distribution of units of pullets to the Scheduled Caste/Tribe beneficiaries

VII. Sheep and Goat Development :

11.13 The Sheep and goat activities 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. An outlay of Rs.40.10 lakhs is approved for 1994-95.

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. During 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been approved towards the payment of margin money (20%). The scheme will be a continued scheme and about 125 sheep/goat units will be supplied to the beneficiaries.

VIII. Feed and Fodder Development :

11.14 Under this programme, an outlay of Rs. 0.52 lakhs has been approved as a State share for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of establishing of fodder seed multiplication farm at Cattle Breeding Farm, Jath (Sangli).

IX. Investment in Public Sector Undertakings :

11.15 A Share Capital Contribution of Rs. 15.00 lakhs to the Maharashtra Sheep and Goat Development Corporation has been proposed towards State share for strengthening of the farms and implementation of National Buck/Ram Production Programme.

X. Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

11.16 Following are the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Annual Plan 1994-95, for which required matching State share has been provided.

The Government of India has given clearance for the continuance of these schemes as Centrally Sponsored schemes during the VIII Five Year Plan.

(1) Animal Disease Surveillance (50 : 50) :

This is a staff oriented scheme implemented with an object to study the epidemiology of various diseases in livestock and poultry. Under this scheme survey of outbreaks, morbidity and deaths and economic losses is carried out. A report of this survey from 1985-86 up to 1990-91 has been published. Central share of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is expected.

(2) Control of Foot & Mouth Disease (50 : 50):

The scheme envisages supply of Foot & Mouth Vaccine doses on subsidised basis to the Weaker Sections and beneficiaries below poverty line for protection of their productive livestock against the disease. Central share of Rs. 7.56 lakh is expected during 1994-95.

(3) Rinderpest Eradication & Containment Vaccination - Programme (100% C.S.S.)

Rinderpest is a dreaded disease of the livestock which causes heavy mortality in livestock. The State has been declared under " High Risk Zone ". The prevalence of the disease is mainly due to movement of animals from outside States. For the eradication of disease, one mass vaccination team for Bombay Suburb is in function, since there is a major influx of incoming & outgoing animals, 5 more mass vaccination squads have been sanctioned by the Government of India. 100% Central Share of Rs. 10.75 lakhs is expected for this purpose.

National Programme on Rinderpest Eradication with the E.E.C. & Central assistance is to be implemented in VIII Five Year Plan as per the work plan approved by the Govt of India. Strengthening of Institute of Veterinary Biological products and Disease Investigation Section, organisation of vaccination campaigns and mass communication programmes etc. are to be implemented. An outlay of Rs. 76.11 lakhs as 100% central share is expected.

(4) Progeny Testing Programme (100%) :

Co-ordinated Cattle breeding & Small Field Progeny Testing Programme for production of bulls is an ongoing scheme for which 100% Central share of Rs. 9.75 lakhs is expected for 1994-95. Under this programme, testing of IVth set of bulls will be continued. The commencement of the work of Vth Set of bulls for the progeny testing will be taken up at the end of the year.

In addition to above programmes Central Assistance is also available to following programmes.

- (a) Development of indigenous breeds of cattle (Rs. 2.85 lakh)
- (b) Assistance to Goghalas (Rs.1.00 lakh)
- (c) Sample Survey (Rs.7.00 lakh)
- (d) Livestock Census (Rs. 17.00 lakh)
- (e) Share Capital to M.S.D.C. (Rs.15.00 lakh)

FLOW TO TASP AND SCP

TABLE IV

11.17

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Total proposed outlay	of which			
		TASP	Percentage to total outlay	SCP	Percentage to total outlay
Annual Plan 1994-95	1079.63	244.71	22.67%	107.96	10%

CHAPTER 12

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

12.1 The objectives of the Dairy Development sector in the State are mainly :-

(i) to implement dairy development programme so as to contribute to and work as Catalyst in the 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.

12.2 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 giving predetermined and guaranteed price to primary producers. The consumers are also provided quality milk at the 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. The experience of the State has shown that careful monitoring of the dairy can become very effective and remunerating source of income for farmers throughout the year. Besides, it has good potential for employment generation.

12.3 The network of cooperatives and milk procurement routes in the State have resulted in reaching the milk procurement to the level of 24 lakh litres per day by the end of 7th Five Year Plan. This procurement level has reached a mark of 36 lakh litres per day during the year 1993-94. In this venture about, 15,745 cooperative societies at the primary level, 71 cooperative unions at the taluka/district level are activated. The production and procurement of milk is basically left to the cooperative efforts in the State with necessary technical guidance and infrastructural support from the Government. Recently, a decision has been taken to transfer Government Milk Scheme, Baramati as well as Government Milk Scheme, Sangamner to respective Taluka Milk Producers' Co-operative Unions on lease basis. Activities of the societies are closely monitored within the framework of Maharashtra Cooperative Societies Act, 1960. Total milk procurement in Government and Cooperative Sector consisted roughly around 90% cow milk and 10% buffalo milk.

PRESENT INFRASTRUCTURE

12.4 At present the following infrastructure is available in the State.

TABLE 1

Sr. No.	Type of Plant	Capacity in lakh litres per day (Milk)					
		Government		Co-operative		Total	
		No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chilling Plants ...	84	7.60	30	8.55	114	16.15
2.	Processing Dairies ...	31	33.15	10	14.90	41	48.05
3.	Milk Powder Plants ...	4	51 MT	4	35 MT	8	86 MT

(M. T. per day)

THE PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**A - Physical aspects**

12.5

TABLE 2

Item	Unit	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 Target	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Proposed Target
			Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Milk Procurement ...	lakh litres	32.00	25.50	25.82	26.50	36.00	36.00
Milk distribution ...	lakh litres	25.00	21.00	20.62	22.00	22.00	23.00

(B) Financial Aspects

12.6

TABLE 3

(Rs.in lakhs)

VIII Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95
Approved Outlay	Outlay	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
7556.00	358.00	203.54	358.00	315.99	360.64

Achievement during 1992-93

12.7 (i) The construction of 50,000/- litres capacity dairy each at Nandurbar in Dhule District and Pusad in Yavatmal District are completed.

(ii) Installation of Automizer at Govt. Milk Scheme, Miraj.

(iii) Installation of prepack machine at Govt. Milk Scheme, Chiplun & Mahad.

Anticipated achievement during the Annual Plan 1993-94 :

12.8 1. Homogenizers will be installed at Worli Dairy (G.B.M.S).

2. Replacement of old vehicles under Greater Bombay Milk Scheme.

3. Establishment of 50,000 litres per day capacity dairy at Latur.

4. Establishment & expansion of chilling centres at Kada (Beed), Loha (Nanded) and Kannad (A'bad), Vaduj (Satara).

5. Establishment of E.T.P. at Govt. Milk Scheme, Chiplun.

12.9 Achievements of Extension Schemes

Name of Scheme	Achievement				Targets	
	1985-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Training to farmer families (Nos.)	16832	1276	1321	1607	1632	1647
Distribution of one year old buffalo calves (Nos.)	10148	500	860	811	1000	1000
Distribution of D. P. buffaloes (Nos.)	6891	382	450	318	619	619

ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95 :

12.10 The final results of the dairy sector in the State has showed losses over the years. These losses are mainly on account of (a) the under-utilisation of the capacities in the backward areas; (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.
2. To increase per capita availability of liquid milk in the State.
3. To promote the production and productivity of quality cross-bred cattle by increasing the number of quality cross-bred cows to about 8 lakhs by the end of 8th Plan period.
4. To strengthen and streamline the cooperative network, right from primary to apex level in the State.
5. To diversify and strengthen the efforts in marketing of milk and milk products.

ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95 :

12.11 An outlay of Rs. 360.64 lakhs is approved for this sector during the Annual Plan 1994-95. This outlay is proposed to be utilised in the following manner:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programmes	Approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95			Total
	District Level	State Level		
Direction and Administration	12.00	12.00
Input Programmes	...	78.57	11.00	89.57
Dairy Development Project	25.00	25.00
Assistance to Co-operative Societies	...	16.69	15.00	31.69
Special Dairy Development Programme	5.00	5.00
Government Milk Schemes	...	187.38	.....	187.38
Other Expenditure	10.00	10.00
TOTAL	...	282.64	78.00	360.64

ON GOING SCHEMES

12.12 The on going schemes proposed to be continued are given below :-

(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 at nominal rate of Rs.100/- to scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries who are members of dairy cooperative societies. 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 is given as the beneficiary is not in a position to maintain it, till he gets income from the animal i.e. start of first lactation period. An outlay of Rs.30.92 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(ii) Supply of dry pregnant buffaloes :-

Under this scheme dry pregnant buffaloes of good genetic qualities available in Bombay stables are distributed to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes beneficiaries who are members of Co-operative Societies at the subsidy rate of 50 per cent of the cost or Rs.1500/- whichever is less. Transport subsidy equal to the tune of 50 per cent of actual transport cost and feeding subsidy in the form of feed at the rate of Rs. 3 per day for 100 days is also included in the scheme as the beneficiary is not in a position to maintain it till he gets income from the animal. An outlay of Rs.22.00 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(iii) Training and Education :

Training programme for SC/ST couples in scientific dairy and animal husbandry practices at a cost of 200/- per beneficiary would be continued during the year 1994-95 and for which an outlay of Rs.6.59 lakhs has been approved.

Two years diploma course in dairy farm management is given to employees and is a continuing programme with an approved outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(iv) Assistance to Dairy Cooperative Societies :-

Assistance is provided 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.16.69 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(v) Share Capital Contribution :

Co-operatives are being encouraged to create their own infrastructure for processing milk through the assistance of NCDC. Under this scheme State Govt's share of capital contribution is to the tune of 22.5 percent of the total cost of the project. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

12.13. Milk procurement, processing and distribution :

(A) The list of milk processing units (Dairies) with their present capacity and utilisation is given in Annexure - I appended to this chapter.

There are 84 chilling centres in the Government Sector. The total capacity of these chilling centres is 7.60 lakhs litres per day. Besides this there are 30 chilling centres in the Cooperative

Sector with a total capacity of 8.55 lakhs litres per day. These together constitutes 114 centres with 16.15 lakh litres capacity per day. There are 31 processing Dairies (two chilling centres are yet to be treated as dairies) with a handling capacity of 33.15 lakh litres per day and there are 10 processing Dairies in Cooperative Sector with a handling capacity of 14.90 lakh litres per day. These together constitutes 41 processing units at a total handling capacity of 48.05 lakh litres per day.

(B) Presently the State is handling about 30 lakh litres of milk per day in Govt. and Cooperative Sector.

Estimated production of milk by-products during the year 1994-95 is as follows :

Name of the product	Quantity
1. Milk powder ...	18,000 M.T.
2. White Butter ...	9,000 M.T.
3. Table Butter ...	700 M.T.
4. Ghee ...	1,800 M.T.
5. Cheese ...	60 M.T.
6. Shrikhand ...	65 M.T.
7. Energee ...	1.60 crore bottles
8. Lassi ...	0.25 crore bottles
9. Masala milk ...	0.14 crore bottles
10. Longlife cow milk ...	0.32 crore bottles
11. Paneer ...	20 MT..
12. Pedha ...	25 M.T.

12.14. Latest position of proposed expansion schemes :

(a) Govt. Milk Scheme, Udgir, Dist-Latur :

The establishment of 50,000 litres dairy per day capacity at Latur is approved. The Administrative Approval has been given for the estimated cost of Rs. 281.05 lakhs. In the year 1992-93, Rs. 5.74 lakhs have been spent on land purchase. In the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.44.73 lakhs has been provided while a provision of Rs.16.00 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(b) Govt. Milk Scheme, Beed :

The expansion of chilling centre at Kada from 10,000 litres to 30,000 litres per day capacity will be taken up. This chilling centre is handling 3 times more milk than the present capacity of 10,000 litres per day, hence expansion of the chilling centres is proposed. The administrative approval to the estimated cost of Rs. 61.26 lakhs has been given for the proposed expansion.

(c) Govt. Milk Scheme, Bhoom, Dist. Osmanabad :

The expansion of 50,000 litres to 1,00,000 litres per day capacity dairy is proposed at Bhoom.

(d) During the year 1993-94, the procurement of milk has reached the level of about 36 lakh litres per day. With a view to handling this large quantity of milk, Cabinet has taken a decision on 7th December 1993 to provide certain machinery in the government Milk Schemes in the State. Major items of machinery are summarised below :—

- (1) Pre-pack Machines
- (2) Homogenizers
- (3) Cream separators
- (4) Walk in Coolers
- (5) Glycol Chilling Plants
- (6) Butter Churners
- (7) Milk Testers.

The cost of these equipments has been estimated at Rs. 460 lakhs and it was intended to spend this amount during the year 1993-94. However, during the year 1993-94, it has been decided on priority basis to incur expenditure on pre-pack Machines only, and accordingly an expenditure of Rs. 112 lakhs is expected to be incurred during the year 1993-94 and remaining machinery would be taken during 1994-95.

To sum up, a total outlay of Rs.187.38 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for Government Milk Schemes.

12.15 Special Dairy Development Programme for under-developed areas of the State

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 in these areas includes -

- (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 State Government have approved the above programme in principle and an outlay of Rs. 5 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

12.16 Operation Flood-III Programme would be implemented in all the Districts of the State and accordingly A letter of Understanding has been signed on 1st of May 1992 between the State Government and the National Dairy Development Board. Under this programme emphasis will be laid on increasing production of milk in Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Nanded, Jalna, Parbhani, Akola, Amravati and Gadchiroli in the first instance and in other Districts, special dairy development programme which has been approved by the Government during the year 1992 would be implemented on priority basis. Operation Flood-III Programme is to be implemented through Maharashtra State Co-operative Milk Producing Federation and the Dairy Development Commissioner, Bombay. This programme would help in supplementing State Governments efforts in the Dairy Sector by way of assistance to the tune of Rs. 255 crores in the form of loan and grant which is expected from NDDB.

FLOW TO TASP & SCP

12.17 Out of the approved Annual Plan of Rs. 360.64 lakhs, an outlay of Rs. 50.81 lakhs and Rs. 54.09 lakhs is approved for TASP & SCP respectively.

ANNEXURE - I (Chapter 12) (Para 12.13)

Information regarding Govt. Milk Scheme

(Capacity in lakh ltrs. per day)

Sr. No.	Name of Government Milk Scheme	Place	Date of Establishment	Capacity of Milk Processing		
				Installed	Average handling of milk	Maximum handling of milk
	2.	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Greater Bombay	... Bombay (Aarey)	1-12-1950	2.50	1.80	.....
		Bombay (Worli)	1-4-1961	4.50	3.80	.....
		Bombay (Kurla)	Oct. 1975	4.00	3.97	.....
2.	Raigad	... Khopoli	26-2-1966	0.20	0.06	0.15
3.	Ratnagiri	... Ratnagiri	3-10-1966	0.20	0.02	0.02
4.	Ratnagiri	... Chiplun	1-7-1966	0.40	0.03	0.13
5.	Sindhudurg	... Kankavali	26-1-1966	0.10	0.03	0.07

ANNEXURE - I (Chapter 12)—*contd.*
(Para 12.13)

Information regarding Govt. Milk Scheme

(Capacity in lakh ltrs. per day)

Sr. No.	Name of Government Milk Scheme	Place	Date of Establishment	Capacity of Milk Processing		
				Installed	Average handling of milk	Maximum handling of milk
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Nashik	... Wani	16-8-1978	0.20	0.06	0.09
8.	Dhule	... Dhule	5-8-1962	2.00	0.99	0.54
9.	Dhule	... Nandurbar	11-2-1977	0.50	0.08	0.10
10.	Ahmednagar	... Ahmednagar	28-10-1969	1.00	0.96	1.39
11.	Ahmednagar	... Sangamner		1.00	0.72	0.97
12.	Pune	... Pune	16-1-1950	1.20	0.98	1.69
13.	Pune	... Baramati	19-9-1988	1.00	1.22	1.46
14.	Satara	... Satara	1-10-1979	1.00	0.67	0.89
15.	Sangli	... Miraj	25-3-1961	2.00	1.39	2.07
16.	Sholapur	... Sholapur	15-9-1960	0.75	0.37	0.62
17.	Aurangabad	... Aurangabad	1-10-1979	0.50	0.72	1.07
18.	Beed	... Beed	25-6-1978	1.00	0.52	0.75
19.	Parbhani	... Parbhani	1-4-1979	0.50	0.07	0.13
20.	Nanded	... Nanded	22-1-1979	1.00	0.24	0.50
21.	Usmanabad	... Bhoom	15-8-1978	0.50	0.49	0.63
22.	Latur	... Udgir	5-11-1971	1.20	0.79	1.48
23.	Nagpur	... Nagpur	1-8-1958	2.00	0.93	1.36
24.	Bhandara	... Gondia	1-4-1979	0.20	0.13	0.33
25.	Wardha	... Wardha	12-4-1979	0.50	0.27	0.42
26.	Buldhana	... Nandura	21-12-1979	0.50	0.15	0.26
27.	Akola	... Akola	7-2-1962	1.50	1.16	2.29
28.	Amravati	... Amravati	6-2-1962	0.50	0.09	0.18
29.	Chandrapur	... Chandrapur	15-8-1979	0.20	0.07	0.16

CHAPTER 13

FISHERIES

INTRODUCTION

13.1 A long coastline of 720 kms. with a continental shelf area of 87,000 sq.kms., over 3 lakh ha. of fresh water area and 14,500 ha. of brackish water area form the major natural resources for the development of fisheries of Maharashtra State.

The marine coast with a potential of producing 3,75,000 tonnes of fish from 40 fathom depth area is the major factor 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 4,02,000 tonnes during the year 1989-90. Efforts are now required to be made to pay more attention 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 3 kg. of fish in the marine districts and even less than 1 kg. in inland areas.

Aims and Objectives :

13.2 The main aims and objectives of the Fisheries Development are outlined 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 who belong to the weaker section of the society.

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS

A. Physical aspects.

13.3

TABLE 1

Item	Unit	Target VIII Plan 1992-97 t	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Proposed Target
			Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Fish Production							
(a) Inland	... 000 Tonnes Annual level	125	75	75	85	85	90
(b) Marine	... Do.	400	400	393	400	400	400
Total : Fish Production		525	475	468	485	485	490
2. Mechanised Boats	... Nos. (Cum)	7270	7054	7054	7163	7163	7248
3. Fish Seed Production	Million	600	420	207	550	550	550

B- Financial aspects :**TABLE-2**

(Rs.in lakhs)

Approved outlay for VIII Plan (1992-97)	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Approved outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95
	Approved outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6
2914.00	700.00	504.49	711.71	621.60	832.87

13.4 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 1994-95 are :—

(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.

(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 1994-95**13.5 Approved outlays for the Annual Plan 1994-95:**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Approved Outlays for the Annual Plan 1994-95			Total
	District Level	State Level		
(A) Strengthening, Extension and Training ...	4.91	7.00		11.91
(B) Inland Fisheries—				
(i) Fish Seed Production ...	196.40	.....		196.40
(ii) National Fish Seed Farms ...	.....	36.00		36.00
(iii) Fish Farming in Impounded Water ...	60.99	.....		60.99
(iv) Fish Farmer's Development Agency ...	82.06	.....		82.06
(C) Brackish Water Fisheries—				
(i) Brackish Water Fish Farming ...	7.00	.....		7.00
(ii) Brackish Water Fish Farmer's Development Agencies ...	33.50	.....		33.50
(iii) Construction of Brackish Water Prawn Hatcheries ...	5.10	.....		5.10
(iv) Brackish Water Survey ...	.....	2.50		2.50

Programme	Proposed Outlays for the Annual Plan 1994-95		
	District Level	State Level	Total
(D) Marine Fisheries—			
(i) Mechanisation of Fishing Crafts	102.48	.....	102.48
(ii) Improvement of landing facilities	38.20	.....	38.20
(iii) Development of Fishing Harbours	65.00	.....	65.00
(E) Other Programmes—			
(i) Preservation, Transport & Marketing	22.45	.....	22.45
(ii) Assistance for purchase of fisheries requisites	80.64	.....	80.64
(iii) Exemption in Excise Duty on HSD Oil	44.80	.....	44.80
(iv) Others	10.34	33.50	43.84
Total	753.87	79.00	832.87

PROGRAMMES IN THE ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95 :

13.6 Salient features of some of the important schemes in the Annual Plan 1994-95 :

(A) INLAND FISHERIES

Fish Seed Production

13.7 The requirement of fish seed for optimum stocking in 3 lakhs ha. available water resources of the State is estimated to be 60 crores. As against this, the present availability of seed 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 level of maximum possible extent, 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 and construction work of 3 hatcheries is likely to be completed during the year and construction of Circular hatchery for 3 Seed Farms is proposed. There are at present 41 Fish Seed Production Farms in operation. A list of such farms is appended to this Chapter as Annexure I. An outlay of Rs.196.40 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

National Fish Seed Farms :

13.8 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, wherein (70% limited to Rs. 24.36 lakhs) assistance on the capital cost of the fish seed farms is available 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 :

	<u>Original</u>	<u>Revised</u>
(i) Upper Wardha	56.98 lakh	193.89 lakh
(ii) Upper Painganga	52.24 lakh	169.65 lakh

At Upper Painganga farm, construction of 6 stocking and 58 rearing, ponds have been completed. Similarly construction of residential quarters and water supply works are completed.

At upper Wardha, constuction of one stocking pond and 14 rearing ponds are completed. Similarly construction of residential quarters for staff are completed.

The capacity of each farm is to the extent of 6 crore of seed per year.

An outlay of Rs.36.00 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Fish Farmers Development Agency :

13.9 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 Periods 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 level of about 100 kg/ha to 800-1000 kg/ha. which has been proposed to be enhanced to 1500 kg. Under this programme 6120 Ha. area has been developed so far and 4806 trainees have been trained. An outlay of Rs.82.06 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Reservoir Fisheries Development :

13.10 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 and are expected to be implemented during coming years.

Fish Farming in Impounded Water :

13.11 In order to have self sufficiency in fish seed in the State the stocking of 60 crores seeds is necessary. To maintain this level 60,000 Kg. breeder fish would be necessary. For this purpose breeder fish seed would have to be purchased and periodically replaced. Similarly for rearing this fish stock, necessary equipments would be necessary.

The achievement in respect of this programme is encouraging as is evident from the figures indicated below :—

Year	Fish seed stocking (In lakh)	Fish production (Thousand tonnes)
1988-89	2126.98	48468
1989-90	2204.59	49771
1990-91	2318.05	61005
1991-92	2350.76	64657
1992-93	2540.51	74932

An outlay of Rs.60.99 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(B) BRACKISH WATER FISHERIES.

Construction of Brackish Water Prawn Hatcheries :

13.12 It is estimated that the State has 14,500 ha. of suitable brackishwater area for production of prawn/fish. There is large requirement of seed of cultivable prawn species in the State. There is prawn seed production hatchery at Badapokharan in Thane Distt. with a capacity of 20 million seed production per year. An outlay of Rs.5.10 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Brackish Water Fish Farmer's Development Agencies :

13.13 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. The Annual Plan outlay for 1994-95 has been approved at Rs. 33.50 lakhs.

Brackish Water Prawn Production :

13.14 With a view to increasing production of brackish water prawns in a reservoir condition and adopting modern technique, a pilot farm at Asangaon in Thane District over an area of 50 Ha., is under construction since the year 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 1994-95 and an outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs is approved for the staff component. Under this project, prawns would be cultivated in reservoirs and would be distributed for rearing in other areas of the districts.

Brackish Water Survey and Demarcation :

13.15 Preliminary surveys have revealed an area of 14,500 or so as 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 reservoirs conducive to prawn cultivation would be prepared and made available to fishermen. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(C) MARINE FISHERIES.

Development of Fishing Harbours :

13.16 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 at Ratnagiri district, Minor fishing harbours at Agrao (estimated cost of Rs.55 lakhs) in Raigad district and Sarjekot(estimated cost Rs.30 lakhs) in Ratnagiri district which are sanctioned by the Government of India and are proposed to be completed.

A total provision of Rs.65.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for development of fishing harbours.

(D) OTHER PROGRAMMES.

(i) Landing and Berthing facilities :

13.17 The provision of Rs. 38.20 lakhs has been approved during the Annual Plan 1994-95 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 :

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| (a) N.C.D.C. assistance : | 75% loan
20% special redeemable share capital
5% capital contribution |
| (b) Individual Mechanised vessels : | 25% subsidy (limited to Rs:70,000/-) |
| (c) Outboard Engines : | 50% subsidy (or Rs.15,000/-) for 7 H.P. Engines |

3745 Crafts have been assisted so far. It is evident that due to mechanisation, Fish production has increased to 4 lakh tonnes. At present only replaced crafts are being assisted. An outlay of Rs. 102.48 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(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
(a) Trucks and Godowns	.....	.....	75%	25%
(b) Ice factory and cold storage	20%	5%	75%	.....

Under this programme assistance to 24 ice factories/storages, 88 trucks and 126 ice boxes has been given so far. It is proposed to give assistance for purchase of 12 trucks and 3 ice factories during the year 1994-95 and an outlay of Rs. 22.45 lakhs has been approved for 1994-95 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. 6.91 lakhs has been approved for the year 1994-95.

(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. 6.50 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(vi) M.F.D.C.

Maharashtra Fisheries Development Corporation may have to be assisted during

1994-95 and an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been tentatively approved.

(vii) Welfare of Fishermen

(a) Insurance for Fishermen : With a view to providing financial security to fishermen in the event of accident, a Group Insurance Scheme is in existence under which the total premium of Rs. 10.84 is shared equally by the GOI and the State Government. Legal heirs of deceased or fisherman sustaining permanent disability would be granted an aid of Rs. 21,000/-. The number of beneficiaries are estimated to be 1.50 lakh and an outlay of Rs. 3.84 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(b) 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 and an outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been approved.

(viii) New Aquarium :

In the State of Maharashtra there is only one Aquarium. One more aquarium has been proposed to be set up at Versova. Similarly renovation of existing aquarium (Taraporewala) is proposed. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been approved for the year 1994-95.

(ix) Minor Works

Construction works of minor nature from discretionary grants would be taken up on Fish Seed farms and accordingly an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(x) Exemption on 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. Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 44.80 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(xi) Assistance for purchase of Fisheries Requisites :

A provision of Rs. 80.64 lakhs has been approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for items of fisheries requisites mentioned below :

- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) Fishing nets - | 15% of the cost of twine. |
| (ii) Construction of non-mechanised boats by low income group of fishermen. | Subsidy at 50% of the cost of boat or maximum Rs. 30,000 per boat. |

FLOW TO TASP AND SCP :

13.18

(Rs. in lakh)

Period	Total Proposed outlay	Outlay for			
		TASP	% to total outlay	SCP	% to total outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
Annual Plan 1994-95	832.87	111.11	13.34%	83.28	10%

Annexure to Chapter 13

ANNEXURE I
[Chapter 13 Para. 13.7]

FISH SEED FARMS

Sr. No.	Fish Seed Farm Location	Area in ha.	Production capacity in crores (of Fish Seed)
1.	Aray (Bombay)	0.59	1.00*
2.	Dapchary (Thane)	1.66	2.00* Tribal
3.	Khopoli (Raigad)	1.09	1.50*
4.	Karanjwan (Nashik)	2.36	1.00 Tribal
5.	Mukti (Dhule)	1.18	1.00
6.	Mulanagar (Ahmednagar)	1.46	2.50*
7.	Musalwadi (Ahmednagar)	1.08	0.80
8.	Hadapsar (Pune)	2.50	2.50*
9.	Dhom (Satara)	4.82	2.50*
10.	Ujani (Solapur)	3.44	2.50*
11.	Katepurna (Akola)	3.13	2.50*
12.	Mandava (Amravati)	2.04	2.00 Tribal
13.	Basalapur (Amravati)	1.06	1.83
14.	Saikheda (Yeotmal)	1.88	0.80*
15.	Pus (Yeotmal)	1.39	1.39
16.	Koradi (Buldhana)	2.82	2.50*
17.	Kelzar (Wardha)	1.73	1.00*
18.	Bor (Wardha)	1.44	1.00*
19.	Pench (Nagpur)	10.98	2.50*
20.	Vena (Nagpur)	2.08	1.00*
21.	Shivani Bandha (Bhandara)	1.82	1.50*
22.	Nagthana (Bhandara)	1.57	0.47
23.	Ambhora (Bhandara)	0.98	0.24
24.	Itiadh (Bhandara)	4.82	2.50* Tribal
25.	Khindashi (Nagpur)	2.08	0.48 Tribal
26.	Amalnala (Chandrapur)	2.96	2.50* Tribal
27.	Maregaon (Chandrapur)	1.18	0.20 Tribal
28.	Chargaon (Chandrapur)	3.76	2.50* Tribal
29.	Murkhala (Gadchiroli)	0.74	0.60
30.	Khelna (Aurangabad)	0.93	0.60
31.	Dheku (Aurangabad)	0.43	0.41
32.	Jayakwadi (Aurangabad)	22.49	2.50*
33.	Galhati (Jalna)	2.51	1.00*

Sr. No.	Fish Seed Farm Location		Area in ha.	Production capacity in crores (of Fish Seed)
34.	Sicheshwar (Parbhani)	...	2.99	1.00*
35.	Masoli (Parbhani)	...	3.21	1.50*
36.	Bhategaon (Parbhani)	...	1.03	1.00*
37.	Manar (nanded)	...	1.58	1.00
38.	Karadkhed (Nanded)	...	2.22	1.00*
39.	Chandani (Usmanabad)	...	1.00	1.00*
40.	Manjara (Beed)	...	3.52	2.50*
41.	Dharni (Latur)	...	1.98	1.00*

(* Circular Hatcheries).

□ □ □

CHAPTER 14

FORESTS AND SOCIAL FORESTRY

(I) FORESTS

INTRODUCTION

14.1 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.

14.2 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.

14.3 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.

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS

14.4 (A) Physical Aspects.

Item	Unit	Target VIII Plan 1992-97	Targets			
			Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94	Annual Plan 1994-95
			Target	Achievement		
1) Forest Survey and Demarcation	Sq. Km.	10000	600	476.00	600	600
2) Survey & Demarcation of Ex-Private Forest Resources Survey	Sq. Km.	.....	350	210	350	350
3) Plantation—						
(a) Commercial and Industrial	Hectare (Teak)	11150	3677	3672	742	1916
	Hectare (Bamboo)		5647	5992	1078	2491
(b) Afforestation for soil Conservation	Hectare	1576	247	247	369	186
(c) Afforestation of degraded forest	Hectare	9800	5773	5246	1487	2464
(d) Massive afforestation (not covered under (a) to (c) above.		17000	5940	5842	1358	1300
4) Compensatory Afforestation	Hectare	20000	8611	6948	7914	4198
						(New) (39857 Committed Works)

(B) Financial aspects

(Rs. in lakhs)

Approved outlay for VIII Plan (1992-97)	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Approved outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95
	Approved outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6
40509.00	2882.00	1649.63	5482.00	4397.64	8779.00

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14.5 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 this charge 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 1994-95 Plan period have been formulated, taking into consideration the basic objectives, enunciated in the National Forest Policy, 1988 and on the basis of the activities which are required to be performed on priority basis. The breakup of outlays approved for the Annual plan is given in the table below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Approved Outlays for the Annual Plan 1994-95		
	District Level	State Level	Total
1. Direction and Administration	.....	298.78	298.78
2. Extension & Training	.....	59.00	59.00
3. Survey of Forest Resources	.....	146.29	146.29
4. Wildlife Preservation	.....	8.50	8.50
		(State Pool)	
5. Forest Conservation & Development	.....	82.00	82.00
		(State Pool)	
6. Plantation	657.10	504.63	1161.73
7. Communication	92.20	.....	92.20
8. Investment in Public Sector Undertakings	.....	250.00	250.00
9. Development of fodder Resources	45.87	.....	45.87
10. Development of Minor Forest Produce	48.06	.....	48.06
11. Maharashtra Forestry Project (World Bank Aided)...	.....	6400.00	6400.00
12. Afforestation for Ajanta/Ellora	.....	132.68	132.68
13. Other Schemes	53.89	.....	53.89
Total	897.12	7881.88	8779.00

PROGRAMMES IN THE ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95**14.6 I-Direction and Administration :**

(i) It is proposed to reorganise the administrative units in the Department, so as make them more manageable. Since the plantation programme in the State has been geared up during the VII Five Year Plan period and it is proposed to keep the pace of the plantation programmes at the present rate and sizeable funds would be spent under this programme of raising plantation, and 16 units which have been specially created for the purpose would be continued during the year 1994-95.

(ii) In order to monitor the fulfilment of the conditions imposed by Govt. of India while permitting the diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes, a Special Cell has been created during the year 1986 in the office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and would be continued during the year 1994-95. World Bank Aided Maharashtra Forestry Project would also be benefited due to proper coordination.

(iii) A new cell for revision of Bombay Forests Manual has been created and would be continued.

An outlay of Rs. 298.78 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

14.7 II-Extension Research & Training :

(i) Research :

Under Forestry Research, it is proposed to undertake development works at the Research Centres -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. 24.00 lakhs is approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(ii) Training

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 Forests 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. The new Range Forest Officer's Training Institute with the available infrastructure of the erstwhile CFRC, Chandrapur has been established since 1991-92. 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 now being imparted at Chandrapur.

For taking over the assets at Chandrapur and establishment of Range Forest Officer's Training Institute, some new posts are created in a phased manner. Similarly Forest Guard Training School at Jalna requires hostel, playground, facilities. For Training, an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been approved during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

14.8 III-Survey of Forest and Forests Resources :—

(A) Survey of Forests :

Under this activity, the work of demarcation, survey and settlement which was taken up during the VII Plan, would be continued and accordingly it is proposed that the demarcation of 600 sq. kms. area and raising of 2500 first class cairns and 12,000 second class cairns would be carried out. The survey of 350 sq. km. area of expropriatory forest would also be carried out and 4000 first class cairns and 8500 second class cairns would be erected.

(B) Survey of Forests Resources :

It is proposed to continue the scheme of survey of forest resources which enables to assess the potential of establishment of wood base industries and to consider the projected demand of Timber and other forest produce. At present there are 3 units of survey and would be continued during 1994-95.

(C) Working Plans :

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 stockmapping 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 & Melghat (Amravati) in the year 1990-91. This new organisation is proposed to be continued in 1994-95.

For all the above activities, an outlay of Rs. 146.29 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

IV-Wildlife and Environment Conservation :

14.9 Under this activity, it is proposed to strengthen, in a phased manner, the existing Wildlife Organization 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. An outlay of Rs 8.50 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

V-Forest Protection :

14.10 In view of the alarming increase in the incidences of illicit fellings by organised gangs, it is considered imperative to strengthen the existing vigilance cells and mobile Squads in the State. It is also 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 would have to be implemented in Chandrapur district. An outlay of Rs. 82 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

VI-Plantation :

14.11 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. 1161.73 lakhs has been approved for Plantation activities for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

The following activities of plantation would be continued during the Annual Plan 1994-95 :—

(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 Nurseries, one in Chandrapur and other in Yavatmal Circle mainly to growing planting stock for teak plantation. An outlay of Rs. 12.31 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(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. During the Annual Plan 1994-95 new plantations over 1916 ha. and committed works over 8605 hectares would be carried out under Teak plantation and an area of about 2491 Ha. new Bamboo Plantation and 11621 ha. under Bamboo plantation maintenance would be covered and 451 hectares for matchwood plantation would be covered. Approved outlay is Rs. 215.30 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(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. 54.80 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 with a target of over 266 hectares area.

(d) Afforestation of degraded forests :

Under this programme afforestation works are carried out in the degraded forests areas. During 1994-95 it is proposed to take afforestation works over the area of 2470 ha. and FYO,SYO,TYO would cover about 11417.5 hectares of area. An outlay of Rs. 367.53 lakhs is approved for 1994-95.

(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 1994-95 under which it is proposed to take up first year operations over 2748 hectares of area. An outlay of Rs.421.56 lakh has been approved during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(f) Compensatory Afforestation :

As per the provisions made under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, whenever any forest area is released for non-forest purposes, like construction of irrigation projects, buildings, roads, transmission lines, water supply works etc., compensatory afforestation is required to be raised by the Forest Department and funds are made available by the user dept. An area of 4198 hectares during the Annual Plan 1994-95 is expected to be covered on the basis of proposals which have been cleared by the Government of India so far. An amount of Rs. 1659.54 lakhs is likely to be required for compensatory afforestation and the user departments will have to make provision from their respective Sector to that extent.

(g) Catchment treatment :

It is proposed to take up intensive soil and moisture conservation works in the catchment areas of major irrigation projects such as Sardar Sarovar, Kalisarar etc. As per Govt. of India's guidelines, whenever any forest area is released for non-forest purposes, Govt. of India impose a condition to prepare a catchment treatment plan and to carry out the works accordingly. Though the works would be carried out within the outlay that will be made available by the respective Departments, for execution of the works, as proposed in the catchment treatment plan, certain contingent of staff would be required. Recently four Forest Divisions have been created for catchment under Sardar Sarovar Project with the contingent staff of 296 and this staff would be continued and the works over an area of 21227 ha. would be taken up in a phased manner. During 1994-95 it is proposed to take up catchment treatment works over around 5600 ha. and it is expected that an outlay of Rs. 488 lakhs for this purpose would be provided by Irrigation Department. The staff created would be mainly responsible for taking up Soil and Moisture Conservation works as prescribed in the catchment treatment plan, in a time-bound manner.

VII-Development of Minor Forest Produce and Development of Fodder Resources :—**(A) Fodder Development :**

14.12 The fodder that is raised and grown in the forest areas is able to cater the need of 10% of the cattle population in the State. This results in increased over-grazing in some areas and renders it unsuitable for cultivation. In consonance with the objectives enunciated in the National Forest Policy 1988 an emphasis is laid on development of fodder resources over larger areas so as to make available fodder to the local cattle. It is proposed to take up fodder development over 337 hectare area. Gram Panchayats would be involved in harvesting and distribution of produce to rural people. An outlay of Rs.45.87 lakh has been approved during the Annual Plan 1994-95 for this scheme.

(B) Minor Forests produce :

It is proposed to raise plantations of species which yield valuable minor forest produce, such as Hirda, Khair, Mohha, Sandalwood etc. For this activity, an outlay of Rs.48.06 lakhs has been approved during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

VIII-Forests Communication :

14.13 The Tribals located in the interior area finds it difficult to have communication outside Forests during rainy season. It has been proposed to provide minimum communication

infrastructure such as linkroads, culverts, metaling to some extent and small bridges etc. While doing so it would be ensured that entry into forests is not made easy and the protection of forest wealth will have priority. An allocation of Rs. 92.20 lakh has been approved during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

IX-Investment in Public Sector Undertakings :

14.14 Under this programme, provision of share capital to Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd., is made. However its disbursement would be considered as per need and merits of the case. An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs has been approved during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

14.15 X-Other Schemes :—

(a) Amenities to staff and labours :

Under this activity, items like construction of labour sheds and providing amenities to staff and labour such as drinking water, construction of dormitories etc. are covered. An outlay of Rs. 15.38 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(b) Raising seedlings by Tribals :

The scheme of Raising of seedlings, by Tribals is being implemented by the Department with the purpose that the tribals living in and around forest should know the technique of raising nursery and supply the seedlings to the local villagers, so that they get supplementary income. The inputs for raising seedlings and the seedlings raised are bought by the department from the beneficiary, This scheme would be continued during 1994-95 and an outlay of Rs. 17.28 lakhs has been approved.

(c) New Schemes :

New Schemes of Plantation on Private Land under the programme of Water Conservation in Pune District, Construction of Forest tanks in Satara District, Plantation of Suru in Khar land in Ratnagiri District, and establishment of private nurseries in Gadchiroli District proposed by D.P.D.C have been included in the Annual Plan 1994-95 with an outlay of Rs. 21.23 lakhs.

14.16 XI-Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

(A) During VII Five Year Plan period following schemes were implemented as Centrally Sponsored. It is presumed that these will be continued during the VIII Five Year Plan with approved outlay indicated below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Pattern of Assistance	Outlay for 1994-95 expected from GOI
(i) Wild life Preservation (Tiger Project)	50%	416.21
(ii) Forest Protection	100%	225.50

(B) The following programmes are National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board sponsored and proposed to be implemented during the VIII Plan.

(Rs.in lakh)

Programme	Pattern of assistance	Outlay expected from National Afforestation & Development Board
(i) Fuel and fodder Project	50%	65.00
(ii) Development of fodder and Pasture seeds	100%	29.00
(iii) Association of Scheduled Tribes and rural people in afforestation of degraded forests	100%	121.00
(iv) Integrated Wastelands Development Programme	100%	211.20
(v) Development of Minor forest produce	100%	39.99

XII-Externally Aided Projects :**(A) Maharashtra Forestry Project :**

14.17 As enunciated in the National Forest Policy, 1988, environmental stability is aimed at with conservation and improvement measures through the programmes of afforestation, re-vegetation, wildlife and eco-development etc. Taking into consideration the extensive works that have been done in our State with regard to afforestation, the World Bank has approved a multi-faceted project for achieving environmental stability and is being implemented from the Year 1992. . An aid of 141.3 million U.S dollars is expected. Under this project,afforestation works over 60,000 ha. of area would be taken up every year. The following programmes would be implemented during the 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.

The total cost of the project would be around Rs.43151.00 lakhs, and it would be spread over a period of six years. The implementing agencies are Department of Forests, Directorate of Social Forestry, Maharashtra Forest Development Corporation, the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Village bodies. As per the funding pattern,the World Bank would make available 87.5% of project cost as a loan through the GOI and remaining 12.5% of the project cost would have to be provided from State funds.An outlay of Rs. 6400.00 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(B) OECF Japan assisted Ajanta Ellora Development Plan :

OECF Japan assisted Ajanta Ellora Development Project has been sanctioned by the Government under which the said area is proposed to be developed for encouraging International Tourism.The Afforestation is one of the components and plantation programme at an estimated cost of Rs.350 lakhs is proposed to be undertaken.The programme of afforestation will be taken up over an area of 300 ha. during the Annual Plan 1994-95 for which an outlay of Rs. 132.68 lakhs has been approved.

TRIBAL AREA SUB PLAN

14.18 The TASP Component under Forests Sector is indicated in the table below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Period	Total approved outlay	of which	
		T.A.S.P.	% to total outlay
1	2	3	4
Annual Plan 1994-95	8779.00	340.87	3.8%

The Forest activities are mostly labour intensive and there are no individual beneficiary programmes and therefore separate outlays for Special Component Plan have not been indicated.

II- SOCIAL FORESTRY INTRODUCTION

14.19 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 land strips, road and rail 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.

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 and contain deforestation.

(2) to increase the scope of rural employment and thus help in containing the migration of rural labour to the city slums 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;

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS

14.20 Physical Achievements

Item	Unit	VIII Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95
		Target	Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i) Block Plantation	Hectares	FYO 4070	4570.64	4070	SYO 4070 TYO 6255	408	.....
(ii) Plantation on lands of SC/ST/ small & marginal farmers.	Hectares	PPO 408 FYO 11650	11664.30	11230	FYO 408 SYO 11247 TYO 2035	.....	.....
(iii) Afforestation on			.....	.....	PPO/	.....	PPO 3394
(a) Public/Community Lands.	Hectares	PPO 23918 FYO 17918			PYO/6375	6105	FYO6105
(b) Private Lands	Hectares	PPO 18454 FYO 14780	.....	.....	PPO/5893 PYO 38095	.....	PPO 3402 FYO 5950
(iv) Kisan Nurseries	Seedlings (Nos. in lakhs)	1628.80	.....	.....	686	686	488

(B) Financial Achievements

(Rs. in lakhs)

VIII Plan (1992-97)	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95
Approved outlay 1	Approved outlay 2	Actual Expenditure 3	Approved outlay 4	Anticipated Expenditure 5	Approved outlay 6
9712.00	1532.00	1162.43	2332.00	1865.60	2331.00

REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLANS 1992-93 AND 1993-94 :

14.21 The proposed target for 1992-93 was to take up planting activities on 16234 ha. Actual plantation has been carried out over an area of 17424 Ha. during the year.

The proposed target for the Annual Plan 93-94 is of 408 Ha. as First Year Operations while an area of 12268 Ha. is expected to be covered under preplanting operations.

THE ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95

14.22 The outlays approved for programmes under the Social Forestry sector for the Annual Plan 1994-95 are as under :-

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Social Forestry Programmes (State Pool)		Proposed outlay for 1994-95 (State Pool)
(i) Social Forestry Divisions & Circles	...	12.80
(ii) Strengthening of Field Offices at taluka level	...	116.62
(iii) Construction works	...	20.00
(iv) Creation of Audit, wing in the Directorate	...	2.00
(v) Training	...	20.00
(vi) Publicity & Extension	...	20.00
(vii) Monitoring & Evaluation	...	10.00
(viii) Plantation-		
(a) Block Plantations	...	88.48
(b) Plantation on SC/ST/ Small Farmers Land	...	42.82
(c) Greening of five cities	...	160.46
(d) Afforestation on Public/ Community lands in identified water sheds	...	475.13
(e) Afforestation on Private lands in identified watersheds.	...	375.00
(f) Establishment of Smruti Vane	...	124.36
(g) Kisan Nurseries	...	467.79
(h) Upgradation of Central Nurseries	...	15.00
(ix) Vanjyoti Abiyan	...	10.00
(x) World Bank Aided Forestry Project :-	...	.....
(a) Village Eco-Development Programme	...	335.64
(b) Agro-Forestry	...	34.90
Total	...	2331.00

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 FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95

14.23 The proposals of Social Forestry Sector for the Annual Plan 1994-95 are based on the National Forest Policy Resolution of December, 1988, and the goals and guidelines enunciated by the National Mission on Wasteland Development. Their recommendations and suggestions include, bringing of all unproductive private land under forestry so as to meet the demands of the villagers outside the forest area, afforestation of degraded lands for arresting erosion, increasing productivity of wastelands, increasing the availability of fodder, etc. Similarly the integrated development of wasteland, preparing village management plans, extending technical knowhow, generating employment opportunities in rural areas and maintaining ecological and environmental balance, are also kept in view.

14.24 Recently, Government of Maharashtra has created Rural Development and Water Conservation Department by amalgamating developmental agencies like, Soil Conservation, Social Forestry, Minor Irrigation etc. The idea behind such a Composite Department is to achieve scientific land use on identified watersheds. In other words the treatment to a

watershed can now be completed in all respects with the required inputs of above activities put together. Thus an integrated programme can be implemented in coherent manner under the single administrative command. The programmes of social forestry, would also be carried on with the active participation of the people. Keeping in view this perspective, the programmes pertaining to block plantation and afforestation on SC/ST land would be discontinued.

PROGRAMMES IN THE ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95

14.25 Based on the above guidelines most of the schemes which are existing during the year 1993-94 would be continued and are summarised below :

(I) Direction & Administration:

(a) Creation of New Social Forestry Circle :

Creation of new circle at Thane has been proposed with a view to avoid overlapping and functioning of Joint Directorates in Revenue Divisions. An outlay of Rs. 12.80 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(b) Strengthening of Field Staff :

Taking into consideration the present need of field, certain staff is expected to be created during the Annual Plan 1993-94. The purpose is to have uniformity in all districts at lower level. The staff, if so created, will have to be continued and hence an outlay of Rs. 116.62 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(c) Creation of Audit Wing :

To exercise proper control over the offices of the Deputy Directors/Joint Directors, one audit wing in the office of the Director of Social forestry has been proposed. during Eighth five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed out of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs is earmarked for 1994-95.

(d) Training :

There is need to train the Social Forestry staff so as to achieve the objective of motivation. Besides the staff, village level functionaries like the Gram Sevaks, Patwaries, Nurses, villagers/farmers in general, personnel of 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 existing training centre at Rajguru Nagar (Pune) is proposed to be strengthened and developed. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(e) Monitoring and Evaluation :

It is necessary to have monitoring and evaluation of the programmes executed for mid term corrections if any. This would be in consultation with experts and institutions. Similarly for Data collection, use of computer would help the Directorate and efforts would be made to install computers wherever possible. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been approved for the year 1994-95.

(f) Construction Works :

A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for Annual Plan 1994-95 has been approved for providing accommodation to Social Forestry Staff stationed at interior places of the State.

II. Plantations :

14.26 So far, Social Forestry Programme has reached to about 15,000 villages of the State, through various schemes. As stated earlier, with the formation of new Department of Water Conservation, new concepts of Social Forestry would be adopted which are summarised below :

(a) Block Plantation :

This activity is a continuing one from the previous plan and was intended to be taken up in the form of demonstration plantation on village common lands or in lands belonging to various Govt. departments. However, in the context of changed strategy of Social Forestry this activity needs now to be taken in identified watersheds only. Therefore, it has been proposed to taper off this programme and works of maintenance of plantation to the tune of 4070 ha. would be done as third year operation. An outlay of Rs. 88.48 lakhs for 1994-95 has been approved.

(b) Plantation on Private Lands of SC/ST/Marginal Farmers

This programme also is a continuing one, and pursuant to new strategy, is going to merge with the scheme of plantation on farmers land in identified watersheds. Accordingly this activity is being reduced progressively and maintenance operations would continue over an area of 11,230 ha. which represents the area of plantation covered during previous years. An allocation of Rs. 42.82 lakhs for 1994-95 has been approved.

(c) Afforestation on public/community land in identified water sheds

In the changed strategy, Social Forestry activity is expected to be carried out in a comprehensive manner in conjunction with other related activities like Soil Conservation, Minor Irrigation in identified watersheds. Suitable treatments in the form of afforestation, therefore is needed to be given to all common village wastelands. Otherwise such lands will continue to be eroded rendering the treatment of watersheds ineffective.

Under this scheme land will be divided into three zones considering the depth of soil.

Zone-I	Zone-II	Zone-III
<u>Depth of Soil</u>	<u>Depth of Soil</u>	<u>Depth of Soil</u>
Less than 10 Cms.	10 to 30 Cms.	30 Cms. and above

Zone - I : In this zone area will be closed by taking Trench-cum-Mound fencing. Water absorbing trenches (WAT) 200 running metre per hectare will be taken. Nala-bunding works @ 20 Cubic metre per hectare will be taken. Land in between WATs and Nala-bunds will be ploughed and sown with grass seed.

Zone - II : Area will be closed by taking Trench-cum-Mound fencing. 600 pits of 45x45x45 cms will be taken in areas having rainfall more than 900 m.m. Where rainfall is less than 900 m.m. and areas having slope more than 3%, 200 trenches of the size 2x0.60x0.30 metre will be taken. Areas where rainfall is less than 900 m.m. and slope is also less than 3%, 450 running metre Uralis per hectare will be taken. In between two Uralis 100 trenches of 2 metre length or 300 pits of 45x45x45 cm. will be taken for planting trees. In this area 600 plants per hectare will be planted. In addition, Nala bunds will be constructed @ 200 cum. per hectare for Soil & Water Conservation Works. In the rest of the area (i.e. other than occupied by trenches, uralis and pits) will be sown with good quality of grass after ploughing the same.

Zone - III : Area will be closed by taking T.C.M. and Soil & Moisture Conservation works will be carried out @ 20 cu.m. per hectare by constructing Nala Bunds. Areas where rainfall is more than 900 m.m. 1600 pts of 45x45x45 Cms. will be dug for tree planting. Area where rainfall is less than 900 m.m. and having slope more than 3% 533 trenches of 2x0.60x0.30 mt. will be taken for tree planting. In the areas having less than 3% slope 1600 Rm. Uralis per hectare will be taken up. All the operations upto the end of First three years will be carried out by Government and after that area will be handed over to respective Grampanchayat/ Department for further maintenance. An outlay of Rs 475.13 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(d) Afforestation on private waste lands in identified watersheds :

Recent estimate of available wasteland belonging to private individuals is to the tune of 70 lakh hectares. The major task of the newly created Water Conservation Department would therefore, need to be concentrated in these areas. Accordingly Government has sanctioned a new scheme under E.G.S. for developing degraded private land and making it more productive in the identified watershed. However there is no response for EGS works in Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Pune, Sangli, Kolhapur districts. With a view to develop degraded private land in the identified watersheds in the above mentioned districts; this scheme is formulated and proposed. In case of general category 65% of the wage component of the scheme will be given to beneficiary and in case of SC/ST/Marginal farmers and other farmers from weaker sections, 75% of the wage component of the scheme will be given to the beneficiary by the Government. In case of all the categories of farmers 100% material & miscellaneous component of the expenditure will be given to beneficiaries. In the First year, 1st instalment will be given at the end of March, Second instalment at the end of October and third instalment after completion of the first year operation i.e. by the end of next year's March would be given to beneficiaries. In the Second year and third year amount will be paid in one instalment in the month of December, provided that the survival of the plantation is more than 50%. This financial assistance will be paid to beneficiaries through Nationalised or Co-operative Banks. An outlay of Rs. 375.00 lakhs has been approved for the year 1994-95.

(e) 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 Nationalized 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 9 districts viz. Sindhudurg, Kolhapur, Satara, Thane, A'nagar, Jalgaon, Beed, Latur and Pune districts during 1992-93. In addition to these districts, work of Smruti Vane has been initiated in Osmanabad and Gadchiroli districts also. An outlay of Rs. 124.36 lakhs has been approved for the year 1994-95.

(f) Kisan Nurseries :

This scheme was sponsored by the National Wasteland Development Board with 100% assistance under the name of Decentralised Nurseries. The idea of such scheme was not only to popularise forest activities by enlisting participation of villagers but also to create job opportunities in the rural areas. From 1993-94 onwards this programme has been taken up from the State funds. Through this programme the requirements of the seedlings of the Social Forestry Department as well as that of public could be substantially met through. The scheme has already taken root in villages of Maharashtra. Under this scheme beneficiaries are selected as far as possible from marginal farmers, in case there is no response from the ST/ST/Small Marginal Farmers, Mahila Mandal NGOs, beneficiaries will be selected as per the procedure laid down in I.R.D.P. Approximately 20 to 25 thousand seedlings will be prepared by a beneficiary. Out of that 50% of the seedlings will be bought back by Social Forestry Department and for remaining 50% seedlings, beneficiary will be free to dispose off as per his choice. For raising seedlings, an advance of 15 paise per bag in the form of polythene bags, seeds etc. is given to beneficiary by 30th November and 10 paise in the form of wages by 31st December. Social Forestry Department will buy-back seedlings at the end of following June from the beneficiary @ 70 paise per bag after deducting the advances paid to him. An outlay of Rs.467.79lakhs has been approved for the year 1994-95 with the target of 623.72 lakhs seedlings.

(g) Technological Upgradation of Central Nurseries :

There are 29 Central Nurseries in the State. In order to produce better generic 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 in quickest time all round the year for large scale afforestation on private and community wasteland.

In mist chamber technique stem cuttings of various tree species are subjudicated to more conjenial micro-climatic conditions in a propogating chamber to facilitate easy and quick routine with and without the aid of root harmones. The whole chamber is filled up with minute particles of water in the form of mist produced through high multi-stage pump, by using this technique quality planting material in short time and on large scale can be produced without much of high technology as in the case of tissue culture. The plant produced in the mist chamber is true to its mother type. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been approved for the year 1994-95.

III. Publicity/Extension-Motivation :—

14.27 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 involved in the programme whenever possible. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

IV. Greening of 5 cities :—

14.28 An ambitious programme of bringing all the hills and wastelands in Pune, Aurangabad, Nagpur, Nashik and Amravati cities under the Green cover is being implemented from the year 1990-91. The scheme envisaged that on an average an amount of Rs.1.00 crore was to be provided per year for each of these cities for a period of five years. The Forest Department, Social Forestry Department, concerned Municipal Corporations, Forests Development Corporation of Maharashtra participated in this activity.

The funds provided, the expenditure incurred and the area planted during the last three years is as under:

Year	Funds provided Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure incurred Rs. in lakhs	Area planted Ha.
1990-91	425.00	420.40	1137
1991-92	520.00	474.71	4121
1992-93	330.62	347.88	2124

An outlay of Rs. 160.46 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 to meet the committed expr. on account of the plantation works done upto 1992-93.

V. Vanajyoti Abhiyan

14.29 (1) Forest area is becoming degraded with little or no vegetation. One of the main cause of degradation has been extensive cutting of trees for fuelwood, hence to divert people from traditional firewood has become the necessity of the day.

(2) This is an alternative energy source. In this chullha apart from fuelwood mainly non-wood Bio-mass such as dried leaves, shrubs, small twigs, agriculture waste etc. is used. By making use of this chullha it is estimated that there will be saving of 85% of fuelwood.

Under this programme Vanjyot Chullha will be introduced in the villages in the identified watershed. Demonstration of this chullha will be given in the Grampanchayat office of the village by the staff of the Social Forestry Department.

During 94-95 an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been approved to implement this programme in the 600 villages in the identified watersheds.

VI. World Bank Aided Maharashtra Forestry Project :

14.30 World Bank aided Maharashtra Forestry Project is being implemented in Maharashtra during the period 1992-98. Following programmes will be implemented by the Directorate of Social Forestry.

(A) Village Eco Development Programme :

Among various programmes Village Eco Development is one of the ambitious programmes in this project. Village Eco Development activity includes operationalizing the Planning and implementation process of 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 210 villages will be covered under this activity and it is envisaged that out of these villages, Village Eco Development planning will be taken up for 55 villages during 1993-94 and Eco Development Plans will be prepared for 50 villages during 1994-95. This programme will be implemented by the Social Forestry Department and also through some selected NGOs. A State Level Task Force Committee has already been set up by the Government of Maharashtra for selection of the NGOs for effective implementation of the Programme. Certain staff would be required including cartographic unit. In all a Non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 452.32 lakhs and recurring expenditure of Rs. 19.26 lakhs totalling in all to Rs. 335.64 lakhs has been approved for 1994-95 from the funds available for Forestry Project included under forest sector.

(B) Agro Forestry (Upgradation of nurseries in co-operative sector) :

The Project provides support to nursery improvement programme in Non Government Sector. The institution of tree growers cooperative society is to be used for lending this support. Project funds are available mainly for capital items. (Development of infrastructural facilities. In all 4 such nurseries are to be established, each with a production capacity of 3 million seedlings per annum. Financial assistance to two of these nurseries during 1994-95 to the tune of Rs. 34.90 lakhs approved.

T.A.S.P. and S.C.P.

14.31 The component of T.A.S.P. and S.C.P. under Social Forestry Sector is indicated in the table below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Period	Total approved outlay	Approved outlay for 1994-95	
		T.S.P.	S.C.P.
1	2	3	4
Annual Plan 1994-95	2331.00	250.80 (10.76%)	233.10 (10%)

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage to the total outlay)

CHAPTER 15

CO-OPERATION

Introduction

15.1 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 18 years ago and 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 has resulted in a considerable beneficial impact in social and economic spheres, especially in the rural areas of the State. The progress of the Co-operatives during the first four decades of formation of Maharashtra State is given below :-

TABLE - 1

Item	As on 30th June 1961	As on 30th June 1971	As on 30th June 1981	As on 30th June 1991
No. of Co-operative Societies	31,565	42,603	60,747	1,18,457
No. of members (in lakhs)	42	86	148	270
Paid up share capital (Rs. in crores)	53	338	600	1957
Of which Government share (Rs. in crores)	8	39	105	385
Loans advanced (Rs. in crores)	95	348	116	6300

Outlays and expenditure.

15.2 Following Statement indicates outlay approved for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97, actual expenditure Annual Plan 1992-93, Anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1993-94 and approved outlay for 1994-95.

TABLE - 2

Sector/Sub-Sector	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93	Annual Plan 1993-94	Annual Plan 1993-94	Annual Plan 1994-95
	Approved Outlay 3	Actual Expenditure 4	Approved Outlay 5	Anticipated Expenditure 6	Approved Outlay 7
2					
Investment in Agri. Financial Institutions	1820.00	660.00	650.00	650.00	650.00
Storage, Warehousing & Marketing	112.00	23.00	0.40		100.35
Co-operation	25883.00	1976.86	10894.81	7685.28	8024.25

15.3 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 1994-95 are described in the following paragraphs.

EXTENSION OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

15.4 Extension of the Co-operative Credit for Agricultural Production 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

15.5 A target for disbursement of short term loans for 8th Plan is Rs. 1330 crores. During 1992-93 the earmarked target was of Rs. 900 crores against which an achievement is Rs. 750.00 crores. The target for 1993-94 is Rs. 825.00 crores and anticipated achievement is Rs. 825.00 crores. The proposed target for 1994-95 is Rs. 900.00 crores.

Medium Term Loans :

15.6 The target for disbursement of medium term loan for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 132 crores. During 1992-93 the target of Rs. 90 crores was approved against which achievement is Rs. 90.00 in 1992-93. The approved target for 1993-94 is of Rs. 100 crores. The approved target for 1994-95 is Rs. 110.00 crores.

15.7 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.

15.8 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. 1960 lakhs has been approved for 1992-93 towards the State's share but the actual expenditure was of the order of Rs. 1039.08 lakhs. The approved outlay is amounting to Rs. 1389.48 lakhs for the year 1993-94. For 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 720.00 lakhs has been approved.

Long Term Loans :

15.9 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		Lending Target	Achievement	Floation Target	Achievement
1		2	3	4	5
1990-91	...	148.93	109.60	148.93	106.00
1991-92	...	142.86	131.30	142.86	112.68
1992-93	...	145.12	125.23	145.12	131.46
1993-94	...	139.56	139.56	139.56	139.56
1994-95 (Estimated)	...	155.00	155.00	155.00	155.00

I. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions:

15.10 The Maharashtra State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank is disbursing long term loans to the Agriculturists through its 257 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.

15.11 These lending programme 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. 397 lakhs had been provided for 1992-93 out of which Rs. 70.00 lakhs is earmarked for SCP. Actual expenditure for 1992-93 was Rs. 660.00 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 650.00 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is earmarked for SCP. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 650.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 150.00 lakhs is earmarked for SCP.

II. Storage, Warehousing and Marketing : State Warehousing Corporation :

15.12 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 authorised share capital of the corporation is being enhanced and the proposal is under consideration of Government of India. Actual expenditure during 1992-93 is Rs. 12.50 lakhs. No outlay has been provided for the year 1993-94. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 100.35 lakhs for State sector and Rs. 0.60 lakhs for District Schemes.

Development of Agricultural Marketing :

15.13 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. No expenditure was incurred during the year 1992-93. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 0.60 lakhs at district level.

III. CO-OPERATION

15.14 Co-operation sector includes a number of programmes like Strengthening of Credit Structure at District Level and below, Assistance to Adivasi Co-operative Societies in tribal area, Development of Cooperative Marketing, assistance for Co-operative Sugar Factories, Ginning and Pressing Units, Assistance to Consumers' Co-operative Societies etc. The approved outlay for Eighth five Year Plan 1992-97 and Actual expenditure for Annual Plan 1992-93 and the outlay for 1993-94 and approved outlay for 1994-95 are as under:

TABLE No. 5

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Eighth Plan (1992-97) Approved Outlay	1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1993-94 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1994-95 approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assistance to Credit Co-operative	556.00	1061.02	1454.43	755.53
2.	Crop Production Incentive Scheme	700.00	420.35	554.02	412.33
3.	Assistance to Adivasi Co-operative Societies	1587.00	113.34	271.38	423.02
4.	Development of Co-operative Marketing	283.00	140.19	166.55	84.70
5.	Development of Co-operative Storage				

TABLE No. 5—contd.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Eighth Plan (1992-97) Approved Outlay	1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Outlay	
				Annual Plan 1993-94 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Development of Agricultural Processing :—				
	(a) Share Capital contribution to sugar factories	13835.00	155.79	6142.00	5384.35
	(b) Assistance to Tribal/SC/NBS for purchase of shares	300.00	258.21	348.41	215.65
	(c) Financial assistance to sick sugar factories	3158.00	.....	640.00	180.00
	(d) Loan for Co-operativisation of private sugar factories	.....	.....	200.00	.....
	(e) Ginning and Pressing Units	90.00	25.08	31.47	65.21
	(f) Agro-Processing	5000.00	.....	1006.81	400.00
7.	Assistance to Consumer's Co-operative—				
	(a) Urban	281.00	29.67	31.26	60.50
	(b) Rural (Rural)	45.00	3.02	3.48	2.96
8.	Staff for Sugar Directorate	.....	.....	.....	.....
9.	Training & Education	200.00	39.90	40.00	40.00
10.	Computerisation of Commr. for Co-operation's Office	6.00	.....	5.00	.....
	Total ...	25883.00	2246.57	10894.81	8024.25

Major Schemes in brief are described below :-

(1) Assistance to Credit Co-operatives:

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 18457 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 1992-93 an expenditure of Rs. 1061.02 lakhs was incurred. During 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 1454.43 lakhs has been sanctioned. An outlay of Rs. 755.53 lakhs has been approved for the year 1994-95 including Rs. 25.53 lakhs at district level. In scarcity conditions, when the members are not in position to repay the crop loan, the credit co-operative societies grants fresh loans to such farmers by converting overdues in medium and 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. 10,000/- or less after 1.4.1990 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 1992-93 was Rs. 523.12 lakhs against this actual expenditure for 1992-93 was Rs. 420.35 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 554.02 lakhs has been earmarked for 1993-94. For 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 412.33 lakhs has been approved including Rs. 54.60 lakhs for district level schemes.

(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 Advasi 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 1992-93 was Rs. 113.34 lakhs. For 1993-94 an approved outlay is Rs. 271.38 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is of the order of Rs. 423.02 lakhs including the outlay of Rs. 137.22 lakhs for district schemes.

(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 878 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, outlay of Rs. 283.00 lakhs is approved. For 1992-93 actual expenditure is Rs. 140.19 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 166.55 lakhs has been approved for 1993-94. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 84.70 lakhs including an outlay of Rs. 11.75 lakhs for district schemes for cooperative storage as follows -

(a) 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 same safely at the time of harvest season when prices are low.

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 :-

(b) (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 4.18 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 Government 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-operative 776 (Capacity 4.00 lakh M.T.)	...	748 (3.08)	28 (0.60)
2.	Warehousing Corporation 50 (Capacity 0.50)	...	50 (0.50)	.....
Total 826 (4.50 lakh M.T.)			...	798 (3.58)
				28 (0.60)

(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	No. of Godowns completed as on 30th June 1991
NCDC-III	595 (5.77 lakh M. Ts)	402 (2.86 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 provided 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 orders for plant and machinery have been placed in respect of nine sugar factories in October, 1990, which are likely to be completed by the end of March/April, 1993. The financing institutions have 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. Most of the Chief Promoters have signed the agreement with machinery suppliers during March to May 1992. These sugar factories are likely to be commissioned by the end of March, 1994. As Stated above, the project cost of the sugar factory of 2500 TCD is around Rs. 34 crores. 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 in 1994-95. Total amount required for Government share capital is to the extent of Rs. 300 crores. For the Eighth Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 13677.00 lakhs is approved. For 1992-93 actual expenditure was Rs. 155.79 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 6142.00 lakhs has been approved for 1993-94. For 1994-95 approved outlay is Rs. 5384.35 lakhs.

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 will be placed after the decision is given by the High Court.

In view of the large number of sugar factories, which are proposed to be set up, there would be large requirement of outlays which will put serious strain on the limited resources. Against this background, it has been decided to examine various alternatives to generate funds from the existing Co-operative Sugar factories under production for financing, at least partly, these newly proposed sugar factories.

(b) Assistance to Tribal/SC/NBS for purchase of shares.

In order to give opportunity for Schedule Caste and Nav Budhs farmers for participation in cooperative sugar factory the Govt. has decided to give assistance to these farmer for purchase of shares of sugar factories in their vicinity. Since this category of farmer fall in the weaker section and also having small land holding and they cannot participate in Cooperative sugar factories without assistance from Government. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has approved for VIIIth Plan period. During 1992-93 the Govt. has incurred expenditure of Rs. 257.92 lakhs by way of assistance to these farmers. In 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 348.41 lakhs has been approved and for 1994-95 an outlay Rs. 215.65 lakhs has been approved for district level schemes.

(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 outlay of Rs. 3000.00 lakhs is approved. No expenditure is incurred in 1992-93. For the year 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 6.40 crores has been approved and for the year 1994-95 approved outlay is Rs. 180.00 lakhs for State pool.

(d) Loan for Cooperativisation of private sugar factories.

At present there is no separate outlay for grant of Govt. shares 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 1992-93 hence no expenditure had been incurred. For the year 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been approved. However, no outlay is proposed for 1994-95.

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 outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is approved. During Plan 1992-93 actual expenditure is Rs.25.08 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.30.67 lakhs has been approved for 1993-94. For 1994-95 approved outlay is Rs.65.21 lakhs for district level schemes.

(f) Agro-processing

In future it is necessary to make serious attempt to encourage agro-processing units of agriculture produce 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 establishing integrated processing units to make use of all agricultural produces. Unless this is done, there would be a huge waste of by products and the farmers will not get the true value of their produce. Even if secondary markets subsequently develop for the by products, they may not fetch due price unless primary processing units are built to scientifically retrieve the materials useful in further processing.

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 had 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. 5000.00 lakhs is approved. Pending Government decision thereon, an outlay of Rs.421.37 crores has been provided in the Annual plan 1992-93. No expenditure was incurred during the year 1992-93. For 1993-94 an outlay of Rs.1006.81 lakhs crores has been approved. For 1994-95 approved outlay is Rs. 400.00 lakhs for district level schemes.

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) :-

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 1992-93 actual expenditure was Rs. 32.69 lakhs. For 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 34.74 lakhs has been approved. For 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 63.46 lakhs has been approved out of which Rs. 60.50 lakhs is earmarked for urban area and the rest of outlay of Rs. 2.96 lakhs is earmarked for rural co-operative societies. The total outlay for district level scheme in both rural and urban area is Rs. 28.54 lakhs.

(7) Schemes for Co-operative Training, Education and Propoganda :-

Propaganda :- 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. 39.90 lakhs in 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been approved for 1993-94. For 1994-95 approved outlay is Rs. 40.00 lakhs for State sector.

15.15 **NEW SCHEMES** :- New Schemes under implementation from 1992-93 and continued in the Annual Plan 1993-94 would be continued in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(8) Storage & Warehousing :

(a) Subsidy for Development of periodical markets in Tribal areas (State, partially Centrally Sponsored):

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. Initially, a nominal outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1992-93. For Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakhs has been approved as State's share. No outlay has been approved for 1994-95.

(b) Financial Assistance to A.P.M.Cs for Cold Storage (Dist): (Partially NCDC assisted)

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 Dist.	...	1
(4) Satara Dist.	...	1
(5) Kolhapur	...	1
(6) Sangli	...	1
(7) Nagpur	...	2
(8) Akola	...	1
(9) Nasik	...	2
(10) Jalgoan	...	2
(11) Aurangabad	...	1
	Total ...	<u>15</u>

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 outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is approved. No expenditure is incurred in 1992-93. No outlay has been proposed for 1993-94. No outlay has been proposed for 1994-95 at district level.

(c) Cooperation :

Opening of Regional Distribution Centres of Co-operative Consumers Stores - Share Capital (Partially Centrally Sponsored/State) :-

The Government of India will share 75% of the project cost (50% loan and 25% subsidy). The State share of 25% of the project cost will be in the form of Share Capital. During the current Five Year Plan, 5 Regional Distribution Centres are proposed to be started. For the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is approved. No expenditure is incurred in 1992-93. No outlay has been proposed for 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively.

(d) Financial assistance for 200 Common Kitchen of student consumers Stores. (Partially Centrally Sponsored/State) :-

The Government of India will share 50% of the cost (40% share capital and 10% subsidy). The state share of 50% cost will be in the form of subsidy. It is proposed to open 200 common kitchen of students consumer stores in the next five years. For 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is approved. No expenditure could be incurred in 1992-93, since the scheme is not approved. No outlay has been proposed for 1993-94 and 1994-95.

(e) Computerisation of Co-operation Commissioner's Office (State) :-

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 is approved. No expenditure is incurred in 1992-93, as the new scheme not approved by the Government. For the year 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been approved. No outlay has been proposed for 1994-95.

16.15 Tribal sub plan and special component plan outlays earmarked are indicated below :-

Tribal Sub Plan :- For Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 444.14 lakhs (5.54%) has been approved.

Special Component Plan :- For Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 1465.62 lakhs has been approved.

CHAPTER 16

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

I INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Objectives and coverage

16.1 The strategy for rural development lays greater emphasis on poverty alleviation. A large number of Centrally 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 298 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/- (earlier the income limit was Rs.6,400/-) 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 youth in self 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.

16.2 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

16.3 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 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.

16.4 Subsidy available under this programme is as per the rates depending upon the type of BPL families like small farmers (25%), marginal farmers/agricultural labourers (33.33%) and Scheduled Castes/Tribes beneficiaries (50%) with upper limit of Rs.5,000/-. Besides this, loan is available from the Co-operative and Commercial Banks.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

16.5 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 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.

16.6 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 and UNICEF) as a revolving fund for productive activities like masala preparation, papad making, tailoring, chalk making etc.

Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)

16.7 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.

VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97

16.8 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.

Strategy for Annual Plan 1994-95

16.9 The strategy for the Annual Plan 1994-95 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. Government of India have increased the subsidy allocations to Rs.91.74 crores by giving the increased target of 222394 families for the year 1993-94 and onwards.

16.10 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 lakh families are below poverty line. More than 17 lakh families have been covered by end of March 1990 and equal number of families are still to be covered as per census of 1982-83. A fresh survey of rural families below poverty line is proposed to be carried out.

16.11 An outlay of Rs.46.00 crores is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 for IRDP and its allied programmes. Out of this 43.99% i.e. Rs. 20,23.32 lakhs is reserved for S.C.P. 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 its amount would be available as loan from Banks. A target of 205819 BPL families is proposed for 1994-95.

II. DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME

Background

16.12 Maharashtra is predominantly a drought prone State with over 85% of the area under dry cultivation. Due to wide variations 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

16.13 The Sukhtankar Committee has identified in all 87 drought affected blocks from 14 districts. Out of these, 74 blocks are eligible for Central assistance.

16.14 Dr. Subramanian Committee has recommended deletion of Igatpuri Block and inclusion of 8 more blocks raising the number of blocks to 94. The decision is

Government on the various recommendations of Dr.Subramanian Committee is yet awaited.

16.15 DPAP is essentially an area development programme. The main objectives of DPAP are as under :—

- (a) Promotion of more productive dry land agriculture on the basis of soil, water, climate resources of the area,
- (b) Development and productive use of water resources of the area
- (c) Soil and moisture conservation including promotion of proper land use practices;
- (d) Afforestation and pasture development and;
- (e) Livestock development through development of pasture and fodder resources.

VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97

16.16 An outlay of Rs. 3640.00 lakhs is approved for this scheme for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

An expenditure of Rs. 701.35 lakhs was incurred during 1992-93 and the anticipated expenditure for 1993-94 is Rs.1085.25 lakhs.

16.17 The physical achievements during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as follows :—

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1992-93 Achievement	1993-94 Anticipated Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Soil and Water Conservation	'000' Ha.	6.95	6.15
2.	Creation of Irrigation Potential	„	2.10	4.37
3.	Afforestation	„	20.49	16.00
4.	Pasture Development	„		

16.18 Government of India have accepted the following pattern of financial assistance for Centrally assisted blocks with geographical area as base from 1989-90. Now 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	21.22
2. 500 to 1,000 sq. kms.	16.50	24.75	32.14
3. Above 1,000 sq. kms.	18.50	27.75	36.04

For State assisted blocks the allocation rate is Rs.6 lakhs per annum per DPAP block.

Annual Plan 1994-95

16.19 The salient features of the strategy to be followed during Annual Plan 1994-95 is as follows :—

- (a) This programme is to be implemented on the micro-watershed basis.
- (b) Major thrust under DPAP should be on land and water based programme.
- (c) To achieve optimum use of water for productive purpose.
- (d) At least 85 percent allocation should be earmarked for three core sectors of Agriculture, Minor Irrigation and Forestry. Considering existing drought position, the funds of non-core sector will be diverted to core sector if necessary.

(e) In Animal Husbandry and Dairy sectors "fodder development plots" would be dropped.

(f) No construction activity of building type should be provided under DPAP.

(g) Establishment cost would be limited to maximum 10 per cent of total outlay sanctioned for DPAP.

(h) Fisheries schemes would be taken up subject to availability of funds. Under this programme only the schemes of fish seeds rearing and fingerling rearing in the fish rearing tanks constructed in DPAP area would be taken. The scheme of "subsidy to the fisheries societies" would be discontinued as the similar scheme is being implemented by the Agriculture and ADF Department.

(i) The DPAP would be dovetailed with water conservation programme launched by the State.

16.20 An outlay of Rs.1202.31 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95. Out of this an outlay of Rs. 180.35 lakhs (15%) is earmarked for S.C.P.

16.21 Out of the above outlay an outlay of Rs. 1127.72 lakhs only will be supplemented by Central Government. In case of Centrally assisted and tribal blocks the Central Government will give matching amounts.

16.22 The list of 87 Blocks of 14 Districts is given below :—

Sr. No.	District		Centrally assisted Block	State assisted Block
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
1.	Ahmednagar	...	(1) Ahmednagar (2) Akola * (3) Jamkhed (4) Parner (5) Pathardi (6) Sangamner (7) Sheogaon (8) Shrigonda (9) Karjat (10) Newasa	(1) Kopargaon (2) Rahuri (3) Shrirampur
2.	Solapur	...	(11) Akkalkot (12) Barshi (13) Karmala (14) Madha (15) Mangalwedha (16) Mohol (17) Sangola (18) Solapur(North) (19) Solapur(South) (20) Pandharpur	(4) Malshiras
3.	Nashik	...	(21) Chandwad (22) Nandgaon (23) Sinnar (24) Yeola (25) Malegaon (26) Niphad (27) Kalwan* (28) Dindori* (29) Baglan * (30) Nashik *	(5) Igatpuri
4.	Sangli	...	(31) Jath (32) Atpadi (33) Khanapur (34) Miraj (35) Kawathemahankal (36) Tasgaon	

Sr. No.	District		Centrally assisted Block	State assisted Block
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
5.	Satara	...	(37) Khandala (38) Khatav (39) Man (40) Koregaon	(6) Phaltan
6.	Pune	...	(41) Shirur (42) Dhond (43) Baramati (44) Indapur (45) Purandar (46) Haveli (47) Junnar* (48) Ambegaon* (49) Khed*	
7.	Dhule	...	(50) Dhule (51) Sindkheda (52) Sakari* (53) Nandurbar*	
8.	Aurangabad	...	(54) Gangapur (55) Vaijapur (56) Kannad (57) Paithan (58) Aurangabad (59) Khuldabad	
9.	Jalgaon	...	(60) Edlabad (61) Amalner (62) Chalisgaon (63) Parola (64) Pachora	(7) Bhadgaon (8) Erandol
10.	Jalna	...	(65) Ambad	
..	Beed	...	(66) Georai (67) Patoda (68) Beed (69) Majalgaon (70) Kaij (71) Ashti	
12.	Buldhana	...		(9) Malakapur (10) Khamgaon
13	Osmanabad	...	(72) Bhoom (73) Paranda (74) Kalam	(11) Tulajapur (12) Osmanabad
14.	Latur	...		(13) Ahmedpur
Total		...	74	13

* Tribal Blocks

16.23 From 1985-86 the implementation of DPAP has been entrusted to the concerned line department. The DRDAs are responsible for co-ordination, project formulation, funding and monitoring of this programme.

III. SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL RURAL BANKS

16.24 The Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are jointly sponsored by Government of India, State Government and Commercial Banks to cater the needs of weaker sections of the 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 total number of 10 RRBs established in Maharashtra State.

16.25 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 lakhs each. Accordingly all the RRBs were given additional share capital at the rate of Rs.3.75 lakhs per bank.

16.26 During the year 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 all the existing 10 RRBs were given additional share capital bringing their issued share capital to Rs.75 lakhs each.

16.27 During 1993-94, it is anticipated that 2 RRBs out of total number of 10 existing RRBs will be selected for giving additional share capital of Rs.25 lakhs each to raise their issued share capital from Rs.75 lakhs to Rs.100 lakhs.

16.28 An outlay of Rs. Rs.51.00 lakhs is sanctioned for this scheme during the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 and it is proposed to give share capital contribution at the rate of Rs.3.75 lakhs per bank to 10 Regional Rural Banks during this period.

16.29 As per directives of Government of India no new RRBs are proposed to be opened but it is proposed to strengthen the existing banks by providing them additional share capital.

16.30 An outlay of Rs.11.25 lakhs is approved for the year 1994-95 for providing additional share capital to 3 R.R.Bs.

16.31 With a view to improve rural Credit Delivery System, the Reserve Bank of India had introduced service Area Approach Scheme w.e.f. 1st April 1989. The SSA aimed at meeting all credit requirements of the rural people in the given area by a single institution, which could be a branch of Commercial Banks or Regional Rural Banks or a Primary Agricultural Societies. NABARD had prepared Potential Linked Credit Plans for all 29 rural districts *linked with 8th five year plan* (1992—93 to 1996—97). Accordingly for 1994—95 the estimated plan is of Rs. 2100 Crores.

IV. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT

16.32 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.

16.33 Civic hygiene is one aspect which is generally neglected in our development process. 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 mean great inconvenience to people in their hour of grief.

16.34 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.

16.35 The financial and physical achievement during the VIIIth Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93 and approved outlay for Annual Plan 1993-94 and 1994-95 is as follows:—

Financial

		(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Approved Outlay VIII Plan	Actual Expenditure Annual Plan 1992-93	Approved Outlay Annual Plan 1993-94	Anticipated Expenditure Annual Plan 1993-94	Approved outlay Annual Plan 1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Rural Sanitation Programme—						
	(i) World Bank and U.K. Assistance Programme	...	0.95	...	...	...
	(ii) Grant-in-aid to Institutions (manufacturing and supplying latrine seats)	6.20	1.00	1.60	1.00	1.00
	(iii) Grant in aid to Z.P.for construction of individual latrine for individual house holder in rural areas.	183.80 (7.33) SCP 16.55	27.97 TSP 0.44 OTSP 0.71 SCP 4.25	43.51 (0.54) OSTP 1.99	30.11 (0.54) OTSP 1.99	44.82 (1.60) OTSP 2.53 SCP 12.30
2	State Centre for Research and Training in Rural Development (Yashada)	160.00	36.65	30.00	77.08	14.00
3	Grant-in-aid to YASHADA	...	...	...	...	42.90
4	Providing land for cremation and burial grounds in villages.	50.00	4.53	14.89 (0.20)	8.89 (0.20)	20.58 (0.30)
						OTSP 0.25
5. Ajanta Verul Special Action Plan—						
	(a) Sanitation	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...
Total		410.00	70.15	100.00	127.08	123.30

Physical Achievement

Sr. No.	Scheme	Anticipated Achievement VIIIth Plan	Target 1992-93	Target 1993-94	Target proposed Annual Plan 1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Rural Sanitation Programme (including Institutions manufacturing and supplying latrine seats) (No. of latrine seats)	15130	3145	3625	2000
2	Activities for cremation and Burial Ground (No. of villages covered)	139	20	21	60

GRANT-IN-AID TO INSTITUTIONS FOR MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLYING LATRINE SEATS

16.36 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.

GRANT- IN-AID TO ZILLA PARISHADS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LATRINE FOR INDIVIDUAL HOUSE HOLDER IN RURAL AREAS

16.37 Under the scheme, grant-in-aid is given to Zilla Parishads for construction of individual latrine for individual house holders 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 and Development Councils. Following are institutions 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.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STATE CENTRE FOR RESEARCH AND TRAINING IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

16.38 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.

PROVIDING SUFFICIENT LAND FOR CREMATION AND BURIAL GROUNDS

16.39 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 the purpose. Government has, therefore, decided to provide sufficient land in every village for the purpose of cremation and burial grounds, acquiring private land if necessary.

16.40 The target for providing these facilities during 1993-94 is 21 villages. Efforts will be made to provide such facilities to a maximum number of villages during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

16.41 The schemes proposed to be implemented during the Annual Plan 1994-95 and the details of target and outlay therefor are given as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay proposed Annual Plan 1994-95	Target proposed Annual Plan 1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Rural Sanitation Programme (including grant-in-aid to Institutions manufacturing and supplying latrine seats)	45.82	2000
2	State Centre for Research and Training in Rural Development	14.00	...
3	Yashada	... 42.90	...
4	Providing land for cremation and burial ground in villages	... 20.58	60

Mahila Bal Kalyan Samiti

16.42 The State Government has constituted "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 Social Welfare Department. Besides, this committee will assist in the formulation of schemes for women and child welfare based on the local felt needs. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs per Zilla Parishads has been made through D.P.D.C. for the schemes so formulated. The total outlay for all Zilla Parishads is Rs.653.07 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

V. LAND REFORMS

Financial Assistance to the Assignees of Surplus Land under Ceiling(Dist.CSP)

16.43 The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act, 1961 is in force in the State with effect from 26th January, 1962 with due revisions. Under this Act; till March 1993 in all 2.93 lakh hectares of land have been declared surplus. Out of this, 2.21 lakh hectares

have been distributed to 1.44 lakh landless and other persons and another 34,515 hectares has granted to Maharashtra State Farming Corporation.

16.44 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.16.09 crores has been granted to about 1.41 lakh families by the end of March, 1993.

16.45 During the VII Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.278.39 lakhs is distributed to 29,147 persons. Similarly, during 1990-92, an expenditure to the tune of Rs.88.11 lakhs for giving assistance to 6,666 persons is incurred. In the year 1992-93 an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 81.72 lakhs (including 50% share of Central Govt.) has been incurred. For the year 1993-94 the Plan outlay of Rs. 38.65 lakhs has been provided for covering 1550 families.

16.46 With a view to cover 3,300 families under this scheme, an amount of Rs.63.70 lakhs has been approved for the VIIIth Plan, 1992-97. For the year 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 40.47 lakhs have been approved to cover 2000 families. Out of this, Rs.11.85 lakhs (30%) is for Special Component Plan and Rs.4.03 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.)

16.47 The Maharashtra Restoration of Lands to Scheduled Tribes Act, 1974 (Mah.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 30,192 hectares of land to 16,375 tribals has been ordered till 31st March,1993. Of which 28,073 hectares of land has already been restored to 15,349 tribals. Rest of 640 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 Tahsildar.

16.48 To enabling the tribals to pay the above amount to non-tribals, 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.

16.49 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.

16.50 The scheme has been extended in February 1984 to the tribals outside the Tribal Sub-Plan Area. Un till now 5,521 tribals have been given financial assistance of Rs. 16.50 lakhs.

16.51 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 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs have been approved to cover 250 tribal families.

Financial Assistance to Tribal Tenant Purchasers to Price under the Tenancy Law.(Dist.)

16.52 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 their landlords a 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 15,233 tribals have been given financial assistance of Rs. 52.03 lakhs.

16.53 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 the 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 the land.

16.54 During the Seventh Five Year Plan period in all 760 tribal beneficiaries have been covered under this scheme with the expenditure of Rs.14.74 lakhs. During 1990-92 expenditure of Rs.0.81 lakh is incurred to cover additional 159 beneficiaries.

16.55 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 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 0.15 lakhs have been approved to cover 125 tribals under the scheme.

Modernisation of Central/Sub-Registry Office etc.

16.56 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).*—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 Offices. 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 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.64.09 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 Offices. An outlay of Rs.17,30 lakhs is approved for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

(b) *Computerisation in Central/Sub-Registry Offices-(State).*—As a part of modernisation, it is proposed to instal computer at sub registry office in Pune district in the first instant. 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.

16.57 Thus an outlay of Rs.44.12 lakhs have been approved for Dist. level schemes in the Annual Plan, 1994-95 under sub-sector "Land Reforms". The scheme-wise break-up is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Sr. No. (1)	Scheme (2)	Outlay for VIII Plan 1992-97 (3)	Expenditure Annual Plan 1992-93 (4)	Approved Outlay 1993-94 (5)	Anticipated Expenditure 1993-94 (6)	Approved Outlay Annual Plan 1994-95 (7)
1	Financial assistance to the allottees of surplus land.	63.70 (3.18) OTSP 3.18 SCP 18.80	40.86 (2.22) 1.90 13.92	38.65 (3.91) 1.46 11.60	30.92 (3.91) 1.46 11.60	40.47 (2.74) 1.29 11.85
2	Financial assistance to tribal for restoration of alineated land.	9.00 (4.50) OTSP 4.50	0.64 (0.17) 0.47	0.62 (0.26) 0.36	0.62 (0.26) 0.36	3.50 (2.22) 1.28
3	Financial assistance to tribal tenant... purchasers.	9.00 (4.50) OTSP 4.50	0.28 (0.25) 0.03	0.34 (0.31) 0.03	0.34 (0.31) 0.03	0.15 (0.15) ...
4.	Modernisation of Central/Sub-Registry Offices (State level Schemes)—					
	(a) Modernisation of Photo-Registry, Pune.	17.30	...	11.39	11.39	...
	(b) Computerisation in Central/Sub-Registry Offices.	10.00	3.60	4.00	4.00	...
	TOTAL—LAND REFORM ...	109.00 (12.18) SCP 18.80	45.38 (2.64) 13.92	55.00 (6.33) 11.60	47.27	42.12 (6.14) 11.85

Note.—Figures in Brackets indicate TASP (including OTSP) provisions.

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CHAPTER 17

RURAL EMPLOYMENT

A-EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME(EGS)

INTRODUCTION

17.1 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 section 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

17.2 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 that on completion of the works undertaken, some durable community assets should be generated and that the wages paid to the workers should be linked with the quantity of the work done.

17.3 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 Tahsils in the State	...	303
(e) No. of Tahsils 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 population of Maharashtra (1991 census)	...	789.37 lakhs
(l) Total Rural Population	...	483.96 lakhs
(m) Percentage of Rural Population to total population	...	61.31

(n) Scheduled caste and Nav buadha population in rural area	...	87.58 lakhs
(o) Scheduled tribe population in rural area	...	73.18 lakhs
(B) Small, marginal farmers and agricultural 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 owned land upto 1 hectare	...	24.88 lakhs
(c) Agricultural labourers	...	83.13 lakhs
(d) Below poverty line rural families (1981 census) (Annual income less than Rs. 3,600 per family)		34,34,329
(C) Registration of employment seekers as on 31st October 1984.—		
(a) Total number of workers registered	...	43,26,806
(I) Male	...	23,05,434
(II) Female	...	20,21,372
(b) Scheduled caste workers	...	8,22,496
(I) Male	...	4,31,758
(II) Female	...	3,90,738
(c) Scheduled tribe workers	...	8,79,970
(I) Male	...	4,64,762
(II) Female	...	4,15,208

Salient Features

17.4 (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, Agriculture, 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 Officer. 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 storage 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, 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

17.5 The scheme is so operated that works having sufficient labour potential are in progress according to the employment need. Care is taken to see that the availability of labour for normal agricultural operations in the district is not adversely affected and the scheme is not activated when work is available on other plan or non-plan works in progress. 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

17.6 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

17.7 The full requirement of labour of agriculture sector as well as on plan and non-plan works of the government/Local bodies should be first met. Thereafter labour potential of existing on-going EGS works should be fully exhausted. 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

17.8 (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 in overall 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 in overall charge 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 mandays 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

17.9 (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 given special powers. 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 his attendance and the wages received by him are shown, which also helps in reducing the instance of malpractices.

Resources

17.10 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 levels as mentioned above every year.

People's participation

17.11 (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, labourers and the representation to women is also provided on these District and Panchayat Committees.

Shramshaktidware Gram Vikas

17.12 Under the Government Resolution, Planning Department No. EGS-2089/CR-72/EMP-6, dated 22nd June, 1989 Government has formulated a special programme captioned as "Shram Shaktiware Gram Vikas" as a sub scheme of the Employment Guarantee Scheme.

The optimum utilisation of the water received during the year, well conceived planning of the entire village, land utilisation in the village for optimum food production, development of labour intensive small industries like "Ambar Charkha", sericulture etc. are the basic aspects of village development. It is proposed to take up all development works in a village in an integrated manner. There will be proper backward and forward linkages while taking up works. Thus for example the work of a percolation tank will be properly linked with construction of wells and installation of pumps etc. in the benefited area so that the benefit of storing water is reaped early. Programme envisages co-ordination of the other developmental activities such as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Integrated Rural Development Programme etc. Once a village is selected for this new programme, the implementation will be continued in that village till all the items of work taken up under this new programme in that village are completed. The objects of this programme are to provide employment to the rural people in their own village to reduce pressure on land and to have development of the village. The village development works such as soil and moisture conservation afforestation, social forestry, fish ponds, minor irrigation, farm forestry, horticulture etc. will be taken up under this scheme. Individual beneficiary schemes such as wells, horticulture, farm forestry will be taken up at Government costs, in the case of the lands owned by small and marginal farmers as per NABARD definition. In respect of the remaining categories of beneficiaries, 50 percent of the expenditure will have to be borne by concerned cultivators/beneficiaries.

To become eligible for selection by Government in this sub scheme of E.G.S. the Gram Sabha of the village will have to approve at least by 2/3 majority, the conditions like making available at least 50 labourers per day, 'Shramdan' by 2 persons in a family for one day in a month except landless labourer or if this is not possible, bear the expenditure of the equivalent labour days. The village has to agree to stall feeding of cattle, and no cutting of tree illegally.

The village having surface irrigation (including lift irrigation), for more than 20 percent of the land, will be excluded from this programme. Beyond the radius of 5 kms. of the selected villages, the usual E.G.S. works will continue as before.

17.13 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, 1993, 7788 wells were constructed and 3254 wells were in progress. The unit cost of one well is around Rs.23,000. The target for 1994-95 is 10,000 Wells.

17.14 Of the various items of expenditure, listed above, expenditure on land acquisition, machinery and construction of huts is also required to be incurred under E.G.S. Under this scheme foodgrains coupon of 1 kg of Jawar per day is given to labourers.

17.15 Government has started a programme of Horticulture Development through EGS in the month of June 1990. Achievement for the plantation for the year till March 1993 is 308947 hectares incurring an expenditure of Rs.151.40 crores generating 6.78 crores mandays. For 1994-95 target of 1.20 lakh hectares is set for.

17.16 Yearwise total expenditure, wage expenditure and mandays generated under E.G.S. for the last three years are given in the following table:—

(Rs. and Mandays in crores)

Sr. No.	Year				Total Expenditure	Mandays
(1)	(2)				(3)	(4)
1	1990-91	...	...	...	235.00	8.94
2	1991-92	...	...	...	308.54	11.94
3	1992-93	...	...	...	421.00	14.80

17.17 The yearwise and monthwise labour attendance under the EGS during this period is given below:—

(Figures in lakhs)

Month	Yearwise, Monthwise labour attendance on the last day of the month		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
April	3.31	2.70	6.93
May	3.47	2.82	7.73
June	2.97	2.44	9.02
July	1.48	1.64	5.02
August	1.14	1.10	2.77
September	0.90	1.04	1.81
October	0.84	1.29	1.42
November	0.75	1.61	1.24
December	1.04	2.32	1.74
January	1.90	3.60	2.26
February	2.47	5.11	2.70
March	2.53	5.35	2.94

17.18 The categorywise percentage of expenditure during the period is as under:—

Percentage of total expenditure

Year	Irrigation	Agriculture	Forests	Road	Staff Machinery	Shram Shakti Horticulture Jawahar Wells	Total
1990-91	14.7	13.4	16.5	19.3	22.6	13.5	100% (235.00)
1991-92	14.9	15.6	15.5	19.6	11.5	22.9	100% (308.54)
1992-93	18.8	20.7	11.4	21.6	10.0	17.5	100% (421.00)

(The figures of the expenditure shown in brackets are in crores, % of other expenditure includes staff, machinery etc.)

17.19 In all, 268991 different type of works were started under the EGS since its commencement till March 1993. Out of these works 2,31,341 works are completed.

The broad categorywise number of works sanctioned and completed till March 1993 are given below :—

Category	No. of works (Provisional)	
	Started	Completed
1. Labour intensive component of Major and medium Irrigation Projects and canal works	37811	29610
2. Minor Irrigation Works—		
(a) Minor Irrigation Works		
(b) Percolation Tanks		
(c) Other Minor Irrigation Works		
3. Soil Conservation and land Development (Blocks)	161439	147571
4. Afforestation and other Forest Works	27762	16072
5. Road Works	31619	23239
6. Other Works	16360	14849
Total	268991	231341

17.20 In the Annual Plan 1992-93 the target was 8.72 crores mandays. As against this, with an expenditure of about Rs.421.00 crores mandays of about 14.80 crores were created.

17.21 An outlay of Rs. 200.00 crores was provided for 1993-94. It is expected that an expenditure of about Rs. 310.00 crores will be incurred. Creation of 9.00 crores mandays is anticipated.

17.22 An outlay of Rs.232.15 crores has been provided for 1994-95. The target of creation of mandays is 9 crores. The outlay includes Rs.85.86 crores of district level and Rs.146.29crores for State Pool. The outlay also includes provision for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan which comes to Rs.58.04 crores and Rs.10.00 crores respectively.

JAWAHAR ROJGAR YOJANA (JRY)

17.23 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.

17.24 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 people below poverty line, preference being given to SCs/STs for employment. Further 30% of the employment opportunities will be 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, horticultures etc. are taken.

17.25 The outlay provided for and the expenditure incurred during last three years is given in the following table—

Year (1)	Total Allocation (2)	State share (3)	(Rs. in lakhs) (Mandays in lakhs)	
			Expenditure incurred (4)	Total mandays created (5)
1990-91	20424.85	4085.00	19206.00	850.00
1991-92	20424.85	4085.00	18124.11	771.64
1992-93	20000.00	4000.00	18631.23	823.43

For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs.4016.93 lakhs was provided. Central share was Rs.16067.72 lakhs. The target of creation of 846.01 lakhs mandays was set for. The target is expected to be achieved.

Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

17.26 The Prime Minister in his address to the Nation on the Independence Day 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 114 blocks in 20 districts have been select under the scheme. The financing pattern for the scheme is like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana i.e. 80% Central Share and 20% State share. In 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 570 lakhs was released by Central Government.

According State Government has made available its share of Rs. 142.50 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 excuted departmentally.

Intensified Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (Second Stream)

17.27 The Government of India has announced another scheme under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana called 'Intensified Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (Second Stream)' to provide employment in the areas where there are less opportunities of employment. The Central Government have selected 16 districts in the State under the scheme. Works which result in creation of durable community assests providing employment of sustained basis can be taken up under the scheme, viz. construction of all weather roads, minor irrigation works, soil and water conservation works, water harvesting structures, water tanks developments, farm forestry etc. The financing pattern of the scheme is like Jawahar Rojgar Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme. In December 1993 the Central Government has released its share of Rs. 2937.00 lakhs. According the State Share of Rs. 734.25 lakhs was provided.

Annual Plan 1994-95

17.28 Combined outlay of Rs. 80.00 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for JRY, EAS and Intensified JRY schemes. The Central share to the tune of Rs. 320.00 crores is expected. The target of generation of mandays set for is 1684.20 lakhs.

Tribal Sub Plan and Special Component Plan

17.29 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 1994-95 the inter-se allocation of the provision of earmarked funds for SC/ST made by State Government is as under :—

	Earmarked Fund	Interest allocation made by State Government				
		Total provision for S.C. & S.T.	For S.C.		For S.T.	
			State share	Central share	State share	Central share
(a) Millon Wells	12000.00	894.00	3576.00	1506.00	6024.00	
(b) Indira Awas Yojana	4000.00	298.00	1192.00	502.00	2008.00	
(c) 22.5% funds for individual benefitting projects for S.C./S.T. at the disposal of District and Gram Panchayats	5220.00	388.80	1555.20	655.20	2620.80	
Total	21220.00	1580.80	6323.20	2663.20	10652.80	

In addition, the SC/ST persons are given priority in employment under normal JRY works. Hence the total flow as against State and Central Share, taking into account the above earmarked provisions is as under :—

	State share	Central share
Flow to TSP	1500.35	6001.40
Flow to SCP	4000.00	16000.00

CHAPTER 18

IRRIGATION

Introduction

18.1 The increase in agricultural production is inextricably linked with the increase in irrigation facilities in the State. 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. In the State of Maharashtra therefore where there are large tracts of rain deficit areas, irrigation is considered as one of the most crucial inputs of development.

18.2 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.

18.3 Irrigation sector has been getting substantial assistance from external funding agencies, particularly the World Bank, for almost the past two decades. The World Bank assisted projects are the MCIP III which includes Jayakwadi Stage II and Majalgaon, Maharashtra Water Utilisation Project and the Induction Training Programme. There were some difficulties in progressing with the Jayakwadi Stage II Component under MCIP III which have now been sorted out. The project MCIP III is now reformulated and it is proposed to include additional sub-projects for availing of the full assistance from the World Bank under MCIP III. While the Maharashtra Water Utilisation Project is completed, the Induction Training Programme for the training of fresh engineering graduates on the practical aspects of implementation of water resources projects is expected to be completed in the course of the VIII Plan. The USAID assisted Maharashtra Minor Irrigation project has helped a great deal in accelerating the progress of Minor Irrigation Projects in the State, while the EEC assisted Saline Land Reclamation Project and the Water Control Systems Development Project in the Konkan Region have helped to induct new methodologies and better water use. In addition, few more projects under MCIP IV, MCIP V are proposed for external assistance.

VIIIth Plan —1992-97

18.4 In the Irrigation Sector we have sought to achieve multiple objectives of providing relief by way of irrigation water to the drought prone 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. 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.

18.5 Actual Expenditure during Annual Plan 1992-93, approved outlay along with anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1993-94 and approved outlay for VIIIth Plan 1997 and Annual Plan 1994-95 are given below :—

Sector/Sub-sector (1)	Approved Outlay Plan 1992-97 (2)	Actual Expenditure Annual Plan 1992-93 (3)	Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay (6)
			Approved Outlay (4)	Anticipated Expenditure (5)	
1. Major & Medium Irrigation—					
Project (I. D.) ...	230010.00	44561.77	55336.00	55440.48	60090.60
Rehabilitation (R. & F. D.) ...	7299.00	1039.23	1135.00	1008.00	1311.60
Loans to Project affected persons (R & F.D.)	1845.00	136.00	352.00	181.60	406.80
Total ...	239154.00	45736.00	56823.00	56630.08	61809.00
2. Minor Irrigation—					
(a) State Sector—(I. D.) ...	38496.00	12794.53	11323.68	12450.94	12854.28
(b) Local Sector (R.D. & W.C.D.) ...	22621.00	7581.91	8900.00	8459.03	9783.00
(c) Co-operative Lift Irrigation (C & T.D.)	100.00	22.00	17.50	17.50	7.00
Total (2) Minor Irrigation ...	61217.00	20398.44	20241.18	20927.47	22644.28
3. Command Area Development ...	29479.00	4000.00	7200.00	6228.00	8319.30
4. Flood Control ...	146.00	31.00	76.98	61.58	53.00
Total—1 to 4 ...	329996.00	70166.44	84341.16	83847.13	92825.60
5. Aya Cut Development (Under Agriculture Sector) ...					478.30
Grand Total—For Irrigation & Flood Control ...					93304.00

At present there are 40 major and 83 medium ongoing irrigation projects. Apart from the Irrigation Department has to provide an outlay for the extension development modernisation and other non-specific works of completed major and medium irrigation projects. The estimated total cost of all these projects is Rs. 13,067 crores.

The following table shows outlay provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Basin (1)	Estimated cost (2)	Balance Expenditure (3)	Provision during 1994-95 (4)
Godavari Basin ...	6352.00	4040.00	245.98
Krishna Basin ...	4698.00	2973.00	229.98
Tapi Basin ...	984.00	588.00	61.11
West Channel ...	1033.00	743.00	35.50
Rehabilitation and Common Schemes ...			45.50
Total ...	13067.00	8344.00	618.00

18.6 Target set for VIIIth Plan 1992-97, the physical performance under this sector during the Annual Plan 1992-93 and anticipated achievement for 1993-94 and targets proposed for Annual Plan 1994-95 are as follows :—

Sector	Unit	Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated	Proposed
		VIIIth Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93	Annual Plan 1993-94	Achievement Annual Plan 1993-94	Targets Annual Plan 1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Major and Medium Irrigation.	lakh ha.	3.50	0.35	0.60	0.60	0.45
2. Minor Irrigation—						
(a) State Sector	... lakh ha.	0.70	0.20	0.185	0.185	0.194
(b) Local Sector	... lakh ha.	0.70	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14
3. Command Area Development—						
(a) Area Covered by field channels.	lakh ha.	2.17	0.247	0.60	0.60	0.60
(b) Warabandi	... lakh ha.	1.50	0.548	0.225	0.225	0.225

Review of Annual Plan 1992-93 Major & Medium Projects

18.7 To overcome frequent droughts in the State, the State Govt. has decided to give greater weightage for creation of irrigation potential. Accordingly, an additional outlay of Rs.58.36 crores has been provided for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects during 1992-93. An expenditure of Rs.457.36 crores has been incurred on Major & Medium Irrigation Project during 1992-93. With the help of this investment an additional irrigation potential of 35000 hectares has been created during 1992-93.

Review of Annual Plan 1993-94 :

18.8 An outlay of Rs568.23 crores has been provided for major and medium irrigation projects during 1993-94. It is expected that with the help of this investment an additional irrigation potential of 6000 ha. will be created during 1993-94. Hence cumulative irrigation potential at the end of 1993-94 will be 32.23 lakh hectares. (including minor irrigation State sector and Local sector schemes)

Annual Plan 1994—95.

Major and Medium Projects.

18.9 The details of the programme for major and medium irrigation projects included in the Annual Plan 1994-95 are as follows :—

Sector/Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	(1)	Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay (2)
Major Irrigation Projects		
1. Residual payments and strengthening and modernisation works of completed major projects	...	1025.00
2. Externally Aided Projects	14800.00
3. Major Projects in advanced stage of construction	11340.00
4. Major Projects in initial stage of construction	14975.00
5. Common Schemes	1480.00
6. Rehabilitation	1311.60
7. New Schemes of VIII Plan	300.00
8. Loans to PAPs	406.80
	Total—Major Projects	45638.40

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Major Projects Medium Projects			
1.	Residual payments for completed medium projects	...	715.60
2.	Medium Projects in advanced stage of construction	...	5268.00
3.	Medium projects in initial stage of construction	...	8066.00
4.	New scheme of 1990-91 & 1991-92	...	405.00
5.	New schemes of 1993-94	...	1013.00
6.	New schemes of 1994-95	...	403.00
7.	Modernisation of old medium projects	...	300.00
Total Medium Projects			16170.60
#Grand Total—Major & Medium Projects			61809.00

The percentage of category wise outlay of the projects to the total outlays are as follows :-
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Category	An outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95	Percentage to the total outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Major Projects			
1	Major projects with expenditure more than 75%	85,90.00	18.82
2	Major Projects with expenditure more than 30% but less than 75%	56,50.00	12.38
3	Major Projects with expenditure more than 10% but less than 30%	93,05.00	20.39
4	Major Projects with expenditure up to 10%	27,70.00	6.06
5	New Projects for VIII Plan	3,00.00	0.66
6	Common Schemes	14,80.00	3.24
7	Land to PAPS & Provision for Rehasilitation	1,718.40	3.77
8	Other (Residensial Payments, extension, improvements, externally aided projects.	1,58,25.00	34.68
Total		4,56,38.40	100%
Medium Projects			
1	Medium Projects with 75% or more expenditure	18,00.00	11.13
2	Medium Projects with expenditure 75% to 30%	93,61.00	57.89
3	Medium Projects expenditure less than 30%	34,51.00	21.34
4	New Schemes of VIIIth Plan	4,03.00	2.49
5	Others (Modernisation of Old Medium Projects & Residensial Payment)	11,55.00	7.15
Total		1,61,70.00	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)	Additional potential (Lakhs Ha.)	Cumulative potential (Lakhs Ha.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Before Plan period (Upto 1951)...	16.60	2.74	2.74
2	First Five Year Plan (1951 to 56)	8.11	0.40	3.14
3	Second Five Year Plan (1956 to 61)	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 69)	292.86	1.48	7.18
6	Fourth Five Year Plan (1969 to 74)		3.84	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)	496.73	0.42	26.65
13	Annual Plan (1991-92)	462.11	0.50	27.15
14	Annual Plan (1992-93)	433.76	0.66	27.81
15	Annual Plan (1993-94)	754.23	0.79	28.60
16	Annual Plan (1994-95)	928.26	0.64	29.24
17	Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	3101.89	4.24	31.39

Backlog

18.10 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.1392.00 crore 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. An outlay of Rs.250.00 crore is provided for removal of backlog in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for Major and Medium Projects.

Krishna Basin Projects

18.11 The Krishna River Water Disputes Tribunal Award has allocated 594 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 present status of the projects including the spillover costs at the end of the Seventh Plan in the Krishna Basin is as follows :—

(Rs. in Crore)

		Spillover Costs	
(i) Completed Projects	...	279 TMC	8.90
(ii) On-going Projects	...	318 TMC	1628.43
Total		597 TMC	1637.33

As indicated above the completed and on-going projects would utilise 597 TMC 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 even if some storages do not fill up. Six new major and medium projects, which would create a storage of 23.41 TMC costing Rs.316.24 crores as per the prices in the year of 1990, are yet to be started. For the remaining 50 TMC, projects have yet to be planned. Hence to complete all the projects including some minor projects in the Krishna Basin, an approximate amount of Rs.2500.00 crore would be required at current prices. An outlay of Rs. 229.98 crore is provided for Krishna Basin Projects in 1994-95.

MCIP III (World Bank Assisted Project).

18.12 The Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project-III is a follow up of the MCIP I and MCIP II Projects assisted by the World Bank. This project includes completion of distribution system for 45000 hectares and construction of rural roads, field channels, drains and land shaping in the Jayakwadi Command. In addition to this, construction of main canal included under this project. It is proposed to utilise the balance credit of MCIP III Project to be received from the World Bank by clubbing 4 additional sub-projects of MCIP II, i.e. Kukadi, Bhima, Krishna, and Upper Penganga. On this basis the MCIP III Project is reformulated. An outlay of Rs.148.00 crore is provided for MCIP III during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Inter-State Projects

18.13 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 1994-95 for these Inter-State Projects is Rs.16.80 crores.

Flood Control Schemes

18.14 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.53.02 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Survey and Investigation.

18.15 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. A provision of Rs.4.00 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95

Rehabilitation

18.16 Government has under taken 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 Building, Samaj Mandir, Road, Electricity etc. for this purpose an outlay of Rs. 1311.60 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 which includes a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for TSP components.

Land Acquisition Compensation

18.17 Land Acquisition Compensation : The land acquisition process is required to be done for acquiring land for dams, canals and building for project management of the Irrigation Projects. The payment of compensation for the acquired land stands included in the total provision of the projects in the Annual Plan 1994-95. The expenditure actually incurred on payment of compensation by Revenue and Forests Department is adjusted in the expenditure on respective projects.

Compensatory Afforestation

18.18 Under the provision of Forests Conservation Act 1980, the alternative forest land is required to be provided when the forest land is acquired for such Irrigation Projects. Initially, the expenditure on providing alternative forest lands is done by the Revenue and Forests Department and thereafter it is reimbursed by the Irrigation Department. An amount of Rs. 51.29 crores has been made available to Irrigation Department during the period 1990-91 to 1993-94 for this purpose and out of that Rs. 37.36 crores has been spent so far.

Tribal Sub-Plan

18.19 There are 5 major projects and 24 medium irrigation projects benefitting tribal areas in the State. Of these 24 Medium Projects, 14 projects are almost completed. Provision is made for the residual works of the remaining 5 Major and 13 Medium Projects. Outlay provided therefor during the Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs.18.14 crore (including 0.50 crore for rehabilitation.). The State Government pays greater attention to projects in tribal areas.

Special Component Plan

18.20 As irrigation projects yield benefits which, are non-divisible in nature, specific provision benefitting the Scheduled Castes communities cannot be identified. The Special Component Plan provided for Rehabilitation project is 10% of the total outlay for 1994-95, which is included in the total outlay of the projects.

Modernisation, Extension and Improvement

18.21 The irrigation systems in operation, 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 extension of Mula Canals is also in progress. A provision of Rs.785.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is provided according to the present stage of these schemes.

MINOR IRRIGATION

18.22 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.

18.23 Types of Minor Irrigation Schemes:- 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.

18.24 Administration of Minor Irrigation Schemes:- 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 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. As per new policy of water conservation, the Government has recently taken a decision to hand over the execution of minor irrigation schemes having irrigation capacity of 101 to 250 ha. to Water Conservation Deptt. which is attached to R.D.D. All these schemes will henceforth be executed through Zilla Parishad by Water Conservation Department.

18.25 Irrigation Potential:—Of the total irrigation potential from surface water resources 15.06 lakh ha. is expected to be available through minor irrigation schemes (both State Sector and Local Sector). The assessed gross potential from the minor irrigation schemes under the State Sector is 11.40 lakh ha. and potential from minor irrigation in the Local Sector is 3.66 lakh ha. In addition to this, irrigation potential from underground water resources is harnessed through dug-wells and tube-wells. Since the scope for construction of tube wells in Maharashtra is limited, dug-wells are the major source for tapping the irrigation potential from underground water resources.

18.26 Organisation for Minor Irrigation Works:—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.

Minor Irrigation (State Sector)

Review of 1992-93 and 1993-94

18.27 An expenditure of Rs. 127.95 crore has been incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93, with the help of this expenditure an additional irrigation potential of 20000 hectares has been created during 1992-93. Approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.113.24 crores and an additional potential of 18500 hectares is expected to be created during 1993-94. Thus the total cumulative irrigation potential from State Sector at the end of 1993-94 will be 6.195 lakhs ha.

Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan

18.28 An expenditure of Rs.6.83 crore have been incurred for Tribal Sub Plan in Annual Plan 1992-93. In the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs.11.00 crore is provided for Tribal Sub Plan. An expenditure of Rs.4.47 crore has been incurred for Special Component Plan in the Annual Plan 1992-93. In the Annual Plan of 1993-94 an outlay of Rs.6.23 crore has been earmarked for Special Component Plan. An outlay of Rs. 19.43 crore has been provided for Tribal Area Sub-plan during 1994-95 and an outlay of Rs. 6.43 (i.e. 5% of the total outlay) crore has been earmarked for Special Component Plan during 1994-95.

Annual Plan 1994-95

18.29 An outlay of Rs. 128.54 crore is provided for Annual Plan 1994-95. Out of this Rs.70.00 crore will be spent on removal of backlog during 1994-95. DPDC outlay of Rs. 5556.40 lakhs and State Pool outlay of Rs. 297.88 lakhs. It is proposed to create additional irrigation potential

of 19400 ha. with the help of proposed outlay during 1994-95 through State sector minor irrigation schemes.

Important Schemes under State Sector Minor Irrigation

18.30 Maharashtra Minor Irrigation Project:- The USAID has sanctioned a loan assistance for the Maharashtra Minor Irrigation Projects. Construction of about 90 State sector Minor irrigation schemes with a total irrigation potential of about 31000 ha. has been undertaken under this project. The project also envisages renovation of 12 existing Minor Irrigation Schemes, establishment of 52 hydrological stations and some special studies and training. The cost of the project is estimated to be 92.60 million dollars of which 46 million dollars is loan assistance and 4 million dollars is grant. An expenditure of Rs.20.00 crores has been incurred in Annual Plan 1992-93 on this project. This project is already completed.

18.31 Kolhapur Type Weirs(Bandhara):-Construction of Kolhapur type weirs on major and minor rivers and also on small tributaries are becoming more and more popular in the State. These weirs contain the back water in the width of the river banks only and entail no submergence of cultivable lands. The water is to be lifted from the reservoir and hence the limitations of gravity on canal flows are overcome. Kolhapur type weirs with irrigable command of more than 250 hectares are constructed by the Irrigation Department. Those irrigable commands upto 250 ha. are constructed by the Rural Development and Water Conservation Department through Zilla Parishads as in the case of other minor irrigation schemes. An outlay of Rs.4487.56 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for the construction of K.T. weirs in the State.

Minor Irrigation (Local Sector)

18.32 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 Bandhara
 - (c) Diversion Bandhara
 - (d) Others
- (iii) Percolation Tanks (Indirect Irrigation)
- (iv) Lift Irrigation Schemes costing upto Rs. 5 lakhs
- (v) Old Malgajari Tanks (constructed previously mostly in Vidharbha area of the State)
- (B) Subsidy for Failed Wells.

18.33 Subsidy for failed wells : With a view to encouraging the farmers to construct wells failed wells subsidy is sanctioned. An expenditure of Rs. 279.91 lakhs was incurred during the VII plan. Like wise an expenditure of Rs. 23.98 lakhs and Rs. 15.88 lakhs was incurred during 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively. An expenditure of Rs. 15.97 lakhs as incurred during 1992-93. For Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 27.2 lakhs is provided. An outlay of Rs. 27.2 lakhs is provided. An outlay of Rs. 18.84 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Review of Annual Plan 1992-93 & 1993-94

18.34 An expenditure of Rs.75.82 crore has been incurred on these schemes during 1992-93 and additional potential of 12000 hectares has been created during this period. An outlay of Rs.89.00 crore is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94. A target of creation of additional

potential of 13000 hectares is set for this period. Thus cumulative irrigation from local sector minor irrigation schemes will be 3.30 lakhs ha. at the end of 1993-94.

Annual Plan 1994-95

18.35 An outlay of Rs. 97.83 crore is provided for Annual Plan 1994-95 for entire Local Sector minor irrigation programme. Out of which Rs.20.00 crore has been proposed for removal of regional imbalance during 1994-95 and DPDC outlay of Rs. 77.83 crores. With the help of this investment an additional irrigation potential of 14000 ha. will be created during 1994-95.

Tribal Sub-Plan

18.36 An expenditure of Rs.7.80 crore has been incurred in Annual Plan 1992-93 under Tribal Sub Plan. During 1993-94 an outlay of Rs.19.18 crore has been provided for Tribal Sub Plan. An outlay of Rs. 24.27 crore has been provided during 1994-95 for Tribal Sub Plan.

Special Component Plan

18.37 During 1992-93 an expenditure of Rs.1 lakh has been incurred on special component plan for Scheduled Castes, Nav Buddhists, Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes. For this programme an outlay of Rs.4 lakhs has been provided in 1993-94. 10% outlay for special component plan has been earmarked for 1994-95.

Cooperative Lift Irrigation Schemes

18.38 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. 7.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Command Area Development Programme

18.39 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.

18.40 At present there are 10 Command Area Development Authorities covering 20 projects. Out of these 20 projects 16 projects have been taken up through the Centrally sponsored CAD programmes while the remaining projects are proposed for inclusion in the Central programme. The projects viz. Ghod & 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. There is one CADA Board with 3 CADAs for Jayakwadi Project alone, while 7 CADA Boards exist for remaining projects. Each CADA is headed by an Administrator whereas a Chief Administrator and 3 Administrators look after the Jayakwadi project. The CAD Boards have powers to take decisions on Command Area Development aspects of the project within the framework of Govt. policies. The following 20 projects are covered under the CAD programme:—

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Bhima | (2) Mula | (3) Kukadi |
| (4) Girna | (5) Upper Tapi | (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) Bhatsa (proposed) |
| (19) Vishnupuri (proposed) | (20) Kal (proposed) | |

Major Activities

18.41 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.

18.42 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.

18.43 The expenditure during the Annual Plan 1992-93, the approved outlay for VIIIth Plan 1992-97 & Annual Plan 1993-94 and the approved outlay for 1994-95 are given below:—

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sub Sector	Approved Outlay VIII Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay
			Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Command Area Development	29479.00	4000.00	7200.00	6228.00	8319.37

18.44 The physical achievements and targets for the main items under CAD Programme are as follows:—

Sub Sector	Unit	Target VIII Plan 1992-97	Achievement Annual Plan 1992-93	Target Annual Plan 1993-94	Anticipated Achievement Annual Plan 1993-94	Approved Targets Annual Plan 1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Command Area Development—						
(a) Area Covered under Field Channels.	lakh ha.	2.17	0.247	0.60	0.60	0.60
(b) Warabandi	... lakh ha.	1.50	0.548	0.225	0.225	0.225

18.45 The priorities in this programme in the Annual Plan 1994-95 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. Generally, these works are undertaken within one or two years after creation of irrigation potential. During the Annual Plan 1994-95 it is proposed to construct these works in an area of about 60000 ha.

(2) *Warabandh Irrigation Management Practices.*—The Warabandi system makes possible an equitable distribution of available water. Matching Central assistance is available for this activity also. It is proposed to introduce this system in an area of about 22500 ha. during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(3) *Adaptive Research, Training of farmers and staff.*—Development of appropriate technology in agricultural practises, cropping methods on the farmers fields, according necessary training to farmers and grass root level functionaries, are envisaged within this development oriented programme. Some central assistance is available for these activities.

(4) *Trial cum Demonstration farms.*—For achieving economic upliftment through increased agricultural production and attaining farmers' participation in irrigation management, trial cum demonstration farms are very useful. There should be one trial cum demonstration farm in each taluka exhibiting adaptive crop pattern and ideal irrigation practice. More emphasis may be given on this activity during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(5) *Extension improvement and modernisation of distribution system and drainage.*—This activity is required for modernisation of distribution system on old projects. No central assistance is available for such works. However, external aid is available to some extent.

(6) *Crop compensation and subsidy to small and marginal farmers for undertaking land levelling.*—Land levelling facilitates uniform application of irrigation water to the farm, thereby resulting in saving of water. Land levelling is treated as an activity of individual interest and is carried out at the cost of the beneficiaries although institutional finance is made available to them as loan which is recovered at a later date in easy instalments. For the farmers who are not eligible for institutional finance a special loan account is operated with the contribution of state, centre and NABARD. However since it is observed that the recovery of these loans is very poor, it is proposed that land levelling operations should be undertaken on the farms of only those farmers who initially incur some expenditure on their own for land levelling and then approach the department for help. The subsidy required to be paid to small and marginal farmers is shared equally by the Centre.

(7) *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.

(8) *Other infrastructural works (Roads, Buildings, Markets etc.).*—Roads in the command area, market centres and buildings are included in infrastructural works. No Central assistance is available for these works. Generally funds for these works are made available from Dist. Planning and Development Councils.

Research and Development and Training facilities (DIRD/WALMI)

18.46 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) has been established. Sufficient provision is made in the plan to meet the programme of the institute. 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. Adequate provision for the institute is also made in the Plan.

18.47 *Extension, Improvement and Drainage.*—Various old projects are in need of renovation and improvement to meet the demands of proper irrigation management.

An expenditure of Rs.15.57 lakhs has been incurred during 1992-93. It is expected that an expenditure to the tune of Rs.140 lakhs will be incurred on this scheme during 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is approved for in Annual Plan 1994-95.

18.48 *Externally aided project.*—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 Jayakwadi Project (about 2,24,000 hectares). The remaining works of MCIP I and II have also been included in the project. The following items of work are included in the project:—

- (1) Drainage Schemes
- (2) Land Development Part I
- (3) Land Development Part II
- (4) Roads
- (5) Lining of field channel
- (6) Pilot Proportionate Distribution System.

It is for the first time that the World Bank has agreed to provide assistance for the work of land levelling. An expenditure of Rs.1178.10 lakhs was incurred during the years 1992-93. It is expected that an expenditure to the tune of Rs.2380.00 lakhs will be incurred 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.3175.00 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95.

18.49 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 57 existing 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.411.39 lakhs has been incurred during the year 1992-93. It is expected that expenditure to the tune of Rs.1300.00 lakhs will be incurred during 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 10,00.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

18.50 *Maharashtra Water Utilisation Project(MWUP).*—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 complete. Hence no provision is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

CAD Activities on Non-CAD Projects

18.51 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. A provision of Rs.15.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is provided for these works.

Special Component Plan

18.52 The outlay for special component plan has been worked out by assuming that 7.5 per cent of the provision of total outlay provided under CAD Programme is spent on special components (scheduled casts and nav buddhists). 7.5% outlay is earmarked as Special Component Plan during Annual Plan 1994-95.

AYACUT DEVELOPMENT

18.53 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.

18.54 The position of outlays and expenditure for this sector is as under:—

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sector	VIII Plan 1992-97 Outlay (2)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure (3)	Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay (6)	
			Outlay (4)	Anticipated Expenditure (5)		
Ayacut Development	...	2914.00	330.00	458.84	367.07	478.39

18.55 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 outlets. 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.

18.56 The present organisation established for the works consist of 6 Divisions and 39 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.

18.57 An outlay of Rs. 2914.00 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 to develop 1,91,000 hectares of land. During Annual Plan 1992-93 Rs. 330.00 lakhs

expenditure has been incurred to develop 9763 hectares of land. An outlay of Rs.458.84 lakhs has also been approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 to develop additional 38000 hectares of land. Anticipated expenditure for 1993-94 is Rs. 367.07 lakhs.

18.58 A provision of Rs.478.39 lakhs for the Annual Plan, 1994-95 has been proposed for works expenditure, which includes outlays Rs.16.80 lakhs for Tribal Area Sub-Plan. During the Annual Plan, 1994-95, it is decided to achieve the target of development of 38,000 hectares of land. For Special Component Plan of 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 68.92 lakhs has been provided for Ayacut Development Programme.

□ □ □

CHAPTER 19

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 VIII and 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.

19.2 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 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 VIII Plan period.

Plan Outlay

19.3 The table below gives the approved outlay for VIII Plan, actual expenditure during the Annual Plan 1992-93, an anticipated expenditure of Annual Plan 1993-94 and approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95. Decision has been taken to earmark 2.5% outlay of the total outlay provided to Power Sector for Special Component Plan during 1994-95.

(Rs. in crore)						
Item	VIII Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1993-94 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1993-94 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
I Hydro Projects ...	1133.20	137.43	242.80	234.58	269.88	
II Thermal Projects—						
(i) Generation ...	1473.00	324.14	298.46	298.46	277.44	
(ii) Transmission & Distribution ...	1472.89	285.93	270.29	270.29	379.64	
(iii) Rural Electrification ...	456.00	68.23	67.40	67.40	100.11	
(iv) General Assets, Acquisition of Licences, etc.	37.55	14.50	9.16	9.16	6.84	
Total—II ...	3439.44	692.80	645.31	645.31	764.03	
III Non-conventional Sources of Energy	7.34	2.37	2.25	1.80	2.37	
Grand total ...	7579.98	832.60	890.36	881.69	1036.28	

Physical performance

19.4 The total installed capacity at the end of the VII Plan was 8368.375 MW. Between 1990 and 1992, 1037 MW generation capacity was added to the installed capacity of 8368 MW making total installed capacity to 9315 MW at the beginning of the VIII Plan. As regards generation of electricity 182461 MKWH is expected to be generated in the VIII Plan period. During 1992-93, 39446 MKWH electricity was generated. As against this 34861 MKWH electricity is expected to be generated during 1993-94 where-as the target for 1994-95 is 37206 MKWH.

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 the 1992-93 was 30962 MKWH. It is expected that in 1993-94 a total of 36161 MKWH electricity will be sold, whereas 35199 MKWH electricity is expected to be sold in 1994-95. Physical targets set for VIII Plan, achievement during 1992-93, targets set for 1993-94, anticipated achievement during 1993-94, and targets set for 1994-95 are given below :—

Item	Unit	VIII Plan 1992-97 Target	Annual Plan 1992-93 Achievement	Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Target
				Target	Anticipated Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A— Generation						
Hydro	MW	750.7	Nil	12	12	17.75
Thermal	MW	360	Nil	240	120	120
B— Transmission						
(a) 66 KV and above	Ckt Kms	3130	1066	554	554	714
	MVA	8280	1812	1100	1100	1500
(b) 33 KV	Ckt. Kms	3200	988	600	600	650
	MVA	1350	499	250	250	285
C— Rural Electrification						
Energisation of pumpsets	Nos.	300000	56373	48000	48000	48000

Review of Annual Plan 1992-93 and 1993-94

Generation

19.5 As regards hydro projects, an expenditure to the tune of Rs.137.43 crore was incurred during 1992-93 but no generation capacity has been added from hydro projects during this period. For thermal generation Rs.324.14 crore were spent during 1992-93. However, no thermal project has been commissioned in the same year.

19.6 An expenditure to the tune of Rs234.58 crore is expected during 1993-94 on hydro projects, and additional capacity of 12 MW is expected to be added during 1993-94 from hydro projects. So far as thermal projects are concerned it is expected to incur an expenditure of Rs. 298.46 crore during 1993-94 and additional capacity of 120 MW is expected to be added during 1993-94 from thermal projects.

Transmission and Distribution

19.7 The table below gives the expenditure on transmission and distribution during 1992-93 and achievement during 1992-93 and anticipated expenditure during 1993-94 and anticipated achievement during 1993-94.

(Rs. in crore)

Item	Unit	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94	
		Actual Expenditure	Achievement	Anticipated Expenditure	Anticipated Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. 400 KV		52.81	—	65.20	—
2. 66 KV to 220 KV	CKT KM MVA	136.65	1066 1812	123.24	554 1100
3 33 KV System Improvement and Urban Renovation	CKT KM MVA	96.47	988 499	77.00	600 250

Removal of Regional Backlog

19.8 The Fact Finding Committee has identified backlog in regard to electrification of 3050 villages and energisation of 142885 agricultural pump sets. Of this, 2818 villages were electrified and 112273 pump sets were energized during the VII Plan with a total expenditure of Rs. 131.5 crore. Now the backlog is in respect of 232 villages and 30612 pump sets. The cost of the programme according to revised norms is Rs.6.96 crore and Rs.61.22 crore respectively. In fact, these village have already been electrified through solar P.V. panel system. Such villages are now to be electrified by the conventional grid system. Villages in Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts are programmed to be electrified by conventional grid system and all the remaining pump sets in Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli are proposed to be energized during the VIII Plan period. An expenditure of Rs.68.23 crores has been incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93, out of which Rs 7 crore has been spent for removal of backlog. An outlay of Rs. 67.40 crore is provided for rural electrification in the Annual Plan 1993-94 out of which Rs. 7 crore is provided for removal of backlog. An outlay of Rs.100.11 crore has been provided for rural electrification in the Annual Plan 1994-95 out of which Rs.7 crore has been earmarked for removal of backlog.

Tribal Sub Plan

19.9 As per 1981 Census there are 39681 inhabited villages in the State, out of which 6962 have been included in 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 39681 hamlets (Wadis) in the State, out of which 9075 are in tribal area. As on 31.3.1993, 31360 hamlets have been electrified out of which 6343 are tribal. As such 8321 hamlets are still to be electrified out of which 2732 are tribal.

17.61 lakh agriculture pumpsets have been energised in the State, as on 31.3.1993; which is the highest for any State in the country. However, 3.58 lakhs agricultural consumers are on the waiting list for new connection; out of which 1.64 lakh have paid service connection charges. During 1992-93, 1663 wadies were electrified out of which 399 are tribal wadies. Similarly, 56,373 pumpsets were energised; out of which 3,455 are in tribal area. In addition 47.20 Ckt.Kms transmission line & 52.50 MVA transformer capacity has been commissioned in tribal area. For execution of this work in tribal area, an expenditure of Rs. 21.13 crores has been incurred during 1992-93.

During 1993-94, a target was fixed for electrification of 700 tribal hamlets, energisation of 4,000 agricultural pumpsets. It is expected to incur an expenditure of Rs.16.29 crores on these schemes during 1993-94.

For the year 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 2285.37 lakhs has been approved for tribal area, which is 23% of the total outlay for rural electrification (Rs. 100.11 crores). Electrification of 100 tribal hamlets, energisation of 4000 agricultural pumpsets and release of 10000 domestic connections are the targets proposed.

Special Component Plan

9.10 A target for electrification of 1000 Harijan bastis and release of 1,25,000 domestic connections (to Scheduled Castes and Nav Buddha beneficiaries) has been fixed for the VIII Five Year Plan period (1992-97).

During the year 1992-93, of Rs. 5.32 crore has been spent for electrification of 235 Harijan bastis, release of 704 domestic connections as well as 1000 agricultural connections to Scheduled Caste and Nav Buddha beneficiaries in the State.

A target for electrification of 200 Harijan basties, alongwith the release of 25,000 domestic connections and 1,000 agricultural connections is fixed for the year 1993-94. The estimated expenditure is Rs. 5.25 crore in the Annual Plan 1993-94. According to decision taken now an outlay of Rs. 19.10 crore has been provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95 i.e. 2.5% for Special Component Plan for electrification of 200 Harijan Basties alongwith 25000 domestic connections and 1000 agricultural connections.

Priorities for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

19.11 The State Government has always allocated a large part 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 observation to make :—

(a) The pace of development of generation, transmission and distribution projects must be accelerated in the VIII 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, it has been recommended, should be taken with the help of non-governmental agencies.

(f) Taking up of large thermal power projects with the help of private sector investment 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

19.12 Hydro projects in Maharashtra supply only 18.58 per cent of all the power generated in the State. An outlay of Rs.269.68 crore is provided for Annual Plan 1994-95, including provision of Rs.0.91 crore for rehabilitation works for project affected people (Work carried by Revenue and Forests Department). This also includes a provision of Rs.1.22 crore for project for Development of Narmada Basin under Environment Plan. An addition of 17.75 MW capacity is targetted for 1994.95. An outlay of Rs. 6.75 crores has been earmarked for special component plan during 1994-95 (included in total outlay of Rs. 269.68 crore).

Spillover Works

19.13 There will be some spillover works in respect of commissioned projects as on 1st April 1994 for which provision is made during 1994-95 :

(1) An outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is provided for Bhatghar and an outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs provided for special repairs of the generating units of Koyna Stage III.

(2) *Paithan* (1 x 12 MW).—An outlay of Rs.53 lakh is provided for repairs of downstream weir of the project which was damaged due to floods during 1990.

(3) *Pench* (2 x 80 MW): *Inter-State Project (Maharashtra's share 53 MW)*.—Funds for residual works of the project will be met from the provision under the irrigation sector of Maharashtra for 1994-95.

(4) *Tillari* (1 x 60 MW).—Outlay for residual works of the project will be met from the provision under irrigation sector of Maharashtra for 1994-95.

(5) *Bhira Tail Race* (2 x 40 MW).—An outlay of Rs.50 lakhs is provided for 1994-95 for residual works.

(6) *Pawana* (1 x 10 MW).—An outlay of Rs. 5 lakh is provided for 1994-95 for residual works and balance payments.

(7) *Bhatsa* (1 x 15 MW).—This project is already commissioned. An outlay of Rs.55 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1994-95 for residual works and operation and maintenance of power station.

(8) *Khadakwasla* (2 x 8 MW).—This project is already commissioned. An outlay of Rs.70 lakh is provided for 1994-95 for residual works and operation and maintenance of the power station.

(9) *Kanher* (1 x 4 MW).—The project is already commissioned. An outlay of Rs.30 lakh is provided for 1994-95 for residual works and balance payments and operation and maintenance of the power station.

19.14 MNES SCHEMES (Hydro Projects upto 3 MW Capacity): (1) *Dhom* (2 x 1 MW).—The project is already commissioned. An outlay of Rs.30 lakh is provided for 1994-95 for residual works and operation and maintenance of the power station.

(2) *Yeoteshwar Power House* (1 x 0.075 MW).—An outlay of Rs. 4 lakh is provided for 1994-95 for replacement of the pipeline and construction of forebay tank.

(3) *Terwanmedhe* (1 x 0.2 MW).—The project envisages installation of 1 x 0.2 MW generating unit at the foot of Terwanmedhe pick up weir on Kharari nalla (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.7 lakh is provided for 1994-95.

(4) *Surya Right Bank Canal Drop Scheme* (1 x 0.75 MW).—The project envisages utilisation of 12.54 metre natural fall in the Surya Right Bank Canal at Chainage km.28/440 for power generation, with installation of one 750 KW generation unit located in Palghar taluka of Thane district. Estimated annual generation is 5.58 Mus. An outlay of Rs.139 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(5) *Majalgaon* (3 x 0.75 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 Mus. An outlay of Rs.250 lakh has been provided for the Annual plan 1994-95.

(6) *Karanjwan* (1 x 3 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.200 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(7) *Shahanur* (1 x 0.75 MW).—The project envisages utilisation of irrigation release from Shahanur irrigation dam in Amravati District with installation of one generating units of 750 KW capacity. Annual generation will be 2.68 Mus. Provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for this project.

19.15 On-going Hydro Projects: (1) *Ujjani* (1 x 12 MW).—The project envisages installation of one 12 MW reversible pump turbine at the foot of Ujjani Irrigation dam on Bhima river in taluka Madha of Solapur district. Estimated annual generation is about 21 Mus. Loan

assistance of 1500 million Yen has been sanctioned for the project by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Japan. 12 MW reversible pump turbine equipment for the project have been imported from Japan. An outlay of Rs.228 lakh has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95. The project is expected to be commissioned during 1993-94.

(2) *Manikdoh* (1 x 6 MW).—The project envisages installation of 1x6 MW generating 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. An outlay of Rs.225 lakh has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(3) *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 provision of Rs. 200 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(4) *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.150 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(5) *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 two stages, one with a capacity of 10 MW at the foot of Bhandardara dam and the other with 34 MW near Randha Fall down stream. Estimated annual generation is about 93 Mus. (Power House I—49 Mus., Power House II—44 Mus.). The generating unit of Power House-I has been commissioned on 27.3.1986. An outlay of Rs.650 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for the work of Power House-II.

(6) *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.350 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(7) *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.700 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(8) *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. The project had yet to pick up as most of the orders for equipment are still under process. It is expected that from 1994 onwards the expenditure on this project will increase. By the end of the VIII Plan one of the units is expected to be commissioned. The remaining three units will be commissioned in the year 1997-98. An outlay of Rs.121.75 crore has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(9) *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. 10 crore has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(10) *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. An outlay of Rs.0.47 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(11) *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. The benefits from the project are expected to accrue during the VIII Plan period. Total payment made to Gujarat upto November 1993 is Rs. 194.14 crore. An outlay of Rs. 97.53 crore has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95. Besides, an outlay of Rs.1.22 crore is provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for the various components of the environmental action plan.

(12) *Survey and Investigation* .—An outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is provided for 1994-95 for survey and investigation of Hydro Projects.

(13) An outlay of Rs.90.57 lakhs is provided for 1994-95 for rehabilitation of project affected people.

Thermal Power Projects

19.16 While formulating the Annual Plan 1994-95, 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 per cent of the total outlay will flow to this sector.

Annual Plan 1994-95

19.17 The anticipated expenditure for 1993-94 and approved outlay 1994-95 for power generation programme is as follows :—

				(Rs. in crore)	
Programme				Anticipated Expenditure 1993-94	Approved Outlay 1994-95
(1)				(2)	(3)
(i)	Thermal Generation	...	...	298.46	277.44
(ii)	Transmission including Distribution and System Improvement	...	...	270.29	379.64
(iii)	Rural Electrification	...	...	67.40	100.11
(iv)	General Assets, Acquisition of Licences, etc.	...	...	9.16	6.84
Total				645.31	764.03

Thermal Generation

19.18 Thermal power in Maharashtra contributes 81.42 per cent of all the power generation in the State. Most of the generation is undertaken by MSEB while few private companies like Tata Electric Company and B.S.E.S. also contribute to power generation and transmission.

The outlay provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95 will be utilised for the following schemes :—

(1) *Khaperkheda Extension Units 1 & 2* (2 × 210 MW).—Khaperkheda Extension Units 1 & 2 have been synchronized in March 1989 and January 1990 respectively. Though the units are already in operation, the balance works on some of the auxiliary schemes are yet to be completed. A provision of Rs.10 crore has been provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(2) *Chandrapur TPS Units 5 and 6* (2 × 500 MW).—The world Bank has extended financial assistance to the extent of US Dollars 288 million for procurement of main plants and equipments for these units. Unit 5 and Unit 6 have been synchronised respectively in March 1991 and March 1992. Though these units are already in operation the balance works on some of the auxiliary plants are yet to be completed. An outlay of Rs. 40 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(3) *Waste heat Recovery Units 1 and 2* (2 × 120 MW) at Uran.—The German Government has sanctioned a loan (mixed credit) of DM 312 Million for these units. The works of these units are being executed turnkey contract awarded to M/s. Siemens. the works on these units are in advance stage of completion and as per the present planning. Unit 1 is expected to be commissioned by March 1994. An outlay of Rs. 40 crores has been provided in Annual Plan 1994-95.

(4) *Chandrapur TPS Unit 7* (1 × 500 MW).—The World Bank has approved a loan of US Dollars 350 million under loan No. 3498 IN for various schemes of MSEB, out of which US \$ 223 million is meant for Chandrapur Unit 7. An outlay of Rs. 120 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(5) *Waste Heat Recovery Unit 3* (1 × 120 MW).—The Planning Commission, in June 1989, has accorded approval for implementation of this unit. This unit is yet to be taken up for implementation. An outlay of Rs. 2.44 crores, has been provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(6) *Dabhol Power Project*.—An outlay of Rs. 34 crores has been provided for Dabhol Project during 1994-95 separately under Transmission and Distribution. This project is being implemented with the assistance of Enron Corporation Limited and Bechtel Private Limited. The project has to augment power resources of the State by 2015 MW. It is proposed to be commissioned by 1998.

(7) *Renovation and Modernisation Schemes*.—Augmentation schemes for coal handling plant, ash handling, plant, oil handling plant, fore 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. 65 crores has been provided in Annual Plan 1994-95.

Private Sector Participation in generation

19.19 With the amendment to the Indian Electricity Act by the Government of India, it is expected that the two major projects will attract private sector participation shortly. The State Government has processed the two projects namely Khaperkheda Units 3 & 4 and the Gas Turbine Project at Nagothane which together are estimated to cost Rs.1540 crore. These two projects when undertaken by private agencies, would largely ease the burden on the State's resources and would generate 680 MW of power when completed.

Transmission and Distribution

19.20 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.

19.21 The table below gives an anticipated expenditure for 1993-94 and approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 :—

						(Rs. in crore)	
Schemes						Anticipated Expenditure 1993-94	Approved Outlay 1994-95
(1)						(2)	(3)
(i) 400 KV	...	...	...	...	...	65.20	176.56
(ii) 66 KV to 220 KV	...	...	...	...	...	123.24	101.00
(iii) 33 KV, SI and Urban Renovation	...	...	...	...	...	77.00	99.26
(iv) Replacement and Renovation of Machinery, and Dedicated Communication	...	...	...	...	...	4.85	2.82
Total ...						270.29	379.64

19.22 The table below gives the anticipated achievement for the year 1993-94 and proposed targets for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Scheme		Unit		Anticipated Achievement 1993-94	Proposed Target 1994-95
(1)		(2)		(3)	(4)
(i) 66 KV to 400 KV	CKT. KM	554	714
		...	MVA	1100	1500
(ii) 33 KV	CKT. KM	600	650
		...	MVA	250	285

HVDC link between Chandrapur—Padghe

19.23 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 estimated cost is Rs. 575 crore 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.50 crore has been provided for 1994-95.

66 KV to 220 KV Schemes

19.24 For the year 1994-95 it is programmed to energize 714 ckt. Km. of 66 KV to 220 KV transmission lines alongwith addition of 1500 MVA of transformation capacity at associated sub-stations. An outlay of Rs.101 crore has been provided for the same during 1994-95.

33 KV Schemes, Urban Renovation Schemes and System Improvement Schemes

19.25 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.99.26 crores has been provided for this purpose during 1994-95.

Replacement of Plant and Renovation of Machinery

19.26 An amount of Rs. 2.82 crore has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95 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.

Dedicated Communication

19.27 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 it's technical clearance to the same. It is proposed to establish a dedicated telecommunication network, with a mix of optical fibre and microwave communication media, owned and operated by M.S.E.B. linking it's 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. Approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is included in the provision for Replacement and Renovation Scheme.

Rural Electrification

19.28 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, 518 villages have been converted subsequently into conventional grid system. The balance 538 villages are either located in dense

forest or are sparsely populated. Hence no works for conversion of villages into conventional grid system have been proposed during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

The total pumpsets energised in the State are 17,60,976 as on 31.3.1993, which is the highest for any State in the country. It is expected that 48000 pumpsets will be energised during 1993-94. A target of energising 48000 pumpsets is proposed for 1994-95.

In addition, electrification of 200 Harijan Bastis, 1600 Hamlets, release of 4500 industrial connections, 1.8 lakh domestic connections, extension of 16 thousand street lights in already electrified villages are the works proposed for the year 1994-95. An outlay of Rs. 100.12 crore is provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for these schemes.

General Assets, Acquisition of Licensees and Training Programme

19.29 An outlay of Rs. 6.84 crore has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95 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 Licences.

Development of Non-conventional and Renewable Sources of Energy

19.30 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 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.

(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, 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, Co-operative 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. One such project can materialise during the VIII Five Year Plan subject to the availability of adequate financial resources.

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 villagers. Two similar power 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 project of installation of 1.6 MW wind farm at Vijaydurg in Sindhudurg district has been taken in hand. The project is expected to be completed during 1993-94.

(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 of 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. 236.75 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for the entire Non-conventional Energy Programme in the State, out of which Rs. 5.92 lakhs will be spent for special component plan.

Integrated Rural Energy Planning (IREP) Programme

19.31 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, Bhor 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 twentyone blocks as shown below :—

Sr. No.	Block	District	Year
1	Sinnar	Nasik	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
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

19.32 During the year 1994-95 the programme will be further extended to four more blocks. It is proposed to extend the programme to one block each in all 29 districts during the VIII Plan 1992-97. 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. 110 lakh is provided as State share in the Annual Plan 1994-95. As against this, matching central assistance from Government of India is expected to be received.

Biogas

19.33 Under the National Programme for Biogas development which is a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme, an average subsidy of Rs.3,400 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. 18,000 per course.
- (ii) Trainer's training—Rs. 10,200 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. 18,000 per course for organising the training courses for repairing defective biogas plants, and service charges.

An outlay of Rs.7.25 crore is provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95, to set up 20,000 Biogas plants.

Improved Chullaha

19.34 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 chullhas for the beneficiaries in the village ultimately making the entire village a "Smokeless village". The Government of India provides funds for this scheme at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per training course and and subsidy of Rs. 50 per chullha which are constructed outside the training classes. It is proposed to install 1,50,000 chullhas during 1994-95 with the help of approved outlay of Rs. 126.00 lakh.

CHAPTER 20

INDUSTRY AND MINING

INTRODUCTION

20.1 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 agro-based rural industries.

New Industrial Policy

20.2 The Government of India has announced a new liberalised industrial policy on 24th July 1991. The system of licensing has been dismantled with the exception of 18 industries. Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act has been drastically amended to remove threshold limits of assets of MRTP companies and dominant undertakings. Locational requirement with the exception of metropolitan centres have been dispensed with. Approval will be given for direct foreign investment upto 51% foreign equity in selected high priority industries. The total approach is towards creating an atmosphere conducive to the development of entrepreneurship and to technological progress.

20.3 The major objectives of the new industrial policy are to maintain a sustained growth in productivity, gainful employment and attain competitiveness in the international markets. The spread of industrialisation in the backward areas of the country will be actively promoted through appropriate incentives, institutional support and infrastructure investments.

Some of the other highlights of the new industrial policy are as follows:-

(i) Pre-eminent role of public sector in eight core areas -including arms and ammunition, atomic energy, mineral oils, rail transport and mining of coal and minerals to continue.

(ii) Part of Government's share holding in public sector to be offered to mutual funds, financial institutions, general public and workers.

(iii) Besides allowing equity participation by other industrial undertakings in small scale industries (SSI) upto 24% to provide access to the capital market, the Government proposes to introduce limited partnership Act to enhance the supply of risk capital to SSI.

(iv) Investments limit in small scale industries has been raised to Rs. 60 lakhs and that for ancillary and export oriented units to Rs. 75 lakhs.

(v) The policy proposed to set up an integrated development thrust for handicraft sector in view of its employment potential and vastly expand the role of the National Handloom Development Corporation in view of the sector's contribution of 30% of the Country's textile production.

The Government of India's new industrial policy intends to remove the structure of regulations and help vibrant growth of industries so that they can enter the ever competitive world market.

State Government's New Industrial Policy.

20.4 Recently the State Government has decided to give importance to following aspects in pursuance of its new industrial policy, to further the Government of India's policy in this regard.

- (a) Simplification of rules as regards purchase of plots for industrial purposes.
- (b) Liberal financial incentives for industries.
- (c) Guarantee to provide infrastructural facilities.
- (d) Special concessions to small industries sector.
- (e) Promotion to develop agro-processing & soft ware industries.
- (f) Crash Programme for export oriented industries
- (g) Added stress on Competitiveness.

20.5 The State Government has announced New Industrial Policy. 1993 in April 1993. The basic objectives of the new policy are as follows :—

- Maintain the State's premier status in the industrial field.
- Balanced regional development and rapid growth with dispersal.
- Employment generation.
- Broaden the entrepreneurial base.
- simplification of rules and procedures.
- Sustainable growth compatible with ecology.

Salient features of the new Industrial Policy are as follows :

- (1) Three year time bound programme of MIDC-65 growth centres, 84 Mini Industrial areas and 5 Centrally sponsored growth Centres.
- (2) Establishment of specialised industrial complexes.
 - (a) chemical Industrial Zone in vidarbha and Marathwada.
 - (b) International Industrial Parks for NRI and FDI.
 - (c) Port based industrial area in Ratnagiri
- (3) No electricity duty levy for captive power.
- (4) Additional new investment company will be established for equity participation in projects in backward areas.
- (5) Sales Tax Incentives enhanced to 130 % of FCI and upto 12 years.
- (6) At least one Gram Udyog Vasahat in each district.
- (7) For Agro processes and export purposes the companies trusts, Co-Op. estates individuals etc. may be allowed to hold land in excess of ceiling limits.
- (8) The state Government has recommended to Government of India to accept. P.R. Nayak Committee recommendations to establish State Tribunals for SSI units having working capital of Rs. 1 lakh and above.
- (9) Government has constituted High Power Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary. for NRI projects and foreign investment.
- (10) No. N.A. permission is necessary for paddy land to bonafide industrial use, subject to certain parameters.
- (11) Option to the purchaser either to pay the arrears or to opt for new connection for the units purchased under S.F.C. Act.

(12) Notified area concept accepted. Necessary amendments to MRTP and MID Acts are being moved.

(13) No MIDC industrial area or large industrial cooperative estate will be included within the extended limits of any municipal Council of Corporations for a period of at least 25 years from the date of establishment of such area.

(14) As a policy, no octroi, in the present form will be levied in the newly constituted municipal areas (like New Bombay) and some other alternative form which is account-based will be introduced.

(15) MIDC would discharge the function of the special Planning Authority under the MRTP Act, for its industrial areas.

(16) Following concessions to 100% EOUs anywhere in the State

(I) Electricity Duty refund.

(II) Sales Tax exemption on their purchase of capital goods.

(III) Exemption from purchase tax on raw material.

(17) Maharashtra State Export Promotion Council under Minister (Industries) Chairmanship has been constituted.

(18) Re-imbusement of 50% of fees paid by industry to acquire ISO 9000.

(19) Board of Industrial and Trade Development has been constituted under the Chairmanship of C.M.

Annual Plan 1994-95 -Salient features

20.6 For 1994-95 Plan, major thrust has been proposed for completing cooperative spinning mills under erection and to assist new cooperative spinning mills. For increasing infrastructure facilities for new industries substantial provisions are also proposed. In the context of liberalised new industrial policy of the Government of India, the State's package scheme of incentives is modified and new scheme has come in to force from October, 1993.

Financial Aspects

20.7 The sub-sectorwise outlays proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95 under this Sector are given in the following table:

Sub-Sector	VIII Plan 1992-97 outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 approved outlay
			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) Village & Small Scale Industries	22578.00	3219.82	3094.94	2475.95	8288.71
(B) Medium & Large Industries	56574.00	6743.67	11814.01	9491.21	11048.11
(C) Infrastructure facilities for Joint/Central Sector Projects.	1820.00	227.12	300.00	240.00	200.00
(D) Mineral Development	474.00	40.00	60.00	48.00	60.00
Total	81446.00	10230.61	15268.95	12255.16	19596.82

20.8 The New Industrial Policy aims at providing high quality infrastructure, Simplification of rules and procedures, giving additional facilities and incentives and exemption or deferrals of various taxes and duties, more particularly in the industrially backward areas.

The new industrial policy has resulted in industrial entrepreneurs filing memoranda indicating investment of about rupees one lakh three thousand Crore in new industrial projects.

20.9 Various programmes of industrial development to be undertaken during the Annual Plan 1994-95 are discussed in the following paragraphs.

(A) VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Leather Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra(LIDCOM)

20.10 The Leather Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra (LIDCOM) was set up in 1974 for promoting the leather industry in the State. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 5 crores and paid up capital as on 31st March 1993 is Rs.3.56 crores. The Corporation runs Footwear Production Centres at Kolhapur, Hingoli and Daryapur and Tannery centre at Satara. The Corporation also has sale outlets at Bandra, Solapur, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nanded, Latur and Vashi (New Bombay). During the Annual Plan 1993-94 Rs.20.00 lakhs were provided for share capital to the Corporation. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been approved for 1994-95 for this scheme.

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC)

20.11 The MSSIDC was established in 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 is Rs. 5.16 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 1992-93 corporations total turnover was Rs. 200.74 crores including marketing turnover of Rs. 123.74 crores Raw material turnover was of Rs. 67.67 crores and export Rs. 6.85 crores.

An outlay of Rs.25 lakhs was provided for 1993-94 for giving share capital to the Corporation. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been approved for 1994-95.

Sericulture

20.12 Sericulture, as a labour intensive agro-based industry, deserves special attention under the future plans. It is an effective instrument for poverty alleviation and is also recognised today as one of the highly remunerative agrobased industries in the State. The cultivation of Mulberry and rearing of silk worm form the agriculture base of this industry while the production of raw silk is classified as cottage/rural industrial activity. The State Government has given more thrust on this programme since 1987-88. The physical achievements of this scheme in the last three years are as under:

Year	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Mulberry Plantation (acres) ...	4665	4265	4245
DFLs Supply (Nos.) ...	1360000	1278651	1234970
Cocoon Production (Kgs.) ...	319340	322831	222612
Raw Silk Production (Kgs.) ...	6220	4487	2188
Farmers Training Centres ...	4760	2802	2154

An outlay of Rs. 143.74 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94 . An outlay of Rs. 136.36 lakhs has been approved for this scheme for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

The target of 4000 acres Mulberry Plantation has been set during the year 1993-94 . It is expected that this programme will generate employment for about 66,225 people and production of raw silk will be about 19647 kgs. and about 4,000 acres of Mulberry Plantation will be covered in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Seed Money Assistance to educated unemployed

20.13 The scheme has been modified A New Scheme of "Seed Money Assistance" has been started from 1st October 1993. Persons between age group of 18 to 50 haveing 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 10% to 22.5 percent of the project cost depending on the project and the category of beneficiary subject to the maximum of Rs. 1 lakh. The financial and physical targets and achievements during last three years are as follows:-

Year	Outlay	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical target (Number)	Achievement (Numbers)
1990-91	669.78	683.02	2602	4143
1991-92	573.67	561.13	3815	3265
1992-93	573.67	414.91	3000	2757

For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 592.69 lakhs was provided. An outlay of Rs. 638.97 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95 with a target of 3405 beneficiaries.

Cooperative Industrial Estates

20.14 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.

The Government gives land on long term lease to Cooperative Industrial Estate Societies. The State Government provides 20 percent of the project cost as share capital contribution with a corresponding contribution by the members. The balance 60 percent of the project cost being given by the LIC as loan with Government guarantee. An outlay of Rs. 70.31 lakhs was provided for the year 1993-94. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.80.46 lakhs was been approved

District Industries Centres (DIC)

20.15 The DIC programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The State Government has established 29 District Industries Centres in the State. The Government of India provides 0 percent of the cost of the expenditure incurred on the staff and other recurring expenditure subject to a limit of Rs. 4 lakhs per DIC and 50 percent for the loan scheme. An outlay of Rs. 409.05 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.237.72 lakhs has been approved for 1994-95.

Package Scheme of Incentives

20.16 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 package scheme of incentives, 1993 has come in to force from 1st October 1993 for the period of Five Years.

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. 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 Unit	
	Non-Pioneer		Pioneer Unit		% 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 % Fixed Capital Investment	Ceiling (Rs. lakhs)
A		
B	15	7
C	20	10
D	25	15
D+	30	20

The outlays provided for this scheme for 1994-95 are Rs. 5857.17 lakhs and Rs. 3571.10 lakhs under Village and Small Scale Industries and Midium and Large Scale Industries, Sub-Sectors respectively.

Training scheme for educated unemployed:

20.17 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 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 28.95 lakhs was provided. An outlay of Rs.36.31 lakhs has been approved for 1994-95 for this scheme.

Industrial Cooperatives

20.18 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 carboard 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	Pattern
1. Government share capital	... 3 times of paid up share capital i.e. in the ratio of 1 : 3
2. Loan for purchase of share	... 75% of face value of share or Rs. 75
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 Rs. 600

An outlay of Rs.23.00 lakhs was provided in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 84.07 lakhs has been approved for 1994-95 for this scheme.

Financial assistance to Balutedar Societies (Block level Village artisans)

20.19 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. Govt. share capital is granted twice the Share Capital collected from the members. An outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakhs was provided in 1993-94. The outlay approved for 1994-95 is Rs. 24.87 lakhs.

Development of Handloom & Powerlooms.

20.20 As per the "Tidke Committee Report", a separate Directorate to deal with handlooms, powerlooms and cooperative spinning mills has been established from 2nd October, 1971 with its Headquarters at Nagpur. 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

20.21 Nearly about 65,000 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 encourage the handloom industry, Government assists handloom weavers in cooperative sector by giving subsidy for purchases of looms, equipments, running sales depot of handloom cloth, propoganda, publicity, award of prizes, etc. In order to push up sales of accumulated handloom cloth 20 percent rebate as declared by the Government of India was given upto the year 1988-89, of which 10 percent was borne by the State Government and 10 per cent by the Government of India on sales effected during special period of 30 days every year. The Government of India has replaced this scheme with a new scheme of market development assistance scheme. Under this scheme financial assistance is given to the State/ Apex Handloom Cooperative Societies, Handloom Development Corporation and Primary Handloom Weavers Cooperatives, Societies for development of marketing. The expenditure under this scheme is shared equally by the Central and State Government. The State/Apex Societies and Handloom Development Corporation are required to select one option out of the three options available under this scheme. Only one option is to be selected for all the primary handloom weavers cooperative societies in the State. The total outlay of Rs.760.20 lakhs has been approved for 1994-95 for handloom sector.

Powerlooms

20.22 As on 30th June, 1990, there were 630 powerloom societies with membership of 26000 and share capital of Rs. 3.89 crores. In order to free the powerloom weavers from the clutches of the Kharçhivalas 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. As directed by the Govt. of India a census of all powerlooms in Maharashtra State has been completed through Messars Kirloskar Consultants. This census has provided valuable data to the State Government for formulation of schemes for proper development of powerlooms industry. According to this census 3,33,582 powerlooms in the State provide employment to about 2,94,226 workers. Total outlay provided for 1994-95 for powerloom development is Rs.16.80 lakhs .

Handloom Corporation

20.23 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. 7.50 crores & the paid up capital is Rs.555.48 lakhs. 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 persons. It offers yarn to the 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, 1993 are about Rs. 12.00 crores. From the year 1990-91 the Corporation is being assisted through the amalgamated scheme of market development. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 outlay of Rs.10 lakhs was provided for share capital contribution. An outlay of Rs. 142.18 lakhs has been approved for 1994-95.

Distribution of Saree/Dhoti at concessional rates to families who are below poverty line

20.24 The State Government has started a new scheme of distribution of Packets containing a pair of Saree and Dhoti to the families below the poverty line from the year 1988-89. The subsidy element per packet borne entirely by the State Government. The rate of each packet has now been increased to Rs. 52.00 in rural areas and Rs.62.00 in urban slums area. The Awade Committee has recommended to continue this scheme on a tapering basis. An outlay of Rs.302.38 lakhs was provided in 1993-94. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 231.42 lakhs has been approved.

Awade Committee

20.25 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.

The outlays approved for the schemes in the Annual Plan 1994-95 are as follows:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 1994-95 outlay
1. Training programme for weavers	15.30
2. Financial assistance to MSHC/Apex Handloom Societies for production of good quality cloth	18.50

Powerlooms Corporation

20.26 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.5.86 crores. The accumulated losses of the Corporation as on 31.3.92 are Rs.8.70 crores. The Corporation is

dealing in various types of cloth-dyed, printed-mercerised poplin, bed-covers, pillow covers, etc. It has set up 5 cooperative units comprising 480 looms in rural areas of Sangli and Satara Districts. The Corporation has 2 regional offices at Ichalkaranji and Karad and it is planning to establish regional offices in prominent powerloom centres like Bhiwandi, Malegaon, Solapur, Dhule, Nagpur, etc.

For the Annual Plan 1993-94 outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs was provided. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been approved for 1994-95.

(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 1994-95 are described below:-

I . Commercial Corporations

Maharashtra Electronics Corporation Limited (MELTRON)

20.27 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. During the last few years, MELTRON has increased its turnover considerably. An Outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs was provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been approved. This amount will be required for the projects such as MELTRON Semi Conductors Limited, MELTRON Instrumentation Limited, Strategic Development Division, Productionisation Project etc.

Maharashtra State Mining Corporation Limited (MSMC)

20.28 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. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs was provided for this purpose for 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been approved for 1994-95. This amount will be utilised for continuing schemes viz Siliminate Mining, Fiuospar Mining, Granite dollomite Mining, etc.

Maharashtra Petro-chemicals Corporation (MPCL)

20.29 The Maharashtra Petrochemicals Corporation (MPCL) was established in 1981 to assist in setting up Petrochemical Projects and downstream industries using by-products that would be available from the Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex at Nagothane (Raigad District). The paid up Share Capital of the Corporation as on 31st March 1993 is of Rs.900.66 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs were provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been approved. This amount will mainly be required for joint sector projects.

II Commercial-cum-Promotional Corporation -

Regional Development Corporation (RDCs)

20.30 The Regional Development Corporation (RDCs) have been established 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.

Outlays of Rs. 60 lakhs under V&SSI sectors and Rs.90 lakhs L&M sector were provided for 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs under V & SSI has been approved for 1994-95. This amount will be utilised for their continuing projects.

Maharashtra State Textiles Corporation (MSTC)

20.31 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 and paid up capital as on 31st March 1992 is Rs. 33.86 crores, out of which Rs. 12.58 crores have been invested as share capital in its subsidiaries. The muster strength of the MSTC mills including 'badalis' is around 14,000 and average daily employment is around 13,200.

The accumulated net losses of the MSTC Mills as on 31st March 1993 were Rs. 105.56 crores. In order to make good the losses, the Corporation has started review of each of its mills with a view to improving productivity and curtail losses. Targets are fixed and the performance is watched month to month. By improving the quality of goods, the MSTC has also secured better prices.

In the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs.3.00 crores was provided. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.940.00 lakhs has been approved towards share capital to M.S.T.C.

**Maharashtra Film Stage and Cultural Development Corporation Ltd.,
(Goregaon - Bombay Film City) and Kolhapur Chitranagari Mahamandal Ltd.,
Kolhapur.**

20.32 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 31-3-91 is Rs. 280.34 lakhs. Outlay of Rs. 32 lakhs was provided for 1993-94 towards share capital contribution to the corporation. An outlay of Rs. 58 lakhs has been approved for 1994-95.

The Kolhapur Chitranagari Mahamandal Ltd. Kolhapur was established in 1985. Its object is to encourage the Marathi feature film industry by providing modern equipment and supporting facilities at Kolhapur which is a centre for Marathi Films. The Authorised share capital of the corporation is Rs. 250 lakhs and paid up share capital is Rs. 170 lakhs as on 31-3-1991. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 outlay of Rs. 48 lakhs has been provided for share capital contribution for this corporation. An outlay of Rs.12 lakhs has been approved for 1994-95.

III Promotional Corporations.

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC)

20.33 The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) was established in 1962 for providing infrastructural facilities to industry by establishing industrial areas etc. in the State. The MIDC has set up 204 industrial areas, including mini industrial estates all over the state uptill now. The land is acquired by the State Government under the provisions of the Maharashtra Industrial Development Act, 1961 and placed at the disposal of the MIDC for planning, development and management. The total acquired land for industrial areas including growth centres, mini industrial estates, and large industrial areas is 30312 hectares, with a plottable area of 20142 hectares. Out of this, 12018 hectares area has been allotted. The percentage of allotted area is 60. The total water supply capacity of MIDC is 1718 MLD and water storage capacity is 390 MLD, under its water supply schemes.

The MIDC has taken up an ambitious programme of development of 143 mini industrial areas and 65 growth centres in the State. Works for 24 mini industrial areas and 15 growth centres are in progress. The land acquisition proceeding for all growth centres and mini industrial areas are under process.

An amount of Rs. 400 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94. An Outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

IV Financial Corporations

State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra(SICOM)

20.34 SICOM is a Development Bank established in 1966 for lending to large and medium industries in the State. It also acts as a catalytic agent for promotion of industries in the developing parts of the State and has been effective instrument for catalising the sizeable

investment in the developing regions of the State. The State Government gives financial assistance to SICOM, mainly in the form of Share Capital and open market borrowing. The SICOM has to take care of term loan disbursements to the units which are not refinanced by IDBI and also to cover the portion of the loan not eligible for refinance in case of the units for which refinance facility is available. The Government Share Capital contribution also helps SICOM in participation in the joint sector projects. The assistance provided in the form of OMB helps SICOM in enhancing its internal resources. During the last 25 years, SICOM has catalysed an investment of about Rs. 23132 crores in the developing areas for setting up of about 6032 industries/projects generating about 3.90 lakhs direct employment. In the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 550 lakhs was provided including Rs. 200 lakhs as OMB. The SICOM has participated in the companies viz Modi Fibre Ltd., Megaboards Pvt. Ltd., Vadilal Industries Ltd., V.S.Dempo & Co., Vam Orgonic Chemicals Ltd., Mukand Ltd., Modi Home appliances Ltd., and Maratha Cements Ltd. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been approved for share capital and OMB of Rs.200 lakhs for 1994-95.

Maharashtra State Financial Corporation (MSFC) :-

20.35 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. Outlays of Rs.150 lakhs and Rs. 80 lakhs have been provided respectively in SSI and L & M Subsectors in the Annual Plan 1993-94. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs and Rs.50.00 lakhs have been approved under Village and Small Scale Industries and Medium and Large Industries Sectors. The corporation proposes to step up its sanction and disbursement to Rs. 300 crores and Rs. 200 crores respectively.

Modernisation of Government Printing Presses

20.36 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 1993-94. 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. In 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs was provided. An outlay of Rs.300 lakhs has been approved for 1994-95.

Financial assistance to other processing industrial societies.

20.37 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 1993-94 was Rs. 2.00 lakhs. For Annual Plan 1994-95 outlay of Rs.1.01 lakhs has been approved.

Cooperative Spinning Mills

20.38 In Maharashtra 111 coop. Societies have been registered for establishing Co-operative spinning mills. as on 30th June 1993. 48 mills are under production, 12 mills. are under various stages of implementation of their projects . In order to expediate the erection work of ongoing co-operation spinning mills with 25000 Spindles each in the cotton growing backward areas of the State, Government has decided to grant share capital contribution by the government in respect of the co-operative spinning mills consisting of 2,5000 /spindles each in the ratio 1:9 on uniform basis irrespective of whether it is a Mahila Mill or not and irrespective of whether it is a growers' mill or consumers mill (weavers). The Government had also approved in 1989, alternate 17 projects relating to open end spinning, polyester, texturising and has decided to grant Government share capital contribution in the ratio of 1:5.

Out of the spinning mills under erection four mills are to receive financial assistance under the World Bank assisted NCDC III project. The debt-equity ratio is 1:1. The Member's contribution is 5%. The State Government contribution in the form of share capital is 20% and in addition to this NCDC gives 25% loan to enable the State Government to give NCDC's share of share capital contribution. Term loan assistance of 50% of the project cost is also given by NCDC. At the end of March 1991, 39 co-operative spinning mills were in operation, out of which 34 mills were of ring spinning having 9.40 lakhs installed spindles, & the four units of open end spinning units with 2852 rotors and one unit of texturising having 550 m .tonnes capacity. Out of four open end units, 3 are 100% export oriented.

Government has taken a decision to set up 50 new cooperative spinning mills during VIII Plan period. The Spinning Mills having capacity of 25000 Spindles will be given Govt. Share Capital in the Ratio of 1 : 9. In the annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 77 crores was provided for giving share capital to the cooperative spinning mills. An outlay of Rs.49.42 crores has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Rehabilitation of Sick Cooperative Spinning Mills

20.39 The Mills become sick on account of out-dated machinery, accumulated losses, lack of quality consciousness, low capacity utilisation. At present 11 mills are sick. 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 investment made during the Seventh Plan is Rs. 5.05 crores.

A Committee under the Chairmanship of Director, Handlooms, Powerloom and Textiles and representatives of All India Cooperative Spinning Mills Federation, State Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills, Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank, Finance Department etc. was set up to make in depth study of 9 non-viable Cooperative spinning mills and submit reports about their rehabilitation. For rehabilitation of Cooperative Spinning Mills a provision of Rs. 4.75 crores was made in 1993-94. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.2.88 crores has been approved

3) INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES FOR PUBLIC SECTOR PROJECTS.

20.40 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 1993-94 outlay of Rs.3 crores 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 rive near Cods on Chandrapur Awalpur-Antargaon Road and Wardha river on Chandur Mahakurla Road. It is also proposed to strengthen Dand-aptu Turde Road in Raigad District. For Annual Plan 1993-94 outlay of Rs.3 crores was provided. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs has been approved for 1994-95. It is envisaged to enhance these provisions with a view to improve communication facilities for various industrial estates.

(D) MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

20.41 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 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs was provided. An outlaty of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been approved for

1994-95. 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.

An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs was provided for share capital contribution to MSMC during the year 1993-94. For Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been approved. The Corporation proposes to utilise this amount for continuing schemes such as Silliminite mining, fluorspar mining, silica sand mining, etc. and new schemes such as felspar mining, granite Dolomite mining etc. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for the share capital to MOIL during the year 1993- 94. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95. This amount will be required for meeting the share of State Government in the said project.

Cultivation of oil palm in Konkan

20.42 In order to bridge a large gap between demand and supply of edible oil in the country, Government of India, Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has decided jointly with the State Government to undertake demonstration of cultivation of oil palm in 1000 Hactares in Sindhudurg District of Konkan region. The Development Corporation of Konkan (DCKL) is the implementing agency for the project. The total project cost is Rs. 12.35 crores. The project will be financed by the Central and State Government roughly on matching basis. The institutional finance would be of the order of Rs. 300 lakhs. In the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs was provided as State share. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been approved for 1994-95.

Joint Sector Corporation for distribution of gas in Bombay

20.43 The work of distribution of natural gas to domestic commercial and industrial consumers in Bombay 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 and the remaining 20% will be contributed by public. For State's Contribution of 10% a provision of Rs. 137 lakhs for the first year and Rs.157 lakhs for the second year would be necessary . However, a provision of Rs.100 lakhs was made in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been approved for 1994-95.

Tribal Sub Plan

20.44 Out of the total outlay proposed for Annual Plan 1994-95 for the Industry and Mining Sector an outlay of Rs. 64.38 lakhs is carved out for Tribal Sub Plan to benefit tribal persons.

Special Component Plan

20.45 Out of the total outlay proposed for Annual Plan 1994-95 for the Industry and Mining Sector an outlay of Rs. 1704.32 lakhs is carved out for Special Component Plan to benefit Schedule caste persons and Nava Buddhas.

CHAPTER 21

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

21.1 Transport and Communications Sector comprises eight Sub sectors viz., (i) Road Development (Roads & Bridges), (ii) Road Transport (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 Expindutre Annual Plan 1992-93 (3)	Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Proposed outlay (6)
			Approved Outlay (4)	Anticipated Expenditure (5)	
1. Road Develop-ment (Roads & Bridges)	62908.00	11883.93	15292.00	13673.60	22795.11
2. Road Transport (Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation)	68661.00	8354.00	14607.00	14587.00	13466.00
3. Motor Vehicles Deptt.	291.00	13.91	12.00	9.60	200.00
4. Ports & Light Houses	2914.00	84.40	246.50	197.20	228.26
5. Inland Water Transport	156.00	21.35	34.31	27.45	51.44
6. Civil Aviation	825.00	60.91	310.00	248.00	150.00
7. State's Participation in Railway Projects	4480.00	2280.00	2200.00	6600.00	—
8. Urban Transport	33688.00	1327.50	2441.00	1952.80	2600.00
Total	173923.00	24026.00	35142.81	37295.65	39490.81

(1) ROAD DEVELOPMENT (ROADS & BRIDGES)

21.2 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.

21.3 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 1992-93 and 1993-94

21.4 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 (1992-93 and 1993-94) is as follows :—

Financial Progress

(Rs.in lakhs)

Scheme	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1993-94 Anticipated Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i) State Highway including Backlog and World Bank Aided Project	31888.00 (2282.00)	5517.20 (1289.66)	7920.01 (447.34)
(ii) Railway safety work	250.00	78.65	45.63
(iii) Research and Development	50.00	...	8.95
(iv) Machinery and Equipment	10.00	...	8.95
(v) Other Expenditure.	2570.00	...	5.00
(vi) District Roads including Backlog.	14130.00 (6650.00)	4598.12 (1522.03)	2916.05 (1320.68)
(vii) Minimum Needs Programme	SCP 1836.00 10000.00 (1500.00)	597.76 1139.79 (366.01)	379.09 2049.50 (359.56)
(viii) (a) Link Roads to Dalit Bastis.	SCP 1300.00 SCP 2500.00	148.17 295.51	266.44 410.74 (3.85)
(b) Link Roads to Katkari Bastis	...	...	1.78 (1.78)
(ix) Construction of Sakavs in Hilly Areas	1500.00 (230.00) SCP 195.00	254.66 (96.00) 33.10	299.66 (49.52) 38.96
(x) Machinery, Equipment and Land Acquisition	10.00 (1.30) SCP ...	... ... ...	7.33 (0.89) 1.00
Total	62908.00 (5662.00) SCP 5833.20	11883.93 (3273.70) 1074.54	13673.60 (2183.62) 1098.01

Physical Progress

Road Length (in kms.)

Category	1981-2001 Target	Achievement as on 31-3-92	Unsurfaced Length
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. National Highways	3024	2959	48
2. State Highways	32881	31076	687
3. Major District Roads	44047	38984	5765
4. Other District Roads	50794	39316	10223
5. Village Roads	76602	74934	34866
Total Road Length	207348	187269	51589

21.5 The total length of 187269 Kms. includes 21149 kms length added 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.

21.6 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 the 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 1992-93:

21.7 An outlay of Rs.116.44 crores was earmarked for the Annual Plan 1992-93 for continuing the above schemes. However, after adding outlays under Special Action Plan for tribal backward areas an expenditure of Rs. 118.84 crores was incurred. During this year some additional road length was constructed, partly under plan works and partly under EGS. The total cumulative road length as on 1.4.1993 was 190167 Kms. This amounts to an addition of 2898 Kms. length of new roads and the overall achievement had been 92%.

Annual Plan 1993-94:

21.8 An outlay of Rs.152.92 crores was approved for 1993-94 which is being utilised mostly for ongoing works and partly to cover urgent works.

21.9 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 :

21.10 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 so far agreed to spare only Rs.10.57 crores from CRF. The matter is being pursued.

Private Sector Participation :

21.11 The State Govt. has decided to invite the private sector to participate in developing infrastructural works such as roads, bridges, power stations, minor ports, cross-ferry services etc. within certain broad parameters from their own resources/finances. Efforts are being made to involve private sector in a big way. However the response received so far is not encouraging.

Annual Plan 1993-94 :

21.12 An outlay of Rs.15292.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 and the same is expected to be spent fully.

Annual Plan 1994-95

21.13 While formulating the Annual Plan 1994-95 for Road Development priority has been accorded the completion of on-going externally aided projects and district level schemes. Minimum essential provisions are being made for other State level schemes and backlog works. This will not only eliminate cost and time over runs, but will also ensure that the investment already made on such works is gainfully utilised by completion of these works for the use of the public.

Backlog in the Road Sector :

21.14 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 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.

21.15 Priority is being given to works in inaccessible tribal areas. Some of the regular and Special Action Plan Schemes of tribal and inaccessible areas in the Road Sector are the same as those required for removal of the backlog. For 1994-95 plan outlay of Rs.65.00 crores is proposed for removal of backlog.

21.16 An outlay of Rs. 22795.11 lakhs is approved for 1994-95. The details of the same are :-

					(Rs. in lakhs)	
Scheme					Approved Outlay 1993-94	Approved Outlay 1994-95
(1)					(2)	(3)
1. Externally Aided Project	...	...	...	...	2299.54	4700.00
2. State Level Scheme (Normal)	...	...	...	...	1238.00	648.18
3. District Level Schemes (Normal)	...	...	...	...	6854.46	10946.93 (3614.76) (2137.53) (132.73 OTSP)
4. Regional Level Schemes	...	...	...	...	4900.00	6500.00 (586.88)
Total					15292.00 (2440.72)	22795.11 (4201.64) 132.73OTSP

Details of some of the major schemes are as given below :-

State Road Project from World Bank Assistance :

21.17 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 Km. 227/00) excluding Km. 209/3 to 211/300 and km. 223/600 to 227/00).	...	...	105.40
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.152.00 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 1994. An outlay of Rs.27 crores is proposed for Annual Plan 1994-95.

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.2000.00 lakhs is proposed for 1994-95 for this purpose.

Minimum Needs Programme

21.18 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

21.19 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).

21.20 This programme will get supplemented to some extent from E.G.S.

21.21 An expenditure of Rs.12.44 crores has been incurred in 1992-93

The position of village connectivity achieved upto 31-3-1993 is as follows:-(1991 Census)

Population Group road	Total No. of villages	Connected by all-weather roads		Connected by fair-weather roads	
		No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Above 1500	7189 (498)	6806 (449)	95 (90)	336 (47)	5 (9)
1000-1500	6109 (696)	5002 (573)	82 (82)	955 (118)	16 (17)
500-1000	12307 (1833)	7444 (1194)	61 (65)	3590 (486)	29 (27)
Less than 500	13798 (3231)	5265 (1347)	38 (42)	4417 (1123)	32 (35)

(TSP figures in brackets)

Sakav Programme (Foot Bridges)

21.22 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. 1546 sakavs have been constructed .As much as 3399 sakavs are yet to be provided.

2. ROAD TRANSPORT(M.S.R.T.C.)

21.23 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. Within the State boundaries, there is 100 per cent nationalisation of stage carriages and contract carriages. Thus, the Corporation has complete monopoly of operations in the State of Maharashtra. Due to 100 per cent nationalisation and consequent monopoly obligations, the Corporation is required to provide minimum one trip on each and every motorable road even if it is uneconomic due to insufficient traffic. The total road length in Maharashtra is 1.73 lakh Kms.(1990). About 65 lakh passengers travel daily by the buses of the Corporation.

21.24 The Corporation has 4 tier organisation viz., Central office, 4 Regional Offices located at Aurangabad, Bombay, Nagpur and Pune, 30 Divisional Offices co-terminus with District Head Quarters and 220 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 16146 buses in its fleet and 113099 employees on its pay roll as on 31st March 1993.

Review of Annual Plan 1992-93 and Annual Plan 1993-94 :

21.25 Figures of Annual Plan, actual expenditure and the latest estimates of capital outlay for the three years are tabulated below:-

		(Rs. in crores)		
Particulars		Actuals 1992-93	Annual Plan 1993-94	Revised Plan 1993-94
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Outlay				
(1) Land & Buildings	... ..	32.88	20.00	20.00
(2) Vehicles—				
(a) Cost	... ..	75.76	127.07	110.00
(b) Number	... ..	(1108 Chassis 1028 Bodies)	(1814)	(1658)
(3) Plant, Machinery & Equipment	... ..	1.50	4.00	5.00
Total	... ..	110.14	151.07	135.00

21.26 Figures of resources for the Annual Plan 1992-93 and 1993-94 are tabulated below :-

		(Rs. in crores)		
Particulars		1992-93 Actual	1993-94	
			Annual Plan	Revised Plan
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Sources of Finance				
(1) State Plan Resources				
(a) Internal Resources after repayment of loans	... ..	24.23	—11.30	82.73
(b) Loan from LIC & IDBI	... ..	16.19	16.81	16.81
(c) Capital Contribution from State Govt.	... ..	9.00	10.00	1.00
(d) ARM	... ..	...	130.56	...
Total-1	... ..	49.42	146.07	100.54

(Rs. in crores)

Particulars (1)	1992-93 Actual (2)	1993-94	
		Annual Plan (3)	Revised Plan (4)
(2) Outside State Resources--			
(a) Capital Contribution from Central Government ...	...	5.00	0.50
(b) Other Borrowings etc. ...	60.72	...	33.96
Total-2 ...	60.72	5.00	34.46
Total (1 + 2) ...	110.14	151.07	135.00

21.27 The actual internal resources in the year 1992-93 are less by Rs.36.24 crores when compared to the estimates under the Annual Plan 1992-93 which is mainly due to reduction in growth of operation, fall in Load Factor from 77.5% estimated in the plan to 73.26% and provision of Interim Relief of Rs.25.00 crores payable to the Employees against the settlement due from April 1992 as agreed with the Unions. In the Annual Plan estimates, effective kms. were shown at 140.50 crores. As against this, the Corporation could operate 137.88 crores Kms. during the year 1992-93. As there was reduction in the growth, the requirement of new vehicles was accordingly reduced from purchase of 1817 buses to 1108 buses. The Civil Engineering expenditure is increased by Rs.12.88 crores over the planned expenditure which is due to change in accounting policy. As a result, the actual Capital expenditure in the year 1992-93 was Rs. 110.14 crores as against the plan expenditure of Rs.145.00 crores.

21.28 In the year 1993-94 also, the Load Factor has not improved much. As against 78.5% Load factor estimated for the Annual Plan 1993-94, the Corporation is likely to achieve the load factor of 70% with great efforts. This is due to passenger resistance to fare revision with effect from 10.1.1993 and increasing clandestine operation. As a result of fare revision, the net internal resources of the Corporation are likely to increase from Rs.(-)11.30 crores to 82.73 crores in the year 1993-94. In the year 1993-94, the Corporation will be purchasing 1658 new buses only as against 1814 buses shown under the Annual Plan. This will meet the requirement of replacement of old vehicles also. As a result of this, the capital expenditure would be reduced from Rs.151.07 crores in the Annual Plan 1993-94 to Rs.135.00 crores. To meet even this reduced capital expenditure, there will be a resource gap of Rs.33.96 crores which is proposed to be met by way of reimbursement of concessions in fares from the State Government or additional borrowings to that extent.

VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97

21.29 An outlay of Rs. 84630.00 lakhs is proposed for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97. Which includes State Plan outlay of Rs. 68661.00 lakhs.

Annual Plan 1994-95 :

21.30 The estimates of capital expenditure and sources of finance during the Annual Plan 1994-95 are tabulated below :-

	(Rs. in Crores)		
(A) Capital Outlay--			
(1) Land & Building	20.00
(2) Vehicles--			
(a) Costs	121.68
(b) Number	(17.00)
(3) Plant, Machinery & Equipments	4.95
Total (A)	146.63

		(Rs. In Crores)	
Resources		Annual Plan 1994-95 Proposed	
(1)		(2)	
(a) State Plan—			
<i>(i)</i> Internal Resources after repayment of loans	117.17
<i>(ii)</i> Loan from LIC	07.49
<i>(iii)</i> Loan from IDBI	10.00
<i>(iv)</i> Capital contribution from state Govt.
<i>(v)</i> A. R. M.
Total (a) State Plan		...	134.66
(b) Outside State Plan—			
<i>(i)</i> Capital contribution from Central Govt.
<i>(ii)</i> Other borrowings	11.97
Total—(b) Outside State Plan		...	11.97
GRAND TOTAL (a) plus (b)		...	146.63

Civil Works

21.31 An outlay of Rs.20.00 crores would be required for Civil works in the Annual Plan period 1994-95 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.

Plant, Machinery & Equipment

21.32 An outlay of Rs.4.95 crores is approved for 1994-95 for purchase of Plant, Machinery and equipments which includes provision for introduction and expansion of computerisation in the various fields and modernisation of equipments in the workshops.

3 MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT

21.33 Motor Vehicles Department administers the Motor Vehicles Act,1958,the Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act,1958 and Bombay Vehicles Tax Act,1958. It is the third largest Revenue Earning Department in the State. The Department has regulatory responsibilities aimed at Road Safety and the efficient use of the road system.

Annual Plan 1992-93 and 1993-94

21.34 An expenditure of Rs.13.91 lakhs was incurred in 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.12.00 lakhs is approved for 1993-94.

VIIIth Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1994-95

21.35 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 outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed for 1994-95 for the following schemes:

Computerisation of Office Records

21.36 Initially, a Super Computer was proposed to be installed at Pune for computerising the working of Motor Vehicles Department in the State. However, now it has been decided in consultation with NIC that the Computerisation of Regional Transport Office records at Bombay (East)(West) and (Central) should be fully computerised. For this purpose, it is proposed to purchase and install computers in the above three offices. In the first instance a computer will be installed at only one of the three offices. An outlay of Rs.172.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1994-95 for the purpose.

Upgradation of Infrastructure facilities for improving quality of driving test :

21.37 Human error is often the cause of motor accidents. It is, therefore, necessary to improve the quality of driving test for the purpose of granting motor driving licences. It is proposed to equip three of the bigger offices of the Motor Vehicles Department where driving tests are conducted with such facilities in the VIII Plan. It is proposed to construct artificial test tracks for the offices of R.T.O., Nagpur, Pune and Bombay (West). An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for this purpose.

Purchase of Equipments for Testing Mechanical Fitness of Vehicles :

21.38 Mechanically defective vehicle which fails to comply with the relevant provision of the law is not allowed to be registered by the registering authority. It is necessary to upgrade the quality of the test to determine the mechanical fitness for a vehicle. This requires ramp, tools and equipment, smoke meters and appropriate staff. An outlay of Rs.18.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

4. PORT DEVELOPMENT

21.39 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 Bombay, Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg. There are nine major creeks, which are navigable and offer a vast potential for development of Inland Water Transport.

The port Department executes the following two schemes:-

(A) Development of Minor Ports.

(B) Development of Inland Water Transport.

(A) Development of Minor Ports :

21.40 Port Department is a service department which provides services to the passengers and cargo traffic in the ports and creeks.

Privatisation of Minor Ports

21.41 Private industries have shown interest for development of Revdanda and Pawas for their captive use. Possibility of involving the private parties in the development of facilities at other ports are also proposed to be explored in future.

Annual Plan 1994-95 :

21.42 Keeping in view the above objectives an outlay of Rs. 228.26 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 as shown below:-

Name of Scheme	Outlay VII Plan 1992-97	Actual Expindutre Annual Plan 1992-93	Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 approved outlay
			Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Investigation, Hydrographic Survey and Other Investigations.	125.00	12.00	21.00	21.00	10.00
2. Alongside Facilities	1200.00	5.36	6.75	4.50	10.05

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Outlay VII Plan 1992-97	Actual Expindutre Annual Plan 1992-93	Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Proposed outlay
			Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3. Passenger Amenities ...	100.00	5.06	28.68	14.82	16.01
4. Dredging surveying ...	325.00	...	...	...	...
5. Purchase of flotilla ...	600.00	...	...	...	36.00
6. Navigational Aid ...	84.00	...	0.32	0.32	0.32
7. Anti Sea Erosion Scheme ...	480.00	61.98	184.75	156.56	155.88
8. Desilting Oshivara, Mahul and Trombay Ports (D)	5.00	...	5.00	...	...
Total	2914.00	84.00	246.50	197.20	228.26

Details of some of the major schemes are as given below:

Hydrographic Survey and other Investigations (State Level)

21.43 Several works like Construction of Laboratory at Khardanda, construction of Store-room and godown at Trombay, Hydrographic Survey at Minor Ports, investigations and model studies of Mirkarwada and Rajpuri have been undertaken.

21.44 It is necessary to carry out these studies in order to identify and harness the great potential of minor ports.

21.45 An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Alongside facilities (District level)

21.46 Development of alongside facilities in the near future is proposed on the following items.

Ship-breaking yard at Dharamtar Port, Construction of office buildings at Kudal, (District Sindhudurg) and Bombay, improvement to jetties at 14 ports and 10 spill-over works, construction of Padav jetty, improvement to clinker jetty, conversion of 2-way road to 4-way road etc.

21.47 The average clinker import at Bhagwati Bunder is 2.00 lakhs tons per annum. There is scope for development of this port as a commercial port. It is proposed to improve alongside facilities at this port also to tackle the increase in traffic.

21.48 An amount of Rs.10.05 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Passengers Amenities (District level)

21.49 Certain works such as providing of passenger sheds, waiting sheds, water supply, sanitary facilities, improvements in landing facilities, parking places, approach roads etc. at minor ports are undertaken under this scheme. There is a spillover of twenty-five works under this scheme and 20 new works are proposed to be taken up. M/S Satyagiri Shipping Co.Ltd.is expected to start Bombay-Ratnagiri-Goa Ferry Service shortly. It will therefore be necessary to provide facilities such as VHF radio set, other passenger amenities etc. on the ports enroute. An outlay of Rs.16.01 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Purchase of Flotilla (State Level)

21.50 An outlay of Rs.36.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for purchase 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.

Navigational Aids (District level)

21.51 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 will have to be provided as per demand. An outlay of Rs.0.32 lakhs is proposed for the year 1994-95.

Anti Sea Erosion Works (District Level)

21.52 There are number of places along the coast and also inside various creeks where erosion takes place. It is proposed to handle 95 new works and to complete forty-four spill over works. For executing all these works, total outlay of Rs.545.35 lakhs is expected. An outlay of Rs.155.88 lakhs is proposed for 1994-95.

B. 5. INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

21.53 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 launches. Cargo Traffic is also carried out in some creeks.

Annual Plan 1993-94

21.54 An outlay of Rs.34.31 lakhs is approved for 1993-94. Anticipated expenditure is Rs.14.13 lakhs.

Annual Plan 1994-95 Proposals

21.55 An outlay of Rs.51.44 lakhs is approved for 1994-95. The following schemes are proposed to be taken during Annual Plan 1994-95.

Hydrographic Surveys and other investigations (State Level)

21.56 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 11 identified water-ways to ascertain their potential for development.

Alongside Facilities and Passenger Amenities (District Level)

21.57 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.

21.58 Besides construction of jungle jetties , work of construction of jetties, paktis, approach roads etc. at creek ports are undertaken under the scheme of alongside facilities. Spill over of 6 such works and 75 new works are proposed to be taken up during the next few years. An outlay of Rs.36.64 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1994-95.

6. CIVIL AVIATION

21.59 There are total number of 18 airstrips in the State of Maharashtra. The five major airstrips of Bombay, 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).

21.60 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 Government. At present, Vayudoot, a Government of India undertaking, is operating commercial air services at Kolhapur, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Pune, Nashik, Solapur, Akola and Osmanabad. However, the air services at Akola, Solapur and Osmanabad are likely to be stopped due to inadequate number of passengers.

21.61 The important works of completing the ongoing construction works of Belora (District Amravati) and Latur airstrips, repairs to Chandrapur airstrip are proposed to be undertaken during 1993-94. Provision is also made for upgrading Aurangabad and Nanded airstrips and for providing additional facilities at Jalgaon airstrip. Similarly, it is proposed to construct a new airstrip at Shirdi (District Ahmednagar) to cater to the requirements of pilgrims visiting Shirdi and at a suitable location in Sindhudurg to attract tourists and develop tourism.

21.62. State Government has recently taken a decision to hand over the airstrips at Latur, Ratnagiri and Kolhapur to Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation for maintenance. Similar arrangements are also proposed for airstrips at Amravati and Akola.

21.63. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is approved for Annual plan 1994-95.

7. STATE PARTICIPATION IN RAILWAY PROJECTS

21.64 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.

21.65 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.250 crores (subsequently increased twice to Rs.600 crores) for constructing the broad gauge railway line from Roha to Mangalore (distance 762 km.) at an estimated cost of Rs.1043 crores(susbsequently enhanced to Rs.1800.00 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% and 6% respectively.

21.66 State Government has already paid Rs. 132.00 crores as its share of equity capital.

21.67 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.

8. URBAN TRANSPORT

21.68 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.

21.69 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.

21.70 Urban transport services not only in Bombay, 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.

21.71 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 well 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.

21.72 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) Bombay Metropolitan Region (BMR)

21.73 Bombay is the second largest city in India with a population of 99 lakhs as per 1991 Census.

21.74 Bombay 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.

21.75 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 Bombay. This Committee has suggested to undertake works of Rs.250 Crores within a period of five years from 1988-89.

21.76 The State Government has prepared a comprehensive transport project called "Bombay Urban Transport Project-II" for posing to World Bank for foreign assistance. BUTP-II with the total estimated cost of Rs.2248.88 crores has suggested investments in grade separated inter-sections, replacement of level crossing by ROBs, Pedestrians sub-ways, new roads and improvement to existing ones, traffic management, expansion of bus fleet etc.

(2) For Large Cities (Million +)

21.77 Besides Bombay, 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 experienced 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.

21.78 An outlay of Rs. 26.00 crores is approved for 1994-95.

□ □ □

CHAPTER 22

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

22.1 Science and Technology has been recognised as an important parameter in the overall socio-economic development activities. In the fast changing scientific knowledge and technological means, developmental activities have to be updated by assimilating new scientific and technological advancements in various sectors. On this background following components have been included in the Science & Technology Development Programme:-

1. Reasearch and Development and Experimental Projects, Pilot work and Technology Transfer, etc.
2. Strengthening and Modernisation of Science & Technology Institutes.
3. Strengthening of S and T Cell.
4. Information Dissemination related to Science & Technology.

22.2 The details of an outlay provided for VIII Five Year Plan, Approved outlay and expenditure for Annual Plan 1992-93, Approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1993-94, approved outlay during Annual Plan 1994-95 for science & technology have been given in the table below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)					
VIII Plan 1992-97	Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 1992-93	Actual Expenditure Annual Plan 1992-93	Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 1993-94	Anticipated Expenditure for 1993-94	Approved Outlay for 1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6
228.00	32.00	18.95	50.00	40.00	50.00

22.3 Major portion of funds would be required mainly to finance Research and Development, Experimental Projects and Extension Schemes in Science and Technology. For obtaining best possible impact and also for ensuring effective utilisation of funds, it is proposed to concentrate on projects in few relevant and high priority areas. Considering the overall socio-economic development objectives of the State, certain key result areas have been identified for undertaking Research and Development Experimental Projects, Pilot Schemes for extension of new Scientific and Technological knowledge in different sectors.

22.4 The State High Level Coordination Committee for Scientific and Technological Reaearch and its utilisation, was established in 1972. It was reconstituted as Maharashtra Council for Science and Technology (MACOST) and an Executive Committee under the Council has also been set up. The projects are to be scrutinised/initiated by the MACOST for giving grant-in-aid. Besides this, additional projects have been identified alongwith the institutions, which would undertake their implementation, with the approval of the Executive Committee of the MACOST. At present, about 31 new projects are undergoing scrutiny. Their total estimated cost is approximately Rs.100.00 lakhs over a period of 3 years. An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been Provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

22.5 Under the scheme for strengthening of Science and Technology Institutes at Bombay, Nagpur and Aurangabad, it is proposed to provide grants to some of the institutions for purchase of equipment and developmental activities. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been Provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

22.6 It is envisaged that the Science and Technology Cell in the General Administration Department will be strengthened in the near future to further activise S&T Programme in

the State to make it more effective. There is also a likelihood of getting some financial assistance from the Government of India. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

22.7 Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Excellence in Science & Technology: Government has decided in principle to set up Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Excellence in Science & Technology in the State. Government has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.Iyengar, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission to give recommendations regarding operational framework of this Institute. The recommendation of this Committee are under consideration of Government. For Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided.

22.8 Setting up of Science & Technology Commission: Government is actively considering a proposal to set up a Science & Technology Commission for the State to undertake major Science & Technology Projects of benefit to the State. Details are being worked out and the Commission is expected to come into existence in the near future. For Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided.

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided, for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for entire Science and Technology Development Programme.

Maharashtra Remote Sensing Application Centre:

22.9 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 nearing completion.

22.10 The following table shows the outlay provided during VIII Plan, Approved outlay and actual expenditure for 1992-93, Approved outlay and anticipated expenditure during 1993-94 and approved outlay for 1994-95.

								(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Sub-Sector	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Approved outlay for 1994-95	
			Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Maharashtra Remote Sensing Application Centre.	340.00	40.00	28.15	40.00	32.00	40.00	

22.11 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.

22.12 During the year, emphasis was laid on remote sensing application projects related to sustainable development of land and water resources in the State.

i) Remote Sensing Data Archival

Sugarcane crop acreage estimation project and geocoded scenes covering several important cities were acquired and archived.

ii) **Technology Promotion**

A training-cum-workshop was organised on the utilisation of wasteland maps', in April 1992 with the active collaboration of NRSA, Hyderabad.

Apart from this, on the job training and guidance in the field of remote sensing were provided to concerned user departments and academicians.

22.13 Remote Sensing Application Projects Completed during 1992-93.

- (1) Mapping and assessment of 62 erosion prone talukas of Western Ghat region.
- (2) Sugarcane acreage estimation in Nevasa and Rahuri talukas of Ahmednagar district.
- (3) Catchment treatment studies for Lower Wunna Project.
- (4) Forest fire mapping in Melghat Reserve Forest Area, Amravati district.
- (5) Wasteland mapping in Maharashtra - Phase III Project.
- (6) Coastal land use mapping for brackish water aquaculture site selection - Collaborative project.
- (7) Integrated resources management for sustainable development of GV-130 watershed of Pathardi taluka, Ahmednagar district (An Action Plan for demonstration)

22.14 ACTIVITIES UNDER REMOTE SENSING DURING 1993-94

(A) Technology Promotion

(i) Training Promotion

- (1) Job oriented training to personnel of State User Departments.
- (2) Special training programme on Integrated Resources Management for Watershed development.

(ii) Workshop

A workshop on "Integrated Resources Management for Sustainable Development-GIS approach" is proposed.

(B) Application Projects

(i) Projects Completed during 1993-94

- (1) Identification of naturally blocked drainages in Jaikwadi command area-Project of CADA.
- (2) Watershed mapping for Bhandara, Akola, Gadchiroli, Yavatmal and Chandrapur districts.

(ii) On-going Projects

- (1) Generation of Resources Atlas for Maharashtra.
- (2) Vegetation cover mapping and assessment of factors influencing degradation of forests.
- (3) Taluka Resources Improvement Programme(TRIP) Ramtek taluka, Nagpur District.
- (4) Taluka Resources Improvement Programme(TRIP) Kamthi taluka, Nagpur District.
- (5) Resources data base development at district level - District Buldhana.
- (6) Vegetation cover mapping of Amravati and Buldhana districts.
- (7) Integrated resources survey to combat drought at district level Ahmednagar district.
- (8) Cotton acreage estimation and condition assessment - Collaborative project.
- (9) Groundnut and Sorghum acreage and production estimation.
- (10) Coastal Studies Project.
- (11) Wetland Mapping Project.
- (12) Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development (IMSD).

(iii) Proposed Projects during 1993-94.

- (1) National Command Monitoring Programme.
- (2) Water resources assessment and development for four districts of Maharashtra.
- (3) National River Action Plan (NRAP).

Proposed Activities under Remote Sensing During 1994-95

22.15 Some of the on-going projects during the year would include :

- (1) Integrated Resources for Sustainable Development.
- (2) National Command Monitoring Programme.
- (3) National River Action Plan.
- (4) Groundnut and sorghum acreage and production estimation.
- (5) Water resources assessment and development at district level.

The following application projects are proposed during the year 1994-95:-

- (1) Resources data base generation at district level.
- (2) Water resources assessment, development and monitoring at district level.
- (3) Integrated Resources Management Studies for improving natural resources at watershed level and monitoring of land water resources.
- (4) Urban area monitoring and pollution studies.

The information generated in the above areas would lead to their applications for sustainable resources management studies in the Land use/land cover, Pollution, Urban growth, Transportation, Water Resources Management, Land Resources Management.

- (5) Computer System

For building a sound resources data base for the State, a proposal for installation of Computer System is under consideration. The Centre has already received Rs.45 lakhs from the Government of India for Computer System. The installation of this system is proposed during 1994-95 in phased manner as per the availability of the funds.

22.16 For providing adequate infrastructure, various ongoing as well as proposed projects, technical personnel to the Centre, creation of resources data etc. an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

ENVIRONMENT

22.17 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.)

22.18 Maharashtra was the 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 in the year 1970. The main functions of the Board are as follows:-

- (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.

22.19 Central Government, over the years, has enacted several legislations for the protection of environment as shown below:-

- (i) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- (ii) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- (iii) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution Cess) Act, 1977.
- (iv) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and Hazardous waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989. Hazardous chemical Rules, 1989
- (v) Manufacture, import, export & storage of hazardous micro organisms Rules, 1985
- (vi) Coastal Regulation Zone Rules, 1991.

Department of Environment

22.20 Though the above mentioned Acts and Rules are implemented by M.P.C.B., the State Government 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.

Committees

22.21 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 noticed 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.

22.22 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.

22.23 The approved outlay for VIII Plan 1992-97, actual expenditure during 1992-93, anticipated expenditure during 1993-94 and approved outlay for 1994-95 for environment programme is indicated below :—

(Rs.in lakhs)

Approved Outlay VIII Five Year 1992-97 1	Actual Expenditure Annual Plan 1992-93 2	Anticipated Expenditure Annual Plan 1993-94 3	Approved Outlay Annual Plan 1994-95 4
243.00	32.80	45.00

Details of some of the major schemes are as given below :

Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

22.24 It is proposed to strengthen the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, during the Eighth Five Year Plan 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, in all 268 additional posts have been sanctioned to be created on the MPCB establishment.

Environment Department

22.25 In order to fulfil the objectives entrusted to the Environment Department for proper implementation of the provisions of the Environment(Protection) Act,1986 following programmes are implemented from 1992-93 onwards.

- (i) Identification of sites for disposal of hazardous and toxic wastes.
- (ii) Implementation of off-site disaster management plan and containment of any episodal pollution problems such as oil spilt etc.
- (iii) Environmental education and awareness programmes.
- (iv) Setting up of Environment Management Training Institute for imparting training on specific environmental issues to MPCB middle and lower level staff, Government officials and middle level plant operators and other target groups. The Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) has, in principle, agreed to give necessary technical and financial back up for this institute..

Common Effluent Treatment Facilities

22.26 Since medium and small scale industries do not find it feasible to have their own effluent treatment facilities, it is proposed to provide common facilities. The World Bank has already assured assistance to CETPs, in the State. The CETP schemes for industrial areas viz.,TTC,Dombivali Tarapore, Ambarnath, Badlapur, Taloja, Roha, Lote and Jaisingpur are proposed by the State Government.

22.27 While approving the Sardar Sarovar Project, the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India has imposed conditions from environmental angle under which preparation of the Environmental Action Plans for Phased catchment area treatment, compensatory afforestation, relief and rehabilitation, fisheries development, health aspects, seismicity studies and rim stability studies and Flora, Fauna and carrying capacity of the area was felt necessary. Accordingly, the studies concerning Flora, Fauna and carrying capacity etc. have been assigned to the University of Pune. The Study Project costing Rs.37.98 lakhs will take two years for completion. Expenditure on this project upto 1993-94 would be Rs.30.38 lakhs. The work on co-ordination various environmental Action Plans of Sardar Sarovar Project is being done by Department of Environment. An outlay of Rs. 7.60 lakhs has been provided for this project during 1994-95.

Paryavaran Vahini

22.28. Paryavaran Vahini (Purification of rivers)" is a new scheme which will get 100% Central assistance. Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs.1.88 lakhs for this project. For Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is provided.

National River Action Plan

22.29. A centrally sponsored scheme 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, Nshik and Nanded city area of River Godavari and Karad and Sangali City area of River Krishna have been taken up for cleaning. Pre-feasibility reports are being prepared by Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board. An outlay of Rs. 15 Lakhs has been approved for this scheme in 1994-95.

An outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for Environment and Pollution Control Sector.

CHAPTER 23 GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

(STATISTICS, PLANNING MACHINERY, YASHADA & TOURISM)

I : STATISTICS

The Review Committee appointed by Government of India to review the statistical organisation in the State, recommended the strengthening of the statistical organisation. The Committee also recommended that for the development of an efficient statistical system at the State Level, it is necessary to designate the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) as the nodal agency.

23.2 Keeping in view the importance of statistical information for policy makers and users, the Review Committee proposed that the State Statistical Directorate should have 13 full-fledged divisions. The programme, therefore, as per recommendations of the Review Committee of the Government of India envisages creation of posts, which should function under the charge of a Senior Level Officer and modernisation of equipment in the Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

23.3 The Eighth Plan Outlay, the actual expenditure incurred during 1992-93, the outlay for 1993-94 and outlay approved for 1994-95 are indicated in the table given below:

Table

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sub-Sector		VIIIth Plan 1992-97 outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 approved outlay
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	...	2	3	4	5	6
Statistics	...	249.00	15.15	58.90	46.12	50.00

23.4 The particulars of the schemes envisaged under this programme are given below :-

1. STRENGTHENING OF EVALUATION UNIT:

For meeting the increased demand of evaluation studies of various schemes, it is proposed to strengthen the Evaluation Section of the DES. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs and Rs.3.56 lakhs have, therefore, been provided for creating posts and office expenses during the Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1994-95 respectively.

2. STRENGTHENING OF REGIONAL OFFICES FOR DATA

PROCESSING FACILITIES:

The Regional Offices of the Directorate have been entrusted with additional technical responsibility. The volume of 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. Out of the proposed staff, 6 posts of Statistical Assistants were created and filled in, during 1992-93. The outlay of Rs.28.57 lakhs and Rs.5.23 lakhs have, therefore, been provided for continuance and for creation of the posts during the Eighth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1994-95, respectively.

3. STRENGTHENING OF DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS (HEAD OFFICE) :

In order to carry out, efficiently, the responsibilities entrusted to DES as "Nodal Agency" for all statistical activities in the State, two posts - one each of the Additional Director and Stenographer (H.G.) were created and filled in during 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.5.60 lakhs has, therefore, been provided for continuation of the posts during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

4. STRENGTHENING OF ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (EDP)CENTRE:

The data processing needs have considerably increased as the DES acts as an adviser to other Government departments on E.D.P. matters. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the E.D.P. Centre of the DES. The outlay of Rs.16.94 lakhs and Rs.3.84 lakhs have, therefore, been agreed during the Eighth Five Year Plan and for Annual Plan 1994-95, respectively, for continuation of the post of Joint Director filled in during 1992-93, for creating remaining posts and office expenses.

5. STRENGTHENING OF COMPUTERISATION FACILITIES IN THE HEAD OFFICE/REGIONAL OFFICES OF THE DES :

As the volume of data processing activities on the micro processor in the Head Office as well as in Regional Offices is increasing every year, an additional micro processor with higher capacity has been installed during the Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.0.60 lakh has, therefore, been made during the Annual Plan 1994-95 for recurring expenditure on the machinery.

6. ADDITIONAL PRINTING FACILITIES IN THE DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS :

The Directorate has to print many publications and reports every year, but the existing printing arrangement in DES is very inadequate. One Desk Top Printing machine has, therefore been installed during 1992-93 to attend to all the functions relating to printing matters. An outlay of Rs.0.75 lakh has been provided during the Annual Plan 1994-95 for recurring expenditure on it.

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 Directorate. The outlay of Rs.35.69 lakhs and Rs.10.90 lakhs have been provided for creating posts and office expenses during the Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1994-95 , respectively.

8.MODERNISATION OF DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT:

The main frame computer "System 332" manufactured by ECIL 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 within a year's time. Accordingly the existing computer is being modernised by a mini-computer with suitable configuration during the year 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs has been provided for recurring expenditure on maintenace during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

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. The outlay of Rs.9.34 lakhs and Rs.3.30 lakhs have been agreed to this scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan and for Annual Plan 1994-95, respectively.

10. STRENGTHENING OF SURVEY DIVISION:

During the recent past, 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. The outlay of Rs. 19.25 lakhs and Rs.6.55 lakhs have been agreed for creation of posts during the period of Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1994-95, respectively.

11. CREATION OF SOCIAL STATISTICAL CELL IN THE DES:

As per the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to review the National Statistical System, it is proposed to create small Social Statistical Cell in the DES for collecting and analysing various social statistics in the State. The outlay of Rs.10.85 lakhs and Rs.1.67 lakhs have been made for creating staff during the Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1994-95, respectively.

II. STRENGTHENING OF PLANNING MACHINERY

23.5 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. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is made for creation of machinery for Statutory Development Boards.

23.6 Besides, the Evaluation Unit of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics undertakes 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 evaluation studies to well-known private institutions in the field. The private institutions will be paid consultancy fees for carrying out evaluation studies.

23.7 The financial and physical progress during Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), Annual Plans 1992-93 and 1993-94 and for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is given in the Tables I and II below:

Table I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sub-Sector	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved outlay
			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Planning Machinery ...	273.00	37.53	70.00	61.53	125.00

Table II

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sub-Sector	Unit	Target VIII Plan outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Achievement	Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Target
				Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Posts	... No.	85	...	...	...	...
2. Vehicles	... No.	25	12	13	13	...
3. Drivers	... No.	25	12	13	13	25
4. Evaluation Studies	... No.	24	4	6	6	5

23.8 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. 125.00 lakhs has been agreed during the Annual Plan 1994-95 for continuance of the posts already created, for conducting evaluation studies etc. and for the Statutory Development Boards.

III. YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN ACADEMY OF DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (YASHADA)

23.9 It is essential to ensure effective and successful implementation of various development programmes, both in the economic and social sectors. 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 (MIDA) in June, 1984 which was renamed as Yeshwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA) in November 1990.

23.10 The financial progress during the Eighth Five Year, Plan (1992-97) Annual Plans 1992-93, and 1993-94 and outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95 are given in the table below:

Table

(Rs. in lakhs)

Department		VIIIth Plan 1992-97 outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved outlay
				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1		2	3	4	5	6
GAD	... ..	273.00	.....	28.00	22.40	26.00
RDD@	... ..	160.00	36.65	30.00	77.08	42.90
	Total ...	433.00	36.65	58.00	99.48	68.90

@Under Community Development Sector

23.11 The YASHADA has proposed to conduct 480 courses during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The target for Annual Plan 1993-94 and 1994-95 are 94 and 90 courses respectively.

23.12 For on-going construction work and Training Programme (Including SIRD) of the institute an outlay of Rs. 68.90 lakhs has been approved during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

IV. TOURISM :

23.13 There is immense scope for 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.

23.14 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. 1,500 lakhs. The paid up share capital of the Corporation as on 31st March 1992 is Rs. 1056.00 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.

23.15 MTDC supplements its resources through institutional finance. Government also gives grant-in-aid to the Directorate of Tourism. In an effort 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.

23.16 Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation in pursuance of the 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 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 Jyotirlingas out of 12 in the country. Further, the Kumbha Mela at Trimbakeshwar in Nashik is second most important event in Hindu Religion after the Allahabad 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, peaks 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 naturopathy 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 forest lodges, joint venture project etc.

23.17 Government realising the great potential, has decided to give significant push to the development of tourism in the State. An outlay of Rs.516.85 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Table

Scheme	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 outlay	Actual Expenditure 1992-93	Annual Plan 1993-94		Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95
			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i) Share Capital Contribution of State Government to MTDC.	1001.00	19.63	110.00	110.00	100.00
(ii) Directorate of Tourism	4991.00	277.67	348.00	256.40	334.90
(iii) Other Schemes ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.10
(iv) Creation of Tourist facility at Raigad fort and Elephanta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(v) Development of Rest Houses at Chikhaldara.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(vi) Forest Tourism ...	455.00	13.96	45.00	12.50	64.85

Details of some of the major schemes are shown below :-

PREPARATION OF SHELF OF PROJECTS :

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 :

23.18 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

23.19 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 PWD 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.

23.20 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.

23.21 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.

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 1994-95.

PUBLICITY & INFORMATION COUNTERS

23.22 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

23.23 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 hills, 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

23.24 World famous Elephanta Caves are near Bombay 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.

NEW PROJECTS

23.25 MTDC proposes to take up certain projects which will be partly assisted by GOI and rest by MTDC's own resources. GOI is partly assisting 14 projects during 1993-94 and proposes to assist 13 new projects during 1994-95. The balance cost of the projects is borne by the Corporation from its own resources. Central Assistance to the tune of Rs. 463.82 lakhs is expected from GOI during 1994-95.

NEW TOURISM POLICY OF MAHARASHTRA STATE

23.26 A new policy of Tourism Department is implemented with the following objectives:

- (1) Bring about planned tourism growth with the help of experts and local participation.
- (2) Disseminate information on tourist 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 art and crafts including handlooms and folk arts.

FOREST TOURISM

23.27 Forest tourism plays a vital role in bringing people close to the nature and creating love among them for forest and wild life. It is, therefore, envisaged to develop the basic facilities required for stay of tourists at these places. An outlay of Rs. 64.85 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

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CHAPTER 24

EDUCATION AND YOUTH WELFARE

1. GENERAL EDUCATION

Education has an important role in the socio-economic development of the Nation. Keeping in view the National Policy on Education, priority has been accorded to the universalisation of primary education for children in the age group of 6-14 years and eradication of adult illiteracy by 2000 A. D.

24.2 Eighth Five Year Plan outlay for "General Education" is Rs. 730.07 crores. The outlays earmarked for various programmes under the "General Education" Sector in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) and the expenditure incurred during the first year of the Plan (i.e.1992-93), approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for the year 1993-94 and also the approved outlay for the year 1994-95 are given below :—

Sector/Sub-sector	(Rs. in lakhs)				
1	VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97) Approved Outlay 3	Annual Plan (1992-93) Actual Expenditure 4	Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay 7
			Approved Outlay 5	Anticipated Expenditure 6	
I. SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—					
1. School Education	28802.00	4827.90	4152.20	3408.56	4775.85
2. Secondary Education	34465.00	2257.86	2478.84	1874.74	4490.23
3. Adult Education	2002.00	.....	31.35	31.35	743.84
4. Other Education Programme	1807.00	626.16	370.60	343.21	569.64
5. Physical Education (N.C.C.)	522.00	10.00	12.01	12.01	106.44
6. World Bank Project (Social Security Net)	.....	.....	.....	.....	739.00
Total—School Education	67598.00	7721.92	7045.00	5669.87	11425.00
II. HIGHER, TECHNICAL EDUCATION & EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT—					
7. University & Higher Education	5389.00	651.19	999.00	829.00	1519.20
8. Physical Education (N.S.S.)	20.00	.....	1.00	1.00	30.80
Total—Higher Education	5409.00	651.19	1000.00	830.00	1550.00
Grand Total—General Education	73007.00	8373.11	8045.00	6499.70	12975.00

24.3 The thrust areas identified for the VIII Plan (i.e.1992-97) are as follows:-

(1) To accelerate the tempo of universalisation of Elementary 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 universalisation 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' organisations, voluntary organisations, volunteers from Government and Non-Government institutions like the Rotary and Lions Clubs. This will help to create awareness among the illiterates.

(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) To encourage involvement of Cooperatives/factories functioning in the rural areas in the process of eradication of illiteracy among adults.

24.4 In the VIII Five Year Plan, a special emphasis is given to the implementation of approved National Policy on Education and the schemes taken up during 1992-93 and 1993-94 would be continued during the year 1994-95. The physical targets and objectives of some important schemes are given as follows :-

SCHOOL EDUCATION

Opening of Primary Schools in Schoolless Villages:

24.5 The objective of opening of new primary schools with population of 200 within the radius of 1.5 Km. 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 new Primary School could be opened with 100 population and where no schooling facility exists within the radius of 1 Km. in the Hilly and Inaccessible areas. In the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.54.65 lakhs is provided for creation of 156 posts of primary teachers. For continuance of these posts along with creation of new 311 posts, an outlay of Rs. 112.28 lakhs is approved, for 1994-95.

Appointment of Primary School Teachers due to natural expansion.

24.6 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 standards V to VII, teachers are appointed at the rate of 1.5 per division. This scheme is implemented through Zilla Parishads 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 Parishad Schools .

During the VII Five Year Plan 13789 posts of primary teachers have been created. 19200 posts of teachers are 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. 268.01 lakhs has been incurred. For continuing the primary teachers appointed in 1992-93 and new 1190 teachers which are to be appointed in 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.1113.85 lakhs has been provided for in the Annual Plan 1993-94. In the Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 1145.55 lakhs is approved, for continuance of posts already created.

(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 have been approved. In the Annual Plan 1992-93, 386 posts of teachers have been created for which an expenditure of Rs. 16.13 lakhs has been incurred. 244 new teachers are to be appointed for which an outlay of Rs. 214.74 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94, and for continuance of 630 teachers an outlay of Rs.137.81 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Opening of Balwadis in Zilla Parishad Primary Schools :-

24.7 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 primary schools of Zilla Parishad.

The objectives of this scheme are :-

- (1) To acquaint Children with school environment.
- (2) To inculcate good and healthy habits among children.
- (3) To develop their senses through play-way method.
- (4) To reduce drop out rate.

Remuneration to Balwadi sevika was Rs.100/- for 10 months in a year. But during 1992-93, Government has sanctioned additional remuneration of Rs.200/- per month to Balwadi sevikas. Keeping this in view, for opening of 12500 new Balwadis during VIII Five Year Plan and for paying differential amount of Rs.2000/- per annum to 16941 Balwadis which are already established before commencement of VIII Five Year Plan, for which an outlay of Rs. 1830.56 lakhs has been provided.

In the Annual Plan 1992-93 an amount of Rs.463.82 lakhs was incurred for opening 5000 New Balwadis and paying differential amount to old Balwadis. For old Balwadis and 1875 new Balwadis an outlay of Rs.110.40 lakhs has been provided for 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.216.35 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 for 1550 New Balwadis and continuance of previous Balwadis.

Buildings and Equipments

24.8 As per the new education policy 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 as per the pattern of Nirmiti Kendra, Pune, the estimated cost of a classroom admeasuring, 16'x20' plus 20'x8' 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 67,000 School 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 1992-93 an expenditure of Rs.1689.55 lakhs have been incurred and 5631 class-rooms have been constructed. An outlay of Rs.564.72

lakhs have been provided for construction of 1946 class-rooms in the Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs. 841.19 lakhs is approved for construction of 2704 class-rooms during 1994-95.

24.9 As per the operational contents of the Operation Black Board programme, the educational equipments are required to be provided to the Primary Schools. Accordingly it was intended to provide for 1268 primary schools at the rate of Rs. 7215 per school. An amount of Rs. 18.25 lakhs has been incurred during 1992-93, for covering 253 schools. During the year 1993-94, 420 schools were required to be provided with equipments for which an outlay of Rs.34.37 lakhs had been provided. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 58.71 lakhs is approved to provide for 814 primary schools.

The total number of 28447 primary schools which were opened upto 30.9.1986, are yet to be provided with contingency grants in a phased manner. During 1992-93, 1228 such primary schools have been covered under this scheme for which an expenditure of Rs.6.14 lakhs has been incurred. During 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.6.14 lakhs has been provided to cover 1228 New Primary Schools. For Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.169.38 lakhs is approved to provide Contingency grant to 33876 additional schools.

24.10 Book Bank

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 had 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 Std.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 Std.V along with Std. I & II an outlay of Rs. 349.60 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94 to provide books to 13,84,553 students. In the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 355.59 lakhs is approved to supply text books to 13,17,000 students of Std. I,II & VI.

24.11 Special facilities to the SC/ST students in Primary Schools

With a view to encouraging the students from Backward Class communities to join primary school, and to minimising 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 implemented 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 student is given a set of uniform and writing material costing Rs. 80/- 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, 1992-93, the number of beneficiaries were 2,90,375 students for which an expenditure of Rs. 232.30 lakhs has been incurred and an outlay of Rs. 288.60 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94 to cover 3,60,750 students under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 325.76 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 to cover 4,07,200 students.

24.12 Attendance allowance to girls from weaker section of the society

To provide incentive to girls from the tribal communities, S.C., Vimukta Jatis / Nomadic Tribes and economically weaker sections of the society, or 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 Re. 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 1992-93, total number of 7,01,313 students have been covered under this scheme for which an expenditure of Rs.1421.91 lakhs is incurred.

To cover total number of 4,94,818 students under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 1088.60 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. In the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.974.14 lakhs is approved to cover 4,35,518 students under this scheme.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

24.13 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 will receive 100 per cent grant. The Secondary Schools which were initially permitted on no grant-in-aid basis will receive grant-in-aid as per the 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 per cent grant from seventh year.

However, the schools in tribal areas and girls' schools are eligible to receive 100 per cent grant-in-aid from the fourth year. The average rates of grants to be paid per school are given below:-

- (A) 100 per cent grant Rs. 3.50 lakhs
- (B) 75 per cent grant Rs. 2.25 lakhs
- (C) 50 per cent grant Rs. 1.75 lakhs
- (D) 25 per cent grant Rs. 0.90 lakhs

To accommodate the increasing number of students graduating to the Secondary Schools from Primary Schools, it becomes necessary to sanction additional divisions. 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 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 877.59 lakhs has been incurred for opening 1604 additional divisions and an outlay of Rs. 936.87 lakhs has been provided for 1993-94. for opening 1500 new divisions and for continued divisions. An outlay of Rs. 1160.32 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 for continuing 1604 and opening of 1500 new divisions.

Opening of Non-Government Secondary Schools

24.14 As per the revised grant-in-aid formula, non-Govt. secondary schools are to be brought on grant-in-aid basis. In the VIII Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 12571.35 lakhs is provided for this purpose. During 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 548.82 lakhs has been incurred for payment of grant-in-aid to 420 eligible schools as per revised formulae. An outlay of Rs. 506.23 lakhs has been provided for continuing 420 old schools and for payment of grant to 500 new schools in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.731.67 lakhs is approved to cover 920 continuing and 500 new schools for Annual Plan 1994-95.

With a view to overcome financial difficulties which are faced by unaided schools in the initial years of their establishment, an adhoc grant of Rs. 25,000 p.a. is given to each school one year after they are granted permission. The ad-hoc grant is given to girls schools and schools in Tribal Sub Plan area for a period of three years or until such time such schools, become eligible for grant-in-aid, whichever is earlier. An ad-hoc grant of Rs. 213.00 lakhs has been paid to 852-Secondary Schools during 1992-93. In the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.19.81 lakhs is approved.

24.15 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.50,000 per year for new Division and Rs. 80,000/- for ongoing (continued) division. During 1992-93, 800 Higher Secondary divisions have been sanctioned with an expenditure of Rs. 405.94 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 534.20 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94, for 800 continued and 600 new divisions. An outlay of Rs.605.49 lakhs is approved for 1400 continued divisions in addition to 800 new divisions during 1994-95.

OTHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME

24.16 Educational Concession to Students.—Under the other Educational Programmes, various educational concessions like E.B.C. concessions, free education to Girls and concessions to wards of Ex. Servicemen, wards of Primary Teacher etc., as shown below would be given during 1994-95.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	VIII Five Year Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	Outlay for Annual Plan	Approved Outlay for Annual Plan
		Outlay (1992-93)	Expenditure	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	E.B.C. concession for students ...	150.31 *(50813)	306.29	63.00 (63000)	95.24 (95,240)
2.	E.B.C. concession for students studying in unaided schools.	500.00 (186380)	57.37	67.09 (67090)	87.29 (87,290)
3.	Wards of Ex-service men ...	11.40 (4274)	0.82	1.66 (1,660)	2.37 (2,370)
4.	Wards of Primary Teachers ...	43.10 (16197)	24.56	4.82 (4,820)	14.80 (14,800)
5.	Stipend to Tribal Students ...	22.30	22.16	13.39	42.76
6.	Free Education to Girls ...	610.00 (274570)	170.18	162.01 (1,62,010)	187.83 (1,87,830)
7.	Scholarship for Middle & High School students.	11.47 (3370)	1.18	1.23 (1,230)	2.78 (2,780)

* Bracketed figures show the No. of beneficiaries.

Under the E.B.C.Scheme, the existing limit of annual income of parents of the concession holder has been raised to Rs.15,000 for studies upto post graduate level from the academic year 1992-93.

ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME

24.17 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.

Total Literacy Campaign.

National Adult Education Programme

24.18 The NAEP(1978) was reviewed and a new strategy to eradicate illiteracy within a specified time limit was adopted by the Government of India. As per the National Policy on Education 1986, the National Literacy Mission Authority was established in 1988 to successfully implement this strategy. The NLMA. has prescribed detailed guide lines,for the implementation of "Total Literacy Campaign" in a district.

The State Government has taken a Policy decision to implement "Total Literacy Campaign" in all the districts of the State in a phased manner during the VIII Five Year Plan, and all the districts of Marathwada region have been selected for this purpose during the year 1992-93. Pune and Ratnagiri districts had also been selected in that year. During the year 1993-94, the following districts have been proposed under this programme.

1) Raigad (2) Kolhapur (3) Yeotmal (4) Satara (5) Nashik (6) Thane.

The Total Literacy Campaign has already been successfully completed in Sindhudurg and Wardha districts. At present "Total Literacy Campaign" has been completed in Nanded, Latur, Pune and Jalna districts. The Total Literacy Campaign in Parbhani and Ratnagiri are nearing completion. Total Literacy Campaign has been launched in the district of Sangli, Amravati, Bombay and Kolhapur. As per guideline laid down by National Literacy Mission Authority, a programme of Post Literacy and Continuing Education is to be provided to the Neo-Literates of these districts and neo-literates of the districts covered during 1992-93.

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 for neo-literate. Government of India bears 2/3rd of the total project cost of the TLC, and Post-Literacy Programmes and the State Government has to bear remaining 1/3rd expenditure.

24.19 As post literacy and continuing education is essential to prevent relapse into illiteracy, a programme of establishing Jana Shikshan Nilayams, as continuing education centres, one for every 5,000 population, has been started from 1988-89.

The State Government has also to bear $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total project cost of the post literacy and continuing education for neo-literates, for which adequate provision has been included in the outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95.

An outlay of Rs.31.35 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94 as the State's share of Total Literacy Campaign. During 1994-95, 28.30 lakh illiterates under the total Literacy Campaign and 42.14 lakh neo-literates under the post Literacy Campaign from 8 and 15 districts will be covered respectively. The total expenditure will be Rs. 1195.40 lakhs, out of which Rs.741.00 lakhs have been approved as a State share in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

24.20 Construction of Office Building for N.C.C. Offices

There are 64 N.C.C. units working in the State. Out of these, most of the units are located in rental premises. This has necessitated the construction of independent offices at places like Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Nagpur, Amravati and Solapur. In the VIII Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 522.00 lakhs has been approved. During Annual Plan 1992-93 an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been incurred. An outlay of Rs. 12.01 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94 for taking up the spill over works. An outlay of Rs.106.44 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

24.21 District Primary Educational Project under Social Safety Net.

Programme of the World Bank :

The Government of India have proposed to provide extra resources through the World Bank for accelerating the pace of Educational Development of the districts which are educationally backward under this scheme :—

The State is expending to identify educationally backward Districts on the basis of the percentage of Literacy especially of women. The districts having literacy rates lower than the National Average Rate are thus covered and accordingly the following nine districts in Maharashtra are Educationally Backward:-

(1) Aurangabad (2) Nanded (3) Parbhani (4) Latur, (5) Osmanabad, (6) Beed, (7) Jalna, (8) Dhule, (9) Gadchiroli.

The Government of India have proposed to provide assistance to the extent of Project cost of this D.P.E. Project which are to be prepared by Micro Planning. As per this programme certain conditions are to be fulfilled by the State Government :—

(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 five districts of Marathwada Region for project period from 1994-95 to 1999-2000.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the district	Total Project	Cost for 1994-95	State Share 15%	DPDC provision for 1994-95
1.	Latur	4526.72	1046.15	156.92	156.00
2.	Nanded	4575.22	1009.74	151.46	150.00
3.	Aurangabad	3971.10	1089.27	162.39	163.00
4.	Parbhani	5762.77	1276.25	191.44	150.00
5.	Osmanabad	7972.07	2086.11	312.92	120.00
	Total	26807.88	6507.52	975.13	739.00

Details of the expenditure are as follows :-

70% amount on Project Programme.

24% amount on Construction.

6% amount on Establishment.

An outlay of Rs.739.00 lakhs is approved as the State share for Annual Plan 1994-95.

24.22 The total outlay of Rs. 11,425.00 lakhs has been approved for "General Education" sector under School Education Department for Annual Plan 1994-95. This includes TSP outlay of 1408.62 lakhs, OTSP of Rs.209.11 lakhs, SCP of Rs.1946.25 lakhs, the D.P.D.C. provision of Rs. 810.00 lakhs for Removal of Regional Imbalance and non-Backlog outlay of Rs. 6509.69 lakhs for Normal Schemes and an outlay of Rs.739.00 lakhs for World Bank project.

UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher Education

24.23 By the end of the VIIth Five Year Plan, the position of the Number of Universities, Colleges research and cultural institutes, Pre I.A.S.Centres, students and teachers are 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.

24.24 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 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 per cent of admissible expenditure.

(e) Women's Colleges and colleges situated in tribal area, 100 per cent of admissible expenditure after completion of three years.

(f) 100 per cent 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 per cent salary grants will be paid to these colleges, when they are eligible to earn salary grants on 100 per cent of admissible expenditure.

24.25. There are nine colleges is only 9 and there are 4 Institutions of Science directly conducted by the Government.

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 receive 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

24.26 In order to ensure smooth functioning of the Directorate of Higher Education, both at the Head Quarters as well as regional level, it has been essential to reorganise the present set up of the Higher Education. The need of the additional staff has been emphasised as a result of increase in No. of non-Government Colleges, GPF accounts of teaching and non-teaching staff of non-Government Colleges. An outlay of Rs.42.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 for creating additional posts in the Directorate of Higher Education.

Matching Grants to Universities

24.27 Every year State Government has to provide prescribed 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. State Government's share is 75:25% basis. An outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.55.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 as State share.

Assistance to non-agricultural Universities

(Establishment of New University At Amaravati)

24.28 Non - Agricultural Universities are paid grant-in-aid for salary and for construction of buildings. These universities have to cater to the needs of growing number of students by opening of new faculties/departments. The expansion and development

of Amravati University is in progress. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs has been approved for VIII Five Year Plan will have to be utilised for different items i.e. staff, office expenditure, contingency, machinery equipments, books and building works. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 36.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.205.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Establishment of University at Nanded and Sub-Centre at Solapur

24.29 The functional areas of Shivaji and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada Universities are very vast. Hence sub-centres of these universities have been 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 centres on land, construction of building, purchase of machinery and equipments etc. For developmental activities of these sub-centres, an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95. An out lay of Rs. 222 lakhs has been provided for development of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathawada Vidyapeeth for 1994-95.

Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University:-

24.30 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, Yeshwantrao Chawan 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. During 1991-92, an expenditure of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been incurred, for its developmental activities. For Annual Plan 1992-93, an expenditure of Rs.350.00 lakhs is incurred. Hence the balance of Rs. 2.15 crores needs to be provided for the development of this University. As against this, an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs. 171.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune,

24.31 The Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth has been given a status of " Deemed University by University Grants Commission. Expenditure of Rs. 16.32 lakhs and Rs. 8.14 lakhs has been incurred during the period of VII Five Year Plan, respectively for construction of building, purchase of machinery and equipment, library Books etc. For Annual Plan 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been incurred. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is approved for their developmental activities for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Northern Maharashtra University :

24.32 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. 100.00 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan, 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.224.42 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Expansion of Deccan College

24.33 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 Commissions. For VIII Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been approved to provide adequate financial support. For the Annual Plan, 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been provided and an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Starting of Girls Hostel in Talukas (Priyadarshani Hostels)

24.34 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 hostels", 7 hostels namely Bhor(District Pune),Vengurla (District Sindhurg), Bhokardhan (District Jalna),Pusad (District Yeotmal), Nandgaon Khadeshwar (District Aurangabad), Kandhar(District Nanded), Kannad(District Aurangabad), have already been constructed having capacity of 50 girls during VIIth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to construct additional 12 new hostels. An outlay of Rs. 15.43 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan, 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.180.00 lakhs provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.170.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

National Service Scheme

24.35 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 outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1992-93 and an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 30.80 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

The total outlay of Rs.1550.00 lakhs has been approved for Higher Education sub-sector along with National Service Scheme for Annual Plan 1994-95. This includes the D.P.D.C. Provision of Rs.173.28 lakhs and TSP outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

24.36 The total outlay of Rs. 12975.00 lakhs has been provided for "General Education" sector for Annual Plan 1994-95 This includes TSP outlay of Rs. 1423.62 lakhs, OTSP share of Rs. 209.11 lakhs, SCP share of Rs.1946.25 lakhs.

II. TECHNICAL EDUCATION (PART I) [Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges]

24.37 Maharashtra is a large State with multifarious and diverse activity ranging from agriculture to sophisticated industrial establishment. With the technological, industrial and social development taking place at a fast pace, the State has the crucial responsibility in the area of technical and management education. The planning for Technical and Management Education is based on the anticipated scenario by the turn of

the Century, with specific stress on the likely changes in the economy, social environment, production and management processes on account of advances in science and technology.

The details of outlay provided, for "Technical Education Part-I" for the VIII Five Year Plan, the outlay and expenditure for 1992-93, the approved outlay and the anticipated expenditure for 1993-94, and the approved outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 are given below:-

Sr. No.	Sub-Sector	VIII F.Y.P. 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Outlay approved for Annual Plan 1994-95
		Approved outlay	Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Direction and Administration	75.00	17.00	.....	17.00	6.00	17.00
2.	Polytechnics & Institutions	4022.00	1174.00	546.22	834.53	690.53	798.00
3.	Engineering Colleges and Institutions	2521.00	320.00	238.70	618.47	478.47	388.00
4.	Other Programmes	25.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	.....	5.00
5.	World Bank Aided Project	12000.00	748.00	461.61	825.00	825.00	4200.00
Total		18643.00	2264.00	1251.53	2300.00	2000.00	5408.00

Thrust area for the VIII Five Year Plan.

24.38 The thrust area are improvement in the curricula of Engineering Education 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 emerging hi-technologies and directing the technical education system in an organised manner 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.

24.39 The above thrust areas have been grouped into the following sub-groups :-

- (i) Efficiency improvement ;
- (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

24.40 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. In order 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, Bombay at an estimated cost of Rs. 88.50 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.16.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 for construction works.

PROGRAMMES FOR GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNICS

Removal of deficiencies in staff equipment and building (Strengthening and Consolidation of existing Institutions)

24.41 The State Government has given priority to the strengthening and consolidation of the existing technical institutions during the VIIth 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. 26.00 lakhs was incurred during 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is provided for, Annual Plan 1993-94.

World Bank Aided Project

24.42 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. 122.00 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% 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 capacity expansion, quality improvement and efficiency improvement of various Polytechnics selected under the Project.

Capacity expansion includes introduction of new 40 diploma courses and new 22 post diploma courses, setting up of a Petro Chemical Institute in the State, starting 17 Continuing Education Centres, starting 26 Community Polytechnics, setting up 2 residential Polytechnics exclusively for girls and undertaking construction of Civil works for Polytechnics.

Quality improvement includes modernising 43 Laboratories and Workshop, setting up six Staff Development Centres, starting 52 Computer Centres in different Polytechnics, setting up 7 Curriculum Development Centres, 8 Learning Resource Development Centres and training of teachers.

Efficiency improvement includes strengthening the Directorate of Technical Education, Board of Technical Examinations, the State Project Implementation Unit and the Regional offices under the Directorate of Technical Education. Granting of autonomy to 7 Polytechnics in the State and starting industry institution interaction cells in 28 Polytechnics.

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.

Construction of certain civil works have been started from the current year and a number of activities have been undertaken viz. 31 new Diploma and Post Diploma Courses have been started, four Community Polytechnics have been set up, five Girls Wings have been started in existing Government Polytechnics, in 13 Institute of Petro Chemical

Engineering set up in 1992-93, 11 out of 17 Continuing Education Departments opened and started functioning, 20 out of 26 Community Polytechnics started functioning, all 6 Staff Development Cells set up, 19 Computer Centres set up till 1993-94, 291 teachers sent for training in 1992-93 and 282 during 1993-94 upto October 1993, all the 8 Learning Resource Development Centres started, 11 out of 28 industry-institute interaction cells started functioning, academic autonomy granted to polytechnic, Kolhapur from 1992-93 and six Polytechnics being granted academic autonomy from 1994-95, Directorate of Technical Education, board of Technical examination, State Project implementation Unit etc. have been strengthened by creating 262 mandatory posts out of 393 during 1993-94.

An expenditure of Rs.748.00 lakhs has been incurred for Annual Plan, 1992-93 and an outlay of Rs.825.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. Rs. 4200.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Modernisation of equipment/ machinery

24.43 Many of the Government Polytechnics, which are established long back are facing the problem of equipments which have lost their accuracy, tolerance etc. due to age. The students taught on these old outdated equipment, 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.10.00 lakhs has been incurred on this account during 1992-93 and an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Capacity Expansion of Government Polytechnics (Backlog Schemes)

24.44 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. 500.22 lakhs has been incurred for staff, equipment, buildings and other recurring items during 1992-93. For removal of above mentioned backlog, an outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.700.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Construction of Hostel for Girl students.

24.45 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. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided in Annual Plan 1992-93 and an outlay of Rs.16.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan, 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Programmes for Engineering Colleges.

24.46 At present there are four Government Engineering Colleges at Pune, Karad, Aurangabad and Amravati. These Colleges are affiliated to 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 long ago and due to change in syllabus, the requirements of machinery/equipment etc. are 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. 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.42.20 lakhs has been spent during Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.228.81 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 142.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Expansion of facilities for Technical Education

24.47 In order 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.15.00 lakhs has been spent during Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.45.23 lakhs has been provided for the same purpose for Annual Plan 1993-94, and an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Modernisation of equipment and machinery

24.48 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. With this end in view an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan, 1992-93, and an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Development of facilities for Degree courses in Pharmacy:

24.49 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.30.00 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93, and an outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Construction of Hostel for girls:

24.50 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. 20.00 lakhs has been spent during the year 1992-93 and an outlay of Rs.22.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 32.00 lakhs is approved

for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Establishment of Technology University:

24.51 In order 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. The Degree courses in Chemical Technology and Mechanical Engineering have been started from August 1992. An expenditure of Rs.120.00 lakhs has been incurred during 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.160.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

24.52 A total outlay of Rs.5408.00 lakhs has been approved for the "Technical Education Part-I" (Polytechnics Engineering Colleges etc.) for Annual Plan 1994-95. This includes SCP share of Rs 825.04 lakhs and the provision of Rs. 700.00 lakhs for "Removal of Regional Imbalance." For World Bank aided project an outlay of Rs. 4200.00 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION (PART II)

Introduction

24.53 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 School drop outs and for School students.

24.54 The details of outlay provided for the Technical Education (Part-II) for VIII Five Year Plan, the actual expenditure for 1992-93 approved; outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1993-94 and approved outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 have been given in the table below:-

Sub-Sector	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan		Annual Plan	
		1992-93 Actual Expenditure	1993-94 Approved Outlay	1993-94 Anticipated Expenditure	Approved Outlay for 1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Vocationalisation + 2 Stage—					
State	300.00	3.00	100.96	9.24	25.82
District	2000.00	50.00	385.30	356.81	413.86
2. Development of Voc. Education at pre SSC level	1525.00	102.93	300.00	265.45	250.00
3. Other	50.00	.....	3.74	.....	2.32
Total for technical Education (Part-II)	3875.00	155.93	790.00	632.00	692.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Priorities for VIII Five Year Plan.

24.55 For effective implementation of the Vocationalisation of Education, the following thrust areas have been identified for the VIII Five Year Plan.

- (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.

Schemewise Details

The Schemewise details are given in the following paragraphs :-

District Vocational Education and Training Offices

24.56 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 outlay of Rs.28.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Strengthening of Board of Vocational Examinations

24.57 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 outlay of Rs.50.71 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.10.82 lakhs is approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

New Education Policy and the Plan of Action

(Introduction of Vocationalisation at +2 Stage (C.S.P.)

24.58 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 per cent 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 will be introduced for which an outlay of Rs.385.30 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1993-94 as State share. An outlay of Rs.413.86 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 to introduce 9000 additional seats.

Development of Vocational Education at Pre-SSC Level

24.59 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

24.60 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 added. 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 Examinations. 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 of Administrative Building

24.61 So far, the construction work of 37 schools have been taken up. To complete the spill over works, an expenditure of Rs.102.93 lakhs has been incurred in 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. Out of 37 works, 20 works are likely to be completed by end of Annual Plan 1994-95, for which an outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs is approved

Plan Schemes under the Backlog Areas

24.62 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 has been provided under Back-log in the Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.400.00 lakhs is provided under Backlog in the Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.400.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 for completion of incomplete works and for making good deficiency in equipment.

24.63 The total outlay of Rs.692.00 lakhs has been proposed for "Technical Education Part-II (Vocationalisation)" for Annual Plan 1994-95. This includes TSP share of Rs.41.50 lakhs, SCP share of Rs.89.96 lakhs and the provision of Rs.400.00 lakhs for Removal of Regional Imbalance.

24.64 The total outlay of Rs. 6100.00 lakhs has been approved for "Technical Education" Sector for Annual Plan 1994-95. This includes TSP outlay of Rs. 41.50 lakhs, SCP share of Rs. 915.00 lakhs and the provision of Rs.1100.00 lakhs for Removal of Regional Imbalance and the provision of Rs. 4200.00 lakhs for the World Bank Project.

III. ART AND CULTURE

24.65 Maharashtra has a rich and varied theatre 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 the 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 cultural identity and foster greater understanding among the different groups and people.

**Review of Annual Plans 1992-93, 1993-94, Outlay for Eighth Plan
and approved outlay for 1994-95**

24.66 An Outlay of Rs.2425.00 lakhs is approved for this sector in VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97. Actual Expenditure for Annual Plan 1992-93 and approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1993-94, approved outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 are indicated below :-

Programme	1	Approved outlay for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97	2	Expenditure for Annual Plan 1992-93	3	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Approved outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95	6
						Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		
						4	5		
1. Art Education	...	212.00	...	15.02	...	25.00	17.92	25.00	...
2. Public Libraries	...	300.00	...	7.05	...	45.00	19.78	45.00	...
3. Other Cultural Programme	...	123.00	...	6.26	...	14.50	14.50	14.50	...
4. Archaeology & Museum	...	358.00	...	70.32	...	114.50	109.00	114.50	...
5. Cultural Programme	...	1431.00	...	157.49	...	220.00	96.26	151.00	...
6. Other Schemes	...	1.00	...	.....	...	1.00	.....	3.50	...
7. Rajya Marathi Vikas Sanstha	0.69	...	.....	50.00	57.50	...
Total		2425.00	...	158.15	...	420.00	307.46	411.00	...

Art Education

24.67 There are 4 Government and 26 (19 Aided +7 Non aided) non 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. Outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Chitrakala Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur

24.68 The first phase of the construction work costing Rs. 40 lakhs has recently been completed. The construction of second phase work is nearing completion. Outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Cultural Programmes

24.69 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. Outlay of Rs. 151.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

The scheme of Inter State Exchange of Cultural Troupes aims at promoting emotional and cultural integration by mutual exchange of cultural troupes amongst various states. Kala Academy Complex is proposed to be established in Bombay to preserve, encourage, and to exchange the rich heritage of performing Art in Maharashtra. Outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

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. Outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Other Cultural Programmes:

Hindi and Sindhi Academies

24.70 These Academies are set up to promote literary talents in respective languages and to encourage exchange of creative ideas amongst writers and poets. Financial assistance is also provided to prominent writers to publish books. Following outlays are approved for these academies for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(Rs in lakhs)

							Approved outlay Annual Plan 1993-94	approved outlay Annual Plan 1994-95
Hindi Academy	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00
Sindhi Academy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	1.50

State Board of Literature and Culture

24.71 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.

(b) Compilation and printing of Marathi Dictionary in 10 Volumes. Compilation of encyclopaedia of Marathi Literature.

An Outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Archaeology and Museum

24.72 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 under consideration of the Government. On an average about 10 monuments 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 away next for which outlay of Rs.51.50 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Development of Museums

24.73 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 of Rs.63.00 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for development of Museums.

Public Libraries

24.74 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 4649 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 in providing reading material in the languages known to the local people.

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 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 of Rs.45.00 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

RAJYA MARATHI VIKAS SANSTHA

Rajaya 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 per cent grant in aid to this Sanstha.

The The Sanstha is trying to complete preliminary matters such as creation of posts, purchasing of furniture and equipments, etc.

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.

An outlay of Rs.57.50 lakhs is proposed for this Sanstha in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Total outlay for the Art and Culture covers S.C.P. outlay of Rs. 20.55 lakhs.

IV SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE

24.75 Physical Education and Sports of late 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.

24.76 An outlay of Rs.966.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95. Details of some of the major schemes are given below.

(1) Strengthening of the District Sports Offices

24.77 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 outlay of Rs.9.58 lakh is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(2) Financial Assistance for organisation of Social Service Comps

24.78 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. An outlay of Rs.6.30 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 for this purpose.

(3) Financial assistance to the Voluntary Youth Centres in Rural and Urban Areas

24.79 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. Outlay of Rs.5.20 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(4) Mass participation programme of youths in rural and urban areas

24.80 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. Outlay of Rs.2.78 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(5) District Coaching programme and establishment of the District Coaching Centre

24.81 For tapping the talents of the sportsmen and women, coaching facilities are proposed to be provided at the District level. There are only 11 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 outlay of Rs .19.51 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(6) Grants for construction of stadia

24.82 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. Outlay of Rs.31.73 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(7) Financial Assistance for Development of Playgrounds

24.83 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. Outlay of Rs.37.21 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(8) Development of Playgrounds and Gymnasias at each village

24.84 Shivachhatrapati Sports Complex, Pune ;—In order to create awareness about sports in villages, it is necessary to develop playgrounds and gymnasias with adequate facilities. It is, therefore, proposed to establish gymnasias along with playgrounds at each village, for which suitable financial assistance will be provided to the educational institutions of the villages. Outlay of Rs.45.68 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(9) Establishment of Sports Complexes in the State

24.85 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-velodrome 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 as State Training Institute with the help of Central Government Out lay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is approved for this in Annual Plan 1994-95.

Government proposes to establish two sports complexes at Nagpur and Aurangabad for better organisation of facilities, coaching, training and competitions.

(10) Grant-in-aid to registered sports.

24.86 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. Outlay of Rs.14.00 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(11) Financial assistance for the construction of swimming pools

24.87 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.5.00 lakhs whichever is less as grant. Outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(12) Financial assistance for the educational institution for purchase of sports equipments

24.88 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. Outlay of Rs.6.51 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(13) Financial Assistance for purchase of artificial surface

24.89 National and International Competitions are organised on artificial surfaces. For better achievement in particular disciplines i.e. Athletic, 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. Outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(14) Establishment of State Institute of Adventurous Sports

24.90 To encourage youth for Adventurous Sports i.e. Mountaineering, Rock Climbing, Hanggliding, Trekking, Hiking, Water Sports, etc. it is proposed to establish an Institute for Adventurous Sports in Maharashtra. Outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(15) Advanced coaching to outstanding players

24.91 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. Outlay of Rs.0.10 lakh is approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(16) Establishment of Wrestling Centre at Kolhapur

24.92 Though Maharashtra has a rich tradition in old style of wrestling, it is very much lagging behind in the modern GreecoRoman 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. Outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(17) Sports Authority of India West Zone Training Centre at Aurangabad.

24.93 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 not 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. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(18) Establishment of Sports Programme in developing areas centre (S.P.D.A. Centre)

- 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 nurture 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 manned by Sports Authority of India. The centre will be established at a suitable place in revenue division. To start with an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

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CHAPTER 25

PUBLIC HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

25.1 The Health Care of the people is the basic responsibility of a Welfare State. The Government of India has assured "Health for all by 2000" A.D. which necessitates a high priority to Public Health Programmes. High infant mortality rate, malnutrition and population growth are the main problem areas which have to be tackled in order to realise the objective of "Health for all by 2000 A.D." With the spread of education and the health awareness the demand for the Health Services is increasing.

25.2 The urban population has a comparatively better package of health facilities than the rural population. With a view to removing this imbalance in health facilities existing in the rural and urban areas, the "National Health Policy", was adopted in 1983. The programmes have been restructured and reoriented with more stress on extension, expansion and consolidation of Rural health Infrastructure and creation of network of Health Care Institutions in the Rural Areas which are named as "Primary Health Care Delivery System". Thus, there is a shift from "Medical Care" to "Health Care" and from "Urban to the neglected needy, poor rural masses." The policy of extending "Health Care" service to the rural area is implemented in 3 ways viz. (i) Basic Health care, (ii) Specialist Care, (iii) Mobile services. During the VII Plan, statewide "Primary Health Care" infrastructure has been developed. During VIIIth Plan it is proposed to make sustained efforts to realise the ideal of "Health for All" as envisaged by the World Health Organisation i.e. "State of complete, physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or deformity."

SOCIO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

25.3 During the past plans efforts were directed at the creation of a network of Health Infrastructure for preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services and fanning them to the remotest corners of the State. Simultaneously, efforts were also initiated for consolidation and improving the infrastructure created earlier. National Health Programmes like Malaria Eradication, Leprosy control, T.B. Control, Filariasis Control, Guinea worm Eradication and Blindness control were also implemented. Certain new programmes, viz. Cancer control, Oral Health, Mental Health and AIDS control are also launched. Besides, 6 minimum essential specialist services have also been provided in all District Hospitals. Under the Family Welfare Programme the couple protection rate (1988) is 56 per cent, as against 44 per cent at the National level. In order to boost the Community Participation in Family welfare programme, new schemes like Mahangaon Yojana and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Balkalyan Award Schemes have been introduced.

IMPACT ON VITAL INDICATORS

25.4 The Improvement of the health status of the community can be assessed from the following "Vital Indicators".

Sr. No.	Indicator	Maharashtra				India 1992
		1961	1971	1981	1992	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Crude birth rate ...	N.A.	37.0	29.0	25.1	29.0
2.	Crude death rate ...	18.1	16.9	9.2	7.9	10
3.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	N.A.	2.7	2.0	1.4	2.3
4.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)...	117	85	70	59	79
5.	Life Expectancy at birth ...	49	52.8	56.6	64.48	61.2

(1986-91)

SERVICE INDICATORS

25.5 There has been improvement in the following Service Indicators also:-

Sr. No.	Indicator		India	Maharashtra	
			1987	1983	1987
1.	Doctor Population Ratio (per Doctor population served)	...	2347	1985	1787
	(Government and aided only).				
2.	Bed population Ratio (Per Bed Population served)	...	1325	1501	703
	(Government and aided only).				

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENTS DURING PLANS

25.6 At present there are 9377 sub centres, 1680 Primary Health Centre, 292 Community Health Centres, 151 Primary Health Units and 51 Mobile Health Units in the State. The targets and achievements under Minimum Needs Programme during VII Plan. Annual Plan 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 proposed are as under. .

Sr. No.	Indicator	VII Plan		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Sub-centres ...	4092	2530	362	116	...	13	...	...	...	...	150
2.	Primary Health Centres ...	261	129	100	1	...	3	10	8	...	...	13
3.	Community Health Centres	78	145	15	...	...	2	5	2	5	...	2
4.	Primary Health Unit ... (Mini P. H. Cs.)	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	58	...	...	10.
5.	Mobile Health Unit ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	8

T : Targets A : Achievements .

Note :- Establishment of sub centres is a 100% Central sponsored scheme. Due to Financial constraints Government of India has not given any targets for 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94. The further expansion depends on Government of Indias policy.

PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION WORKS UNDER MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

25.7 During VIIth Plan, the construction Programme of Health Care Institutions was undertaken on massive scale. The progress of construction programme at the end of 31st March 1993 is as under (The cumulative construction position of Health Institutions as on 31st March, 1993) :-

Sr. No.	Institution	No. as on 31st March 1993	No. of Works			Annual plan 1993-94 Anticipated Achievement	Annual plan 1994-95 Targets
			Completed	In Progress	Not Taken		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Sub-Centres	9377 (1698)	4076 (754)	1311 (336)	3990 (608)	400 (75)	150 (75)
2.	Primary Health Centres—						
	(a) Main Buildings ...	1680 (272)	1296 (205)	213 (29)	171 (38)	100 (15)	50 (20)
	(b) Staff Quarters ...	1680 (272)	1180 (191)	312 (47)	188 (34)	125 (10)	50 (25)
3.	Community Health Centres—						
	(a) Main Building ...	292 (51)	223 (38)	36 (8)	33 (5)	20 (5)	20 (5)
	(b) Staff Quarters ...	292 (51)	107 (14)	119 (30)	66 (7)	30 (5)	30 (10)

Figures in Brackets relate to Tribal sub plan.

REMOVAL OF REGIONAL IMBALANCE

25.8 The "Fact finding Committee" appointed by Government has identified the following backlog for the "Health" Sector:-

Br. No.	Particulars	No.
1.	Sub Centres	255
2.	Primary Health Centres	40
3.	Community Health Centres	59
4.	Districts Hospitals beds	1,150
5.	Backlog of beds (backlog on population norms)	7,560
6.	Provision of Specialist Services	14

25.9 At the end of the VIIth Plan, backlog of establishment of sub-centres, primary health centres and community Health Centres has already been wiped out. However, the backlog of 554 beds still exists. Also there is a backlog of 8 specialist services out of 14 specialist services, in respect of District Hospitals at the end of VIIth Plan. The major expenditure during VIIIth Plan under Regional Imbalance will be on construction of health Institutions and related activities.

25.10 The details of outlay and expenditure for removal of Regional Imbalance through M.N.P. and other Hospital related programmes during VIIIth Plan, Annual Plan 1992-93, and approved outlay for Annual Plans 1993-94 and 1994-95 are as follows:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No.	Schemes	VIII Plan	Annual Plans		
			1992-97 Approved Outlay	1992-93 Actual Expenditure	1993-94 Approved Outlay
A. MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMMES					
1.	Sub-Centres construction	60.26	2.45	4.25	3.79
2.	Primary Health Centres (Construction of main building and Staff Quarters).	83.61	11.26	18.00	9.11
3.	Community Health Centres (Construction of main building, staff quarters and Estt.)	57.37	10.99	12.75	10.85
	Sub-Total MNP	201.44	24.70	35.70	23.75
B. Hospitals and Dispensaries					
		7.56	1.30	2.00	1.25
	Total	209.00	26.00	37.00	25.00

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE UNDER TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

25.11 The information regarding outlay and expenditure under Tribal sub-plan is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	State Total	Tribal Sub-Plan	% of TSP with State Total
1	2	3	4	5
(1)	VIII Plan Outlay	43441.00	7404.77	17.05%
(2)	Annual Plan 1992-93—			
	(a) Original	6454.00	790.00	12.24%
	(b) Additional	891.95	467.95	52.58
	(A+B)	7345.95	1257.95	17.14%
(3)	Annual Plan 1992-93 (Expenditure)	4760.45	1049.46	22.16%
(4)	Annual Plan 1993-94 (Approved Outlay)	6654.00	1127.00	16.94%
(5)	Annual Plan 1994-95 (Approved Outlay)	7133.00	1973.66	27.67%
			(Including OTSP Rs. 58.31 lakhs)	

SPECIAL ACTION PLAN

25.12 A special Action Plan for speedier development is being implemented in Gadchiroli district and identified areas of Chandrapur, Dhule, Yavatmal, Nanded and Bhandara district. Considering the peculiar geographical situation (inaccessibility) and in order to make available health care services within the vicinity of the villages the existing norms for establishment of Health Care institutions, are relaxed and following Institution are established/proposed to be established under Special Action Plan.

Sr. No.	Institute	No. Established/Proposed to be Established					
		Gadchiroli	Chandrapur	Dhule	Nanded	Yeotmal (Proposed)	Bhandara
1.	Primary Health Centres	10 (4 Addl. Proposed)	...	8	2	2 (Proposed)	...
2.	Sub Centres	83 (+15 Proposed)	...	...	13	12 (Proposed)	...
3.	Mobile Health Units	...	2 (1 Proposed)	10	...	4 (Proposed)	2
4.	Community Health Centres.	1	1	...	1 (Proposed)	...	...
5.	Primary Health Units (Mini PHCs)	18	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Filaria Control Unit	1 (Proposed)	1	...	...	...	...
7.	Dental Care Unit	...	...	...	1	...	...
8.	Blood Transfusion Unit	1	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Eye Hospital	...	...	...	1	...	...

PLAN FOR 1472 DIFFICULT VILLAGES

25.13 During 1992-93 Government has selected 1472 difficult villages from Tribal Sub-Plan Area for the speedy socio-economic development and taking into account the local situation, 5 Primary Health Centres, 42 Primary Health Units (Mini PHCs) and 27 Mobile Health Units are established in the difficult villages.

OBJECTIVES OF THE EIGHTH PLAN

25.14 While large health infrastructure has been laid out in the state in order to raise the general health status of the population, the objectives of reduction in infant mortality and maternal mortality rate, crude death rate, crude birth rate and control of communicable diseases, including AIDS besides, an effective Family Welfare and MCH Programme, have been achieved to a limited extent only. This is primarily because a large part of the health infrastructure has been brought into existence in the State only towards the end of the Sixth Plan and at the beginning of the Seventh Plan.

25.15 i) The existing health infrastructure of hospitals, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres will have to be made fully functional through the process of consolidation of achievements and removal of deficiencies. The aim will be to improve the quality of health services and ensure better health status for the people. The Private Sector and Voluntary Organisations will be encouraged through incentives to complement and support the Government infrastructure.

ii) With a large component of slum population in the urban areas there is need to pay special attention to the health status of slum dwellers in the future.

iii) To achieve the objective of "Health for All by 2000 A.D." there has to be a multi-sectoral approach. The health status of the community, depends as much on the quality of health services as also on other factors like nutrition environmental sanitation, safe drinking water, women's education.

iv) Mental health facilities should be given greater emphasis through the existing health institutions along with other health services.

v) Population control will continue to be the most important health activity. Efforts will be to provide Mother and Child health programme and Universal Immunisation to every corner of the State.

THRUST AREAS DURING THE ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95

25.16. Taking into consideration the above objectives, the following thrust areas have been identified for implementation during the Annual Plan :-

- i) Consolidation and expansion of existing health infrastructure only in difficult, inaccessible, tribal areas and in special component plan area (Harijan Bastis) and certain uncovered areas.
- ii) Strengthening of the Minimum Need Programme by expanding construction of buildings and residential quarters for the Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and Sub-Centres.
- iii) Organising the family welfare programme with the specific objectives of reducing the birth rate, infant mortality ' rate and maternal mortality rate.
- iv) Promotion of safe motherhood by ensuring minimum of 50% deliveries by trained personnel.
- v) Provision of adequate health facilities in urban slum areas.
- vi) Improving, upgrading and modernising hospital facilities, proposed to be achieved by providing personalised nursing home facilities at reasonable rates and improving emergency Medical Services to deal with accidents and other Medical emergencies, establishing intensive care units at District Hospitals.
- vii) Implementation of Mental Health Policy and provision of Mental Health Services at the grass root levels through the existing Public Health Infrastructure and by creation of training facilities in Mental Health Programme.
- viii) To Implement programmes aimed at problems like AIDs, Cancer Control and Oral Health, drugs de-addiction etc.
- ix) Integration and networking of voluntary and Private Sector with the Health Services of the Government. This will involve enlisting the help of industries, both private and co-operative in the provision of medical and health facilities and extension of service. This might also involve encouragement to Co-op. Sector for establishing hospitals.
- x) Benefits of indigenous system of medicines like Ayurved, Yoga, etc. including Accupuncture techniques can be extended to the community by reorienting Medical and Para-Medical staff.

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE DURING VIII PLAN PERIOD

25.17 The approved outlay for VIII Five Year Plan is Rs.43441.00 lakhs for Public Health Sector. The approved outlay for 1992-93 was Rs.6454.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure is Rs. 4760.45 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1993-94 is of Rs.6654.00 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 7133.00 lakhs.

The major sub-sectorwise breakup is shown in table to follow:-

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Sr. No.	Programme/Scheme	Approved Outlay for VIII Plan 1992-97	Actual Expenditure for 1992-93	Approved Outlay for 1993-94	Anticipated Expenditure for Annual Plan 1993-94	Outlay approved Annual Plan 1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(1)	HOSPITAL & DISPENSARIES					
	(a) Mental Health Policy	1055.74	48.00	136.87	123.81	182.99
	(b) Hospital Services Scheme	6279.24	300.53	890.00	541.12	975.00
	(c) Hospital Related Programme	1132.45	8.00	27.00	15.00	OTSP 5.00
		(50.00)				74.00
		SCP 50.00				(2.00)
	Sub-Total-I	8467.43	356.53	1053.87	679.93	1231.99
		(50.00)				(2.00)
		SCP 50.00				OTSP 5.00
(2)	MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME					
	(a) Sub-Centres	6838.93	253.26	425.00	300.00	512.54
		(1237.79)	(67.24)	(75.00)	(50.00)	(113.86)
	(b) Primary Health Centres	15998.36	2070.07	2771.09	2171.09	2563.10
		(4162.60)	(650.94)	(684.00)	(534.00)	(1254.42)
	(c) Community Health Centres	7929.68	1336.69	1544.94	1344.94	1808.21
		(1494.38)	(284.27)	(266.00)	(221.00)	(482.51)
	Sub-Total-I	30766.97	3660.92	4741.03	3816.03	4883.85
		(6894.77)	(1002.48)	(1025.00)	(805.00)	(1850.79)
						OTSP 44.95
(3)	DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	30.00	.....	.....	.....	2.00
(4)	PREVENTION & CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—					
	(a) State share under 50% centrally sponsored Programme—					
	(i) National Malaria Eradication Programme.	1300.00	338.96	332.00	332.00	400.00
		(260.00)	(27.67)	(65.00)	(65.00)	(58.15)
	(ii) National Falaria control Programme	125.00	7.33	20.00	20.00	20.00
		(50.00)		(5.00)	(5.00)	(5.00)
	(iii) TB & BCG Vaccination Programme	1500.00	245.00	328.00	328.00	350.00
	(iv) Guinea worm eradication programme	30.00	9.05	10.00	10.00	5.00
	Sub-Total (4) (a)	2955.00	600.34	690.00	690.00	775.00
		(310.00)	(27.67)	(70.00)	(70.00)	(63.15)
						OTSP 6.75
	(b) Assistance to voluntary organisation on 40:40:20 basis implementation of P.H. Schemes (40% State share).	100.00	...	20.00	10.00	20.00
	Total (b)	100.00	...	20.00	10.00	20.00
	(c) Non-centrally sponsored Programme					
	(i) TB Control Programme	150.00	12.00	7.00	4.00	10.00
	(ii) Goidtre Control Programme	25.00	...	2.00	0.50	15.00
	(iii) National Falaria Control Programme	200.00	10.81	30.00	20.00	30.00
		(50.00)	(10.81)	(20.00)	(20.00)	(18.00)
	Sub-Total (4) (c)	375.00	22.81	39.00	24.50	55.00
		(50.00)	(10.81)	(20.00)	(20.00)	(18.00)
	Total—4(a)+A+B+C	3430.00	623.15	749.00	724.50	850.00
		(360.00)	(38.48)	(90.00)	(90.00)	(81.15)
						OTSP 6.75
5)	Public Health Education	105.00	13.89	12.00	12.00	29.00
6)	Public Health Laboratory	75.00	0.61	3.00	1.00	10.00
7)	Other Programme	516.60	104.35	93.10	89.74	124.16
		(100.00)	(13.83)	(12.00)	(12.00)	(39.72)
		SCP 25.00	SCP 4.83	SCP 5.00	SCP 5.00	OTSP 1.61
8)	H.I.V.S.	50.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	SCP 15.00
	Total—Public Health	4341.00	4760.45	6654.00	5323.20	7133.00
		(7404.77)	(1049.46)	(1127.00)	(907.00)	(1973.66)
		SCP 75.00	SCP 4.83	SCP 5.00	SCP 5.00	SCP 15.00
						OTSP 58.31
	Total—E.S.I.S.	369.00	2.67	92.94	84.01	57.37
	Grand Total Public Health + E.S.I.S.	43810.00	4763.72	6746.94	6738.01	7190.37
		(7404.77)	(1049.46)	(1127.00)	(1127.00)	(1973.66)
		SCP 75.00	SCP 4.83	SCP 5.00	SCP 5.00	SCP 15.00 *
						OTSP 58.31
	Total					* SCP1069.95

* Figures in bracket relate to Tribal Sub-Plan.

Total SCP outlay is 15% of the total outlay for this Sector i.e. Rs. 1069.95 lakhs. Scheme-wise breakup is not available at this stage.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

25.18 The following Hospitals with bed strength of 13,167 beds are under Public Health Department.

Sr. No.	Type	No.	No. of Sanction Beds
1.	District General Hospital (Non-Teaching)	21	5080
2.	Womens Hospitals	4	845
3.	Mental Hospitals	4	5725
4.	Other General Hospitals	12	877
5.	College Hospitals	24	640
Total		65	13167

HOSPITAL AND HOSPITAL RELATED SERVICES

25.19 An outlay of Rs.8467.43 lakhs was approved for hospitals and Hospital related programme, for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97, and an expenditure of Rs.356.53 lakhs incurred during the Annual Plan 1992-93. The broad categorywise break up of this outlay is as under:-.

(Rs.in lakhs)						
Sr. No.	Particulars	VIII Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay
			Outlay	Expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Mental Health Policy	1055.74	75.00	48.00	136.87	182.99
2.	Hospital Services Schemes	6279.24	658.00	300.53	890.00	975.00
3.	Hospital Related Programmes	1132.45 (50.00) SCP 50.00	20.00	8.00	27.00	74.00 (2.00)
Total		8467.43 (50.00) SCP 50.00	753.00	356.53	1053.87	1231.99 (2.00) OTSP 5.00

MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

25.20 Considering the increase in Mental illnesses 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 during 1990-91. Following schemes are proposed to be undertaken under this programme during Annual Plan 1994-95.

- (1) Establishment of Psychiatric Clinic cum 10 bedded ward at District Hospitals
- (2) Establishment of Drugs De-addiction Centres
- (3) Special repairs to Mental Hospital Buildings at Thane, Pune, Nagpur and Ratnagiri.
- (4) Improvement to Mental Health Institutions.

For this purpose an outlay of Rs.1055.74 lakhs is approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97. During the Annual Plan 1992-93 an expenditure of Rs.48.00 lakhs is incurred and outlay of Rs.136.87 lakh is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.182.99 is approved under this Sub-Sector for Annual Plan 1994-95 for this programme.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

25.21 Following schemes are proposed to be taken up under Hospital Services during Annual Plan 1994-95.

(1) Expansion Facilities to District/General Hospital(DPDC-Schemes):

- (a) Providing additional staff to District Hospitals as per bed strength.
- (b) Establishment of Nursing Homes
- (c) Establishment of Psychiatric Unit and
- (d) Construction of District Hospitals/General Hospitals additional staff as per norms for 5 District Hospitals viz. Beed, Nashik, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar and Buldhana is sanctioned.

For Expansion facilities to Civil Hospitals an outlay of Rs.2419.59 lakhs is approved for this programme during VIII Plan. Out of which an expenditure of Rs.63.04 lakhs have been incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs.540.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95, which includes provision for the scheme "Nursing Home Facilities".

(2) Minor works from Discretionary grants (Special repairs/rennovations/ additions and alteration to District Hospitals)

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 towards and kitchen, electrification, construction of kitchen etc. The outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been incurred during the Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.90.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(3) REMOVAL OF REGIONAL IMBALANCE (PROVIDING HOSPITAL BEDS & 14 SPECIALIST SERVICES

25.22 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. During the VIIth Plan the construction of District Hospital complexes was undertaken at newly created Districts viz. Jalna,Latur and Gadchiroli and facility of 100 beds at each of these hospitals was created.

Similarly backlog of beds at District Hospitals Dhule(18),Ahmednagar(44), Satara(65), Osmanabad(20),Buldhana(90), Wardha(33), have been removed during VIIth Plan. Thus during the VIIth Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92, the backlog of 600 beds has been removed. The backlog of 550 beds still exists in 5 District hospitals i.e. at Sindhudurga 200,Jalna 100, Gadchiroli 100, Latur 100 and Ratnagiri 50.

The Fact Finding Committee had also recommended the provision of 14 specialities viz. Medicine, Surgery, Obstetric & Gyneacology, Paediatric, Ophthalmology, Dentistry, Anaesthesia, Radiology, Orthopaedic, ENT, Pathology, Psychiatry, T.B. & Chest and Skin & V.D. at all District Hospitals. Upto the end of Annual Plan 1991-92 first six specialities were provided.

In order to remove the backlog of beds at district Hospitals and to provide remaining 8 specialities an outlay of Rs.755.65 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan and an expenditure of Rs. 130.00 lakhs has been incurred during the Annual Plan 1992-93. For Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs is approved and an outlay of Rs.125.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR UPGRADATION OF SERVICES AND EQUIPMENTS IN DISTRICT HOSPITALS

25.23 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 noncommunicable 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. During 1991-92 Intensive Care Units are sanctioned at two district Hospitals viz. Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, while during 1992-93, such units are sanctioned at 4 District Hospitals viz. Nashik, Kolhapur, Amravati & Osmanabad. However, the required equipments are not yet provided to these 6 Hospitals. During 1993-94, it is proposed to sanction ICUs at 4 District Hospitals viz. Thane, Akola, Buldhana and Parbhani. While during 1994-95, it is proposed to sanction ICUs at 4 Hospitals viz. Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Bhandara & Beed. The VIII Plan outlay is Rs.2500.00 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs.47.49 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93. During 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs is approved. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.210.00 lakhs.

URBAN HEALTH POSTS

25.24 With a view to providing comprehensive care to the slum population. It is proposed to create health posts in urban areas having more than 5 lakhs population particularly situated out of Bombay. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is approved for VIII Plan.

HOSPITAL RELATED PROGRAMMES

25.25 During the earlier plans, emphasis was rightly placed on the control of communicable diseases and problems related to pregnancy, child health and population explosion etc. Other health programmes particularly of non-communicable nature, such as AIDS, oral health, cancer etc. are now perceived.

ORAL HEALTH

25.26 There is a rise in the incidence of oral diseases. Under Oral Health Programme activities to tackle i) Dental caries or tooth decay, ii) Periodontal diseases or diseases of gum and iii) Oral cancer are undertaken. This includes creation of posts of Dental Surgeon and Oral Hygienist and provision of dental chairs and Health education and small X-Ray Unit. An outlay of Rs.52.45 lakhs is approved for VIII Plan and an expenditure of Rs.8.00 lakhs is incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93, it is proposed to sanction 10 Dental Clinics for which an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

CANCER CONTROL PROGRAMME

25.27 It is estimated that around 1.50 lakhs cases of Cancer occur in our State. This problem is more important in the industrially advanced State like Maharashtra. The State has already taken steps to prevent Tobacco related Cancer and also Primary/Secondary prevention of 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 Endoscopes 3) Provision of Chemotherapy, Pain relief and Anty 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.7.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs.10 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan for 1994-95.

AIDS CONTROL PROGRAMME (STATE PLAN)

Presently this programme is 100% assisted by World Bank. However supportive outlay for health Education activities for creating awareness about AIDS among community is proposed from State Plan. During Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is approved for this activities.

MAHARASHTRA EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE (MEMS)

25.28 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 is started on the Pune-Kolhapur National Highway from February 1990. 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 - Bombay Metropolitan area and New Bombay, 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 districts of Pune, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad, with Medical College, Pune as nodal Institution.

Project No.IV - Nagpur and surrounding areas. with G.M.C.H. Nagpur as Nodal Institution.

For providing equipped Ambulance with staff for each project and training Programme, an outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs is approved for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided in Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is approved for 1994-95.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE AND REHABILITATION SERVICE IN THE STATE

25.29 So far very little attention had been paid to the rehabilitative aspects. It is, therefore, proposed to have a comprehensive rehabilitative service to cover all the following 3 categories of the handicapped.

i) **Physically Handicapped** - For this, mainly following services are proposed to be provided :-

(a) Physical and occupational therapy.

(b) Artificial limb centre.

(c) Provision of calipers to paralytic polio children.

(d) Facilities for spastics, paraplegic and hemiplegic patients

ii) **Chronically Mentally ill patients** - It is proposed to rehabilitate chronically mentally ill patients at suitable institutions outside Mental Hospitals, so that acute patients will get proper attention and care.

iii) **Sensory Handicapped** - Under this, rehabilitation facilities will be provided to deaf, dumb, blind etc. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is approved for VIII Plan, An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs.9.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 for this scheme.

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

25.30 Under this programme, medical facilities are provided to the rural population through Health institutions like Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Units Mini PHCs and Mobile Health Units. Government of India has accepted three tier system of sub-centres, (grassroot 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 an important tier of the Rural Health Service functioning at grass root level. It is being established to provide minimum health services like Maternal and Child Health Care, Universal Immunization, Family Welfare etc. to the rural people in the vicinity of the villages.

Primary Health Centre is an institution from which different health services are delivered. It is the pivotal institution in the three tier system of Rural Health Services, through which preventive, curative and promotive services are delivered.

A Health Care System based only on Primary Health Centres cannot function properly, unless it is supported by referral services. Such referred services are provided through Community Health Centres which are first level referred centres. 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 established 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.

Apart from Government of India's population norms, 151 Public Health Units Mini PHCs and 52 Mobile Health Units are also established considering the local geographical situation.

In order to make these Institutions more utilisable, and effective. the following schemes are approved during VIII Plan.

25.31 I) SUB-CENTRES :

i) Creation of posts of M.P.Ws.

As per the Government of India's recommendations for implementation of National Health Programmes. Posts of M.P.W. are proposed to be created at every sub-centres for this purpose an outlay of Rs.250.03 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan and an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

ii) Construction of Sub-Centres

Out of 9377 Sub-Centres in the State, by end of March 1992, 4076 Sub-Centres (43.47%) were constructed, 1311 Sub-Centres (13.86%) were in progress, while the works of 3990 Sub-Centres (42.55%) are yet to be taken up. It is estimated that work of 400 Sub-centres will be completed by end of March, 1994.

Thus, in order to complete the on-going works and to take up and complete new works, an outlay of Rs.6026.30 lakhs is approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs. 244.77 lakhs is incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 425.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94. During the Annual Plan 1994-95 tentatively, it is proposed to complete 450 sub-centres. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 378.97 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

iii) Increase in Medicine grants in Sub-Centres

There are 9377 Sub-centres in the State. Considering the present rate of assistance received from Government of India in respect of medicine grants for the Sub-Centres established after 1-4-1981 and increasing cost of medicines during 94-95 it is proposed to increase the medicine grant by 35% for sub centres in Non TSP area and double for sub centres in TSP Area. In order to meet this expenditure an outly of 562.60 lakhs is approved during VIIIth plan. An outlay of Rs. 131.57 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

II) PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES Establishment of Primary

Health Centres

25.32 Even though, emphasis on consolidation of the infrastructure created up to the VIIth Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91 & 1991-92 is stressed, tentatively, it is proposed to establish 100 Primary Health Centres in tribal, difficult, hilly areas and certain uncovered areas.

The full component of 13 staff as per the approved staffing pattern has not been provided to 133 Primary Health Centres established by the fag end of the VIIth Plan. Just to start with they have been provided with minimum required staff of 8 personnel. The remaining staff will have to be provided lateron. Thus to provide for expenditure on salary of additional staff and vehicles at 41 PHCs established by the end of the VIIth Plan and 100 new PHCs/

Primary Health Units/Mobile Health Units are proposed and to meet other revenue expenditure an outlay of Rs. 4799.49 lakhs is approved during VIII Plan 1992-97 and an outlay of Rs. 461.09 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94. An expenditure of Rs. 682.01 lakhs is incurred during the Annual Plan 1992-93. During 1994-95 it is proposed to establish 13 PHCs, 10 PHCs (Mini PHCs) 8, MHUs and 150 sub centres in to Integrated Tribal Development Projects. (ITDps). An outlay of Rs. 860.72 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

REMOVAL OF REGIONAL IMBALANCE

Construction of Primary Health Centres

25.33 Out of 1680 PHCs in the State, by the end of March 1993, the works of 1296 (77.14 %) main buildings and 1180 (70.24 %) staff quarters were completed. The works of 213 (12.68 %) main buildings and 312 (18.57 %) staff quarters were in progress. While the works of 171 (10.18 %) main buildings and 188 (11.19 %) staff quarters were yet to be taken up. During 1993-94; 100 main buildings and 125 staff quarters are likely to be completed. To complete spillover and to undertake new works of P.H.Cs. an outlay of Rs.8380.87 lakhs is approved for VIIIth plan 1992-97, while an expenditure of Rs.1126.46 lakhs is incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93.

An outlay of Rs.1800.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs.911.40 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 for completing the works of 50 main buildings and 150 staff quarters.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES SUB-CENTRES BACKLOG OF CONSTRUCTION WORK (Normal DPDC)

25.34 For removing the backlog of the construction works of the Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres an outlay of Rs.1800.00 lakhs is provided in the VIII Plan 1992-97 from normal DPDC Schemes. An expenditure of Rs.237.39 lakhs is incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93 and an outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.468.96 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

INCREASE IN MEDICINE GRANT OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

25.35. (I) Considering the increase in the cost of medicines, population coverage and the increasing trend of availing facilities from Government Health Institutions by the Community, the present medicine grants of Rs. 30,000 is insufficient. During 1993-94, in order to meet these additional expenditure an outlay of Rs. 1008.00 lakhs has been provided in VIIIth plan 1992-97. A token outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is approved for 1993-94. During 1994-95, it is proposed to increase the medicine grants of PHCs by 35% for PHCs in Non-Tribal Areas and double it for PHCs in TSP Area. An outlay of Rs. 229.44 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95

SHIFRING OR PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES—COMPONENT FROM COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES

(II) The Community Health Centre is the first level Referral Institution where the patients are referred from the Primary Health Centres under it's jurisdiction for further referral services. The functioning of Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres is altogether different.

The Community Health Centre is established either by :—

- i) Upgradation of Primary Health Centre or
- ii) Taking over of Dispensaries run by Municipal Council or
- iii) At new location.

Out of 292 Community Health Centres, 173 are upgraded Primary Health Centres.

The Primary Health Centres are under the control of Zilla Parishad i. e. local sector, while Community Health Centres are controlled by State sector. Thus there is a dual control in the working of Community Health Centres established by upgrading Primary Health Centres. To avoid administrative problems arise due to present system.

There is a need of shifting the Primary Health Centre component. A token outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed during VIIIth Plan. During Annual Plan 1994-95 token outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is approved.

DIET FACILITIES AT PHCs & CHCs-

(III) Diet facilities for indoor patient at present are available only in the Community Health Centres located in special action plan area. Patients especially in tribal areas can not afford to stay in Hospital away from the villages. For improving the quality of treatment suitable diet is also essential. It is also necessary to have one relative along with the patients especially if the patients are children.

To facilitate the treatment and continuous required stay in the Hospital Government has approved the diet facilities for the patients and one attendant. Diet facilities are being launched for Primary Health Centres/CHCs. for this schemes the outlay of Rs. 96.76 lakhs for primary Health Centres and Rs. 95.70 lakhs for Community Health Centres in Tribal areas. Thus total outlay of Rs. 192.46 lakhs is approved in 1994-95.

III) COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES

(1) Establishment of New Community Health Centres

25.36 A Health Care System based only on Primary Health Centres cannot function properly unless it is supported by referral services, provided through Community Health Centre, which are the first level referral centres. As per guidelines from Government of India, a Community Health Centre is to be established for every 4 Primary Health Centres. However as per present policy of the State Government Community Health Centres have been established in the ratio of one for 5 Primary Health Centres. The emphasis in the VIII Plan 1992-97 will be on consolidation and operationalisation. However only 60 Community Health Centres are proposed to be established to fill up the gaps in the referral services and to meet the needs of tribal and hilly areas. During 1992-93, an expenditure of Rs. 84.58 lakhs has been incurred for the purpose An outlay of Rs. 666.50 lakhs is approved for VIII Plan 1992-97 An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. During 1994-95 it is proposed to establish 2 Community Health Centres and increase bed strength of Cottage Hospital Jawhar by 70 beds falling under ITDPs. An outlay of Rs. 195.68 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(2) Removal of Regional Imbalance - constructions of community Health Centres and Materials and Supplies to Community Health Centres

Out of 292 Community Health Centres in the State, by end of March 1993, the main buildings of 223 Community Health Centres (76.37%) and staff quarters of 107 C.H.Cs. (36.64%) were completed while works of 36 main buildings (12.32%) work of 119 Staff quarters (40.75%) of Community Health Centres were in progress. The works of 33 main buildings (11.31%) and 66 staff quarters (22.61%) are yet to be taken up. During 1993-94, works of 20 main buildings and 30 staff quarters are likely to be completed. It is proposed to complete the spillover of VII Plan and to under-take new works during VIIIth Five Year Plan Period.

An outlay of Rs.5737.18 lakhs is approved for introducing all the necessary health care activities during the VIII Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs. 1098.64 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan, 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.1275.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs.1084.63 lakhs is approved for 1994-95 for this purpose.

(3) Providing Additional Staff to Community Health Centres:

An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs is approved for providing additional staff wherever necessary as per norms, during VIII Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs. 153.47 lakhs have been incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93. The outlay of Rs.119.94 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 for meeting the expenses on the salaries of the posts sanctioned during 1991-92 and are expected to be filled in soon. Posts sanctioned for 4 CHCs in 1993-94 and for 45 PHCs to be sanctioned. An outlay of Rs.304.90 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(4) INCREASE IN THE MEDICINE GRANTS OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES

Considering the present cost of medicines, it is proposed to increase medicine grants of CHCs from Non TSP Area by 35% and double it for CHCs in TSP Area. An outlay of Rs. 127.30 lakhs is approved during Annual Plan 1994-95.

DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

25.37. Strengthening of Directorate of Health Services.

It is proposed to upgrade the post of Deputy Director (TB/BCG) and Assistant Director (Health Education) and strengthen Audit Branch, Planning Development Cell (PDE).

An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for VIII th Plan. The Annual Plan 1994-95 approved out is of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMME(50% STATE SHARE)**(1) National Malaria Eradication Programme**

25.38 Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme to meet the cost of insecticides and other materials and supplies from Government of India an outlay of Rs.1300.00 lakhs is approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs.338.96 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93 while an outlay of Rs.332.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.400.00 lakhs is approved for 1994-95 for this programme.

(2) National Filariasis Control Programme

An outlay of Rs.125.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs. 7.33 lakhs is incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93 while an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 to meet the cost of material supplies received from Government of India while an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(3) National Tuberculosis Control Programme

For implementation of this programme an outlay of Rs.1500.00 lakhs has been provided in the VIII Plan and an outlay of Rs.328.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 to meet the cost of material and supplies received from Government of India. An expenditure of Rs.245.00 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93 and an outlay of Rs.350.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(4) Guinea Worm Eradication Programme

With a view to eradicate Guinea worm a National Guinea worm Eradication Programme is implemented from 1991. For providing material and supplies, Health Education and additional P.O.L. an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is approved for VIII Plan 1992-97 (as a State share), with a view to maintain the "Zero Status" acquired by Maharashtra for this programme. An expenditure of Rs.9.05 lakhs has been incurred during 1992-93 and an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is approved for Annual plan 1993-94 while an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

GRANT IN AID TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS ON 40:40:20 BASIS

25.39 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 and State Government contributing 40% each while 20% will be the 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. During 1993-94, for the first time an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is approved for this scheme and also an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

25.40. STATE SPONSORED PROGRAMMES

(1) Filaria Control Programme

Following schemes are proposed under this programme:

- a) 9 Additional Filaria Control Units.
- b) 48 Additional Night Clinics.
- c) Strengthening of Filaria Control Unit at Nagpur Municipal Corporation.
- d) Strengthening of existing Filaria Control Units.
- e) Strengthening of Filaria Control Unit at Thane.

During Annual Plan 1993-94, it is proposed to create 7 Filaria Units and 25 Night Clinics in the State. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs is approved for VIII Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs. 10.81 lakhs is incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93. The approved outlay for 1993-94 is of Rs.30.00 lakhs and an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(2) T.B. Control Programme

Following Construction works are proposed under this programme :

- a) Construction of residential complex at Aundh Chest Hospital, Pune.
- b) Construction of District Tuberculosis Centre at Jalna.
- c) Construction of Kitchen at Tuberculosis Hospital at Buldhana.
- d) Construction of District Tuberculosis Centres at Nanded, Gadchiroli, Osmanabad and Sindhudurg.

It is also proposed to establish 13 more Additional Tuberculosis Centres at appropriate Rural Hospitals in Thane, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Satara, Solapur, Dhule, Nasik, Pune, Akola, Nagpur, Nanded and Bhandara Districts and to strengthen Tuberculosis Control and Training Centre, Nagpur. An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is approved for these activities for VIII Plan 1992-97 and an expenditure of Rs.12.00 lakhs have been incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93. The outlay approved for 1993-94 is Rs. 7.00 lakhs and an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(3) National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme, (Goitre control programme)

Due to increase in Goitre endemic districts from 7 to 17 it is proposed to establish 4 survey teams. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is approved for VIII Plan 1992-97 and an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 while an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is approved from State's resources for 1994-95.

OTHER HEALTH PROGRAMME

(1) Public Health Education

25.41. (1) For preparation of Health Education material, District Training Teams and State Share under World Bank Assisted Health Education Project an outlay of Rs.85.00 lakhs is provided in the VIII Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of RS. 12.89 lakhs is incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93. The approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.11.00 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 27.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(2) World Bank assisted Health Education Project under Rural Water Supply (State Share) 10% :-

This project is being implemented with the World Bank Assistance by the Rural Development Department. The Health Education Component is looked after Public Health Department. The outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided during VIII Plan towards the State share. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(3) Strengthening of Public Health Laboratory :

For expansion of Public Health Laboratories including provision of equipment additional staff and extension of building of Public Health Laboratory, Pune, an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakh is provided for VIII Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of RS. 0.61 lakhs is incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is approved for 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(4) Strengthening of Public Health Transport Organisation

For prompt and timely repair of the vehicles and equipments in the Health Department, The following schemes are proposed during VIIIth Plan period (i) Establishment of additional health equipment maintenance-cum-repair units at Nashik, Kolhapur, Akola and Parbhani (Rs.50.00 lakhs) and (ii)Construction of 5 Regional Transport Workshops(Rs.100.00 lakhs). An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs.26.25 lakhs has been incurred during 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.13.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(5) Special Component Plan under Tuberculosis Control Programme

An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided for the ongoing programme during VIII Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs. 4.83 lakhs have been incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided and an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(6) Establishment of Eye Hospital

For the establishment of an Eye Hospital in the State an outlay for VIII Plan 1992-97 is of RS. 50.00 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 3.96 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(7) Medical Examination of Ashram School students

For the examination of School Children in the Ashram Schools an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is approved for VIII Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs. 4.54 lakhs is incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93. The approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.10.00 lakhs and an outlay of Rs.17.06 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(8) Diagnostic Camps for Scheduled Castes

It is proposed to organise diagnostic camps for detection and followup of diseases like cancer, diabetes etc. for scheduled caste communities. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is approved for the first time in Annual Plan 1994-95

(9) UNFPA Assisted Area Project**(5 DISTRICT - STATE SHARE)**

The UNFPA Assisted Area Project under Family Welfare is being implemented from 1990-91 for 5 years. 90% finance is coming from UNFPA while 10% expenditure is met by the State Government. An outlay of Rs.136.60 lakhs and Rs.60.00 lakhs is approved during VIII Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1993-94 respectively. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 as State share.

10) Assistance to Cooperative Hospitals

With a view to assist the Cooperative Societies to establish middle level Hospitals either by share capital contribution or by financial assistance, an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided in the VIII Plan 1992-97. An expenditure for Annual plan is of RS. 0.54 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.2.10 lakhs and outlay of Rs.1.10 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(11) Strengthening of Nursing Bureau

Considering the increased work load it is proposed to strengthen the Nursing Bureau. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided in the VIII Plan. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(12) Medicine kits and additional honoraria to village health guides from tribal sub-plan area.

The Village Health Guide scheme is implemented since 1978 under 100% central assistance. Local candidates are appointed to deliver house to house Primary Health Care Services to the rural community residing in the 8 remotest corner of the State.

An honoraria of Rs. 50 per month is paid to these Health Guides. Initially a kits of Rs. 600 per year was provided but now Government of India has discontinued the supply of kits.

Considering the important role played by Health Guides in epidemic control especially from TSP area it is proposed to modify the scheme and provide outlay from State Plan funds for Village Healths Guides working in TSP area. Under this modification it is proposed to :-

(a) Increase the honoraris from Rs. 50 to 200 (Addl. 150 = 100 State Government + 50 Zilla Parishad)

(b) Provide medicine kit of Rs. 1000 per year to Village Health Guide.

There are 8230 Health Guides in the TSP area, in the State. The annual requirement towards state comes to Rs. 90.53 lakhs. A token outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is approved during annual plan 1994-95.

HEALTH INTELLIGENCE AND VITAL STATISTICS

25.42 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 is provided in the VIIIth Plan and actual expenditure for Annual Plan 1992-93 is Rs. 1.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is approved during Annual Plan 1993-94 and the approved outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 is of Rs.2.00 lakhs.

TSP/SCP/RURAL FLOW/CAPITAL COMPONENT

25.43 A total outlay of Rs.7133.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95. This outlay includes the T.S.P. outlay of Rs. 1973.66 lakhs including OTSP Rs. 58.31 lakh (28.49%) S.C.P. share of Rs. 1069.95 (15%) lakhs and capital component of Rs.2733.78 lakhs

EXTERNALLY ASSISTED PROJECTS

1. UNFPA Assisted Area Project for 5 Districts

25.44 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.

The project aims at most of the activities under Family Welfare and Maternal and Child Health with the specific aim of reducing the infant mortality rate, crude birth-rate, crude death-rate. It also aims at raising the life expectancy and achieving NRR of 1 in the 5 years of its duration. With a view to increasing demand for health services, it is proposed to undertake activities such as strengthening IEC programmes, improving existing health services facilities (Sub-Centres/Primary Health Centres/Community Health Centres), providing additional and new services, improving knowledge and skill of health personnel and establishment of linkage with other development programmes/schemes in the above district. Information, Education & Communication (IEC) and Training activities are undertaken throughout the State. Under this project construction of buildings of 400 Sub-centres, 29 District Training Centres and auditorium at Public Health Institute, Nagpur are also undertaken. The expenditure incurred under this project upto 1992-93 is Rs. 1319.57. An outlay of Rs.776.44 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs 522.68 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95, towards U.N.F.P.A. Share.

(2) UNFPA Assisted low acceptance area project in 6 urban areas:

25.45 100% UNFPA assisted low acceptance area project in six urban areas viz. Bhiwandi, Malegaon, Miraj, Nanded, Akola, Kamptee has been approved in 1990. The Project period was of 4 years from January 1990 to December, 1993. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 132.35 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto the end of Annual Plan 1992-93 was Rs.47.35 lakhs under this project. A provision of Rs.28.75 lakhs is approved for 1993-94. As the project agreement expires on 31.12.1993 no outlay is provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

3) World Bank assisted India population Project-V through

BOMBAY AND NEW BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

25.46 The World Bank Assisted India Population Project V is implemented in the Bombay 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 State Government and 10% is borne by Bombay Municipal Corporation. The Project period is 6.5 years from October 1988 to March, 1995. The objectives of the project are as under :

1. Expansion of Family Welfare Services with emphasis on Maternal and Child Health, Birth spacing and increased use of temporary method of contraception.
2. Improvement of the quality of delivery of Family Welfare Services.
3. Strengthening the capacity to plan manage and implement welfare programme in urban areas.
4. Increasing participation of private voluntary organisations and private medical practitioners in family family welfare programmes.

This project includes establishment of health post, construction of new health post, establishment of new premature baby ward, post partum centre and paediatric clinic, development of Out Reach Services, training of health personnel under various national health programme, strengthening of management information system, preparation of health education material under Information Education and Communication (IEC) and assistance to voluntary organisation and private medical practitioners. This project will also implement in Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation are as per Government of India's sanction. This will cost Rs.1105.00 lakhs. A total expenditure of Rs. 16.11 crores has been incurred under this project upto 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.12.81 crores is provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. and The outlay provided for Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs.2200.00 lakhs.

4) World Bank Assisted Health Education Project under rural water supply (10 Districts):

25.47 The Rural Development Department had prepared an integrated project comprising rural water supply schemes, environmental sanitation and health education aspects for security assistance from the World Bank. The project is to be implemented in 10 Districts of the State viz. Thane, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Latur, Beed, Buldhana, and Chandrapur. 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 expenditure upto 1992-93 was of Rs. 36.61 lakhs. For appointment of consultant, construction of office buildings, creation of additional staff, printing of Health Education materials and strengthening of Public Health Laboratories etc. a provision of outlay of Rs.950.00 lakhs is made in VIII Plan 1992-97. For Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs.168.00 lakhs is approved for this project. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is of Rs.236.80 lakhs.

5) U.K. Bilateral assisted Health Education Project (3 Districts)

25.48 An integrated project having the rural water supply environmental sanitation and health education components with U.K. Bilateral assistance is under consideration. After sanction this project will be implemented for five years in three districts namely 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 materials and strengthening of Public Health Laboratories etc. The project cost is Rs. 55.94 lakhs. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh is approved and outlay of Rs.111.52 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

6) World Bank Assisted AIDS Control Programme

25.49 Maharashtra is implementing the AIDs Prevention and Control Programme since May 1986. The State is considered as one of the most vulnerable in India on the basis of spread & susceptibility to AID/HIV infection. 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.

In the earlier years, only the Metropolitan cities Bombay and Pune reported cases of AIDs/HIV infection. However there is a growing evidence to show that the problem has spread all over the state. For the present, the State has undertaken the screening of Blood Donors and High Risk Behaviour groups. At the end of August, 1993, total No. of 117 cases have been reported. Since inception of Blood screening activity, the State has screened 13.24 lakhs blood samples out of which 12,505 were found Elisa positive. In the case of High risk behaviour around state has screened 1,82,402 samples out of which 12,458 samples reacted as Elisa Positive and 5,482 against Western Blot. These Screening activities are carried out in 46 Zonal Blood Testing centres established in the State.

Initially, the programme was financially supported by World Health Organisation. The State has received an aid of Rs.43.54 lakhs from W.H.O. to carry out the activities approved under the Mid-term Plan which includes IEC, Training in Sentinel activities. Now the Government of India is considering assistance under this programme from the financial support to be received from the World Bank. The activities undertaken are 1) IEC and condom promotion, 2) Establishment of Counselling Centres, 3) Training Programme to health care workers and General Practitioners, 4) Establishment of five more sentinel surveillance centres, 5) Modernisation of 60 Blood Banks and establishment of three Blood separation 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 1992-97 for implementation of this programme. An expenditure of Rs. 90.66 lakhs is incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93 and an outlay of Rs.373.02 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. The outlay provided for 1994-95 is Rs.282.19 lakhs.

7) World Bank assisted Blindness Control Programme

25.50 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.

The main objective of the project is, control of Blindness due to cataract. The additional inputs are proposed to be provided with to Government sector and Non-Government organisation (NGOs) so as to support/strengthen their activities. A special provision is also made for Bombay Municipal Corporation Area.

Activities proposed under the project are :- 1) Provision of Intra ocular lenses 2) Provision of spectacles 3) Training & IEC 4) Provision of equipments of Dark Rooms/Qtrs./Wards.

The project cost is of Rs.7855.80 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 6305.60 lakhs has been provided in the VIIIth Plan 1992-97 and an outlay approved during Annual Plan 1994-95 is of Rs. 300.00 lakhs.

II EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

25.51 The Employees State Insurance Scheme is a premier Social Security Scheme. The scheme has been started in Maharashtra State since 1954. At present, it covers workers drawing wage upto Rs.3000/- p.m. The Employees State Insurance Scheme is applicable to (a) All establishments wherein not less than 10 employees are employed and in which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power (b) All establishments wherein 20 or more employees are employed like Hotels, Restaurants, Shops, Cinema, Theatres Newspaper establishments, etc.

The following benefits are given to the insured workers:- (a) In kind 1) Medical benefit provided by State (b) In Cash 1) Sickness benefit—provided by Employees State Insurance Corporation.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Disablement benefit 3) Dependent benefit 4) Maternity benefit 5) Funeral benefit | } | Provided by Employees State Insurance Corporation |
|--|---|---|

The medical benefit is administered by the State Government and the other benefits are administered by the Corporation. The expenditure on the scheme is shared between the State Government and the Employees State Insurance Corporation in the ratio of 1:7 upto a ceiling laid down by the Corporation. At present, there are 12.75 lakhs workers covered under the Employees State Insurance Scheme for Medical benefits to be provided to three regions of the State viz. Bombay, Pune and Nagpur.

The outlays proposed for District Level Schemes is shown below against these schemes.

1. Strengthening of the Administrative set up (Offices and Hospitals)

25.52 For ensuring expected quality of patient care for the Insured Persons, upgradation of E.S.I.S.Hospital is necessary. It is, therefore, proposed to create one Class-I post for Marathwada Region. Similarly, it is also proposed to create one Class-I post in M.M.I.S., Cadre (Supervisory Officer) and other staff in Commissioner E.S.I.S.'s Office for effective administrative and Management control over subordinate offices, for which an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs is approved towards the State share, for VIII Plan 1992-97. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

2. Extension of E.S.I.S.to New Areas and New Sector of Employment

Maharashtra is one of the most industrialised States in India and new areas of industrialisation are coming up in various parts of the State. As E.S.I.S. benefits need to be

extended to these new industrial areas, it is necessary to provide adequate infrastructure by opening new dispensaries/specialist centres/Hospitals beds etc. About 2.00 lakhs additional Inpatients are expected to be covered under the scheme for which purpose, an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is approved in VIII Plan 1992-97 and an outlay of Rs.9.91 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs. 9.46 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

3. Modernisation, up-gradation and commissioning of New E.S.I.S. Hospitals

With a view to improve the standard of Health Care Services to patients in E.S.I.S. Hospitals, I.C.Units are proposed at ESIS Hospitals at Bombay, a Hand Surgery Unit for Andheri Hospital and replacement of old equipment in all hospitals, An outlay of Rs.154.00 lakhs is provided in the VIII Plan 1992-97 for all these works. An expenditure of Rs.2.67 lakhs is incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of RS.67.48 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs.6.04 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

4. Opening of Central Medical Stores in Bombay

It is proposed to open a Central Medical Store Bombay for supply of these medicines to approved chemist, E.S.I.S.hospital, dispensaries etc. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is approved for VIII Plan 1992-97. An outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94 and outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is approved in Annual Plan 1994-95.

5. Extension, additions and alterations of State Owned Buildings of E.S.I.Scheme

For repairs, electrical installation in T.B.Section and compound wall and repairs, painting as and when required in Government building of E.S.I.S. dispensaries and Office premises of E.S.I.S. an outlay of Rs.125.00 lakhs is approved for VIII Plan 1992-97. An outlay of Rs.10.01 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94 and outlay of Rs.40.76 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

6. Discretionary grants

For minor repairs to building, minor electrical installations at the hospital building as well as residential complexes are required for smooth maintenance of hospital. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for these purposes in VIII Plan 1992-97. An outlay of Rs.1.51 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs.0.11 lakh is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

III.MEDICAL EDUCATION

25.53 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 care is made available to the common people which otherwise is costly and beyond their reach. In addition to Allopathy, there has been a growing interest in other systems of medicine such as Ayurved, Unani, Homoeopathy, etc. Hence, it is necessary to undertake schemes to promote and develop these systems of medicine.

25.54 The Thrust Areas identified for the VIII Five Year Plan period 1992-97 are indicated below:

- i) Updating and modernising the medical facilities in Government Hospitals 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, Bombay.

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, hos-pitals, laboratories, etc. to the public and to explore the possibility of bringing privatization wherever feasible.

25.55 An outlay of Rs. 11516.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan 1992-97 and an expenditure of Rs. 2455.67 lakh is incurred during the Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 3857.06 lakhs for Annual Plan 1993-94 is approved as well as an outlay of Rs. 2950.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1994-95 for six sub sectors under Medical Education and drugs sectors. The Sub sectorwise break up of the outlays provided for VIIIth Plan 1992-97, an expenditure incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93 and approved outlay for Annual Plan 1993-94 as well as the approved outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95, is given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Sr. No.	Programme/Scheme	Approved Outlay for VIII Plan 1992-97	Actual Expenditure for 1992-93	Approved Outlay for 1993-94	Anticipated Expenditure for Annual Plan 1993-94	Approved Outlay For Annual Plan 1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Medical Education and Drugs						
1.	Medical Education and Research	8955.00	2069.96	3232.19 +618.00*	3470.34	2550.00
2.	Mental Health Institute, Pune	227.00	12.00	154.00	123.20	45.00
3.	Food and Drugs Administration	776.00	255.13	250.00	200.00	133.00
4.	Haffkine Institute for Training, research and Testing.	545.00	0.34	44.00	35.20	80.00
5.	Haffkine Bio-Pharmasutical Corporation Ltd.	404.24	85.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
6.	Ayurveda/I.S.M.	609.00	33.24	171.87	137.50	137.00
	Total	11516.00	2455.67	3857.06 +618.00*	3971.24	2950.00

* Additional outlay sanctioned during Annual Plan 1993-94

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(A) Directorate of Medical Education and Research

25.56 The Directorate of Medical Education and Research handles all matters pertaining to Medical Education, Dental Education, Teaching Hospitals, Nursing Services, Research and Medical Colleges. The Medical Education activities for meeting manpower requirements in respect of medical and paramedical personnel, have shown significant progress. Maharashtra has achieved notable progress in development of specialities and super-specialities in the various branches of medical science.

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 Bombay 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 60 seats. There are 14 non-aided medical college with 1540 seats run by the private education societies.

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 Bombay, Nagpur and Aurangabad with total 160 admission and one is run by the Bombay 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. 3232.19 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs.2550.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 for the schemes under Medical Education and Reserch sub sector. An outlay of Rs.8955.00 lakhs have been provided during VIII Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs.2069.96 lakhs has been incurred during the Annual Plan 1992-93.

The important schemes included in Annual Plan 1994-95 under this programme are as under :-

(A) Urban Health Service -

(1) Monitoring System and Purchase Cell in the Directorate:-

25.57 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 proposed to be 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. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs.69.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(2) 200 Bedded Hospital at Miraj

25.58 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, which is about 10 Kms. away from the college are also utilised. There has been a long standing demand from the medical students to have a hospital attached to the Medical College as per the requirement of the Medical Council of India. It has, therefore, been decided to construct a 200 bedded hospital at Miraj, which can be expanded to 700 beds in the future. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 326.69 lakhs. During the VIIth Plan period an expenditure of Rs. 342.06 lakhs has been incurred. However, an outlay of Rs.600.00 lakhs has been provided in the VIII Plan 1992-97. The outlay for Electrification Lifts, Staff and Equipments is proposed from the outlay of Rs.177.80 lakhs which is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs. 127.56 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

OTHER SCHEMES

25.59 Number of schemes taken up in the VIIth Five Year Plan are not yet completed. To complete these schemes an outlay of Rs.284.39 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95. The details of some important schemes are as follows :

(i) Construction of 300 Doctors quarters at Sir J.J.Hospital, Bombay :-

The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.266.00 lakhs and the expenditure incurred upto the end of March 1992, is Rs. 219.37 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs is provided in the VIII Plan. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(ii) Construction of Auditorium at Sir J.J.Hospital, Bombay.

The estimated cost of this work is Rs.104.98 lakhs. Outlay provided in the VIII Plan is Rs.70.00 lakhs and an outlay of Rs5.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(iii) Creation of 400 additional posts of staff nurses at various hospitals.

This scheme is proposed as per recommendation of the Lentin Commission. An outlay of Rs. 350.00 lakhs is approved for VIII Plan 1992-97. An outlay of Rs.287.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94. However the expenditure incurred in the Annual Plan 1992-93 is of Rs.95.47 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.211.85 lakhs is approved for 1994-95.

(iv) Construction of Cobalt Unit at Aurangabad and Ambejogai.

Cobalt unit is a sophisticated and costly equipment for detection of cancer. Government had decided to instal the Cobalt Unit at Ambejogai during 1991-92 at a cost of Rs.200.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakh is approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97. Outlay approved for 1993-94 is Rs.13.40 lakhs and approved outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs.8.14 lakhs.

(v) Up-gradation of St. Georges Hospital, Bombay.

A new scheme for up-gradation of St. Georges Hospital, Bombay is proposed 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. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is approved for 1993-94 and approved outlay for 1994-95 is of Rs.23.40 lakhs.

(vi) V.I.P. Nursing home at Sir. J.J. Hospital, Bombay.

This hospital is one of the biggest hospitals in Asia. A large number of V.I.Ps. visit this hospital for treatment. Government has proposed to develop this hospital by providing V.I.P. Nursing home. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is provided for VIII Plan 1992-97. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(B) RURAL HEALTH SERVICES.**HEALTH UNITS**

25.60 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. Besides these requirements, the construction of Health Units facilitates the rural population for essential and immediate treatment. For Rural Health Services an outlay of Rs.229.50 lakhs is provided in the VIII Plan 1992-97 and an outlay of Rs.32.50 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. 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 is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95. It is also proposed to construct 50 bedded hospital at Palghar at an estimated cost of Rs. 555.00 lakhs. Similarly an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakh is approved for the construction of 20 staff quarters at Saoner.

(C) MEDICAL EDUCATION, TRAINING AND RESEARCH.**(1) Medical Education****(a) New Government Medical Colleges**

22.61 During the VIIth 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, provision of additional space for expansion of beds in the existing Government Hospitals, at Nanded Dhule and Yavatmal, as also to provide necessary equipments and sanction of staff for these colleges and hospitals attached to them. During the Annual Plan 1992-93 an additional outlay of (Rs. 900.00 lakhs + 137.00 lakhs) Rs.1037.00 lakhs has been provided for the works of these three Medical Colleges. And also an outlay of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1994-95. The break-up of outlay for VIII Plan, expenditure during Annual Plan 1992-93, and outlay provided for 1993-94 as well as an outlay approved for 1994-95 is as follows:-.

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Sr. No.	Medical College	VIII Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Outlay including Addl. Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1993-94 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1994-95 approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Government Medical College, Nanded	1700.00	352.62	188.26	482.20	450.00
2.	Late Shri Bhausaheb Hire Government Medical College, Dhule.	1700.00	443.97	460.82	442.90	450.00
3.	Late Shri Vasantnao Naik Government Medical College, Yavatmal.	1700.00	493.80	377.80	400.20 +618.00*	450.00
Total ...		5100.00	1289.86	1026.88	1325.10 +618.00*	1350.00

* An additional outlay sanctioned during 1993-94

(b) Comprehensive Health Care Project for Nagpur

25.62 A comprehensive Health Care project including a Super Speciality hospital is being developed at Nagpur with financial assistance from Government of India. However an outlay of Rs. 120.22 lakhs is provided in the Annual plan 1994-95 for this purpose from the State resources.

(c) Medical Education Training and Research

Organising of seminars, Training Programmes & Workshops

25.63 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 and an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is approved for 1994-95.

(d) Tribal Research Cell

25.64 An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been approved during VIII Plan for the Tribal Research Cell at B.J. Medical College, Pune. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94 and the outlay approved for 1994-95 is Rs.20.00 lakhs.

(2) Dental Education

25.65 The following nine schemes are being implemented, for which the outlay for VIII Plan, actual expenditure for Annual Plan 1992-93, approved outlay for Annual Plan 1993-94 as well as an outlay approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 are as follows :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Scheme/Work	VIII Plan 1992-97 Approved outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1993-94 approved outlay	Annual Plan 1993-94 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 1994-95 proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Construction of New Dental College at Aurangabad	0.10	...	0.50	0.50	0.10
2.	Creation of Additional Staff for G.D.C.H., Aurangabad	7.00	...	2.90	2.90	3.42
3.	Creation of facilities for Community Dentistry at Bombay, Aurangabad and Nagpur.	30.00	...	23.00	14.00	10.60
4.	Providing facilities of Equipments for Government Dental College Hospitals at Bombay, Aurangabad and Nagpur.	30.00	...	18.40	4.80	5.00
5.	Providing bed-cum passenger lift at G.D.C.H. Aurangabad...	5.00	...	3.00	0.10	0.10
6.	Construction fencing Wall at G.D.C.H. Bombay	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	0.10
7.	Creation of post for internship at G.D.C.H. Bombay Nagpur, and Parbhani, Ambulances Equipments and Instruments.	50.00	...	39.60	39.60	38.52
8.	Creation of P. G. posts at G.D.C.H. Aurangabad	45.00	...	41.75	41.75	9.08
9.	Creation of posts of Boys & Girls Hostel and posts for library at G.D.C.H. Nagpur.	...	...	...	...	1.00
Total		169.00	...	131.15	105.65	67.92

Post Graduate studies at Government Dental College and Hospital, Aurangabad

25.66 To provide facilities for Post Graduate studies in dentistry in Marathawada region, it is necessary to start the M.D.S. Course in G.D.C. and H. Aurangabad. This entails creation of posts, purchase of equipments, instruments and consumable materials etc. For which an outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been approved for VIII Plan 1992-97 and outlay of Rs. 41.75 lakhs is approved in Annual Plan 1993-94 and outlay of Rs. 9.08 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Internship Programme of Government Dental Colleges

25.67 As per the Dental Council of India's requirements, one year Internship in the Dental College is necessary for dental students to get a degree from University Registration Council and to get permission to practice and pursue post graduate studies. For this purpose it is necessary to create 160 posts of interns on establishment of the Colleges for which an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is approved for VIII Plan 1992-97 and an outlay of Rs. 39.60 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 38.52 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

MAHARASHTRA INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH AT PUNE.

(a) Establishment of State Level Mental Health Training Institute

25.68 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 illnesses 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, with 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. 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. Post Graduate teaching facilities are available only at two Medical Colleges viz. B.J. Medical College at Pune and Grant Medical College at Bombay. With the result, that there are constraints in imparting adequate education/training in Mental Health Care to the Under Graduate Medical Students in the Government Medical Colleges. Besides, due to limited opportunities available for Post Graduate Education in the Psychiatry Department, the number of experts in this fields are limited. There is therefore, an urgent need to create sufficient opportunities for P.G. level education in Mental Health Care, in these institutions. In addition, there is also an imperative need to create suitable trained manpower for extension of Mental Health care.

With the above objectives in view, the State Government has proposed to establish State level Training and Research Institute 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.227.00 lakhs has been provided in the VIII Plan 1992-97. An outlay of Rs.154.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 for this programme and an outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Food and Drugs Administration

25.69 The activities of this organisation are to enforce Prevention of Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, Drugs and Cosmetics Act, Quality Control over country liquor and other allied Acts and Rules. This organisation was first re-organised in 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 Bombay has been undertaken. A small piece of land at Bandra reclamation has been allotted for the proposed combined Drugs Laboratory. The plans and estimates, costing Rs. 414.00 lakhs have been approved and the construction work was started in January, 1989 which is almost completed. An expenditure of Rs. 180.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March 1993. The proposed combined Drugs Laboratory and Administrative Building will cater to the increasing needs of testing work, 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.

The outlays approved for schemes under the Food and Drugs Administration for VIIIth Plan 1992-97, actual expenditure during Annual Plan 1992-93, approved outlay for Annual Plan 1993-94 and outlay approved Annual Plan 1994-95 are shown below.

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Sr. No.	Programme/Scheme	Approved Outlay for VIII Plan 1992-97	Actual Expenditure for 1992-93	Approved Outlay for 1993-94	Anticipated Expenditure for Annual Plan 1993-94	Outlay proposed Annual Plan 1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Construction of Laboratory and purchase of equipment.	192.00	254.22	12.00	12.00	20.00
2.	Strengthening of F.D.A. ...	389.00	0.91	89.53	79.50	99.23
3.	Construction of new Laboratory at Nagpur...	100.00	...	53.50	13.50	10.77
4.	Highly sophisticated instruments required by D.C.L.	69.44	...	69.44	69.44	1.00
5.	Purchase of H.I.V. testing unit	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	1.00
6.	Purchase of Computer	5.56	...	5.56	5.56	1.00
Total ...		776.00	255.13	250.00	200.00	133.00

HAFFKINE INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING RESEARCH AND TESTING AND HAFFKINE BIO-PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION LTD.

(1) Haffkine Institute for Training Research and Testing

25.70 The Haffkine Institute is one of the premier institute in India, producing life saving drugs. The institute was bifurcated during 1976 into two autonomous bodies viz. Haffkine Institute for Training, Research and Testing, and Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. During the VIIIth Five Year plan grant-in-aid of Rs. 117.00 lakhs was released to the Haffkine Institute. For establishment of Molecular Malaria Project (Rs. 9.40 lakhs), T.B. Project (Rs. 2.85 lakhs) Modernisation of Laboratory (Rs. 40.00 lakhs) and construction of Library Building (Rs. 65.18 lakhs). During 1990-91 grant-in-aid of Rs. 3.90 lakhs was released for purchase of furniture for Library. An outlay of Rs. 44.00 lakhs was approved during Annual Plan 1993-94 for modernisation of (1) Bacteriological Department (2) modernisation of Immunology Department (3) Toxicology Department.

For Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is provided for the following schemes under this sub-sector :-

- (1) Construction of Laboratory Building (Rs. 1.53 lakhs)
- (2) Construction of Residential Quarters for Scientists (Rs. 1.00 lakhs)
- (3) Extension to Student Hostel (Rs. 17.00 lakhs)
- (4) Modernisation of existing Laboratory (Rs. 50.22 lakhs)
- (5) Modernisation of Library facility microfilming (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)
- (6) Construction of Electric Sub-station for the new library building (Rs. 2.00)
- (7) Separate Power Supply for fire fighting services in the new library building (Rs. 3.25).

(2) Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.

25.71 The Corporation manufactures drugs, vaccines etc. An outlay of Rs. 404.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97 for this Corporation. During VIIIth Five Year Plan an 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 & Rs. 15.00 lakhs for OPV Project and Rs. 115.00 lakhs as Margin money).

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. 85.00 lakhs was incurred for the Annual Plan 1992-93 and an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Ayurved and Homeopathy (I.S.M.)

25.72 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 supply of drugs to patients in Government Hospitals, dispensaries etc., manufacturing of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines was started. The functions of the Directorate of Ayurved are broadly as follows :-

- (i) Education in Ayurved Unani and Homoeopathic Systems of Medicine.
- (ii) Medical care under Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic system of Medicine.
- (iii) Research in Ayurved and other Indian systems of Medicines.
- (iv) Manufacture of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines.

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.609.00 lakhs has been provided in the VIII Plan 1992-97.

An outlay of Rs. 171.87 lakhs is approved for various schemes during the Annual Plan 1993-94 and the approved outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 is of Rs.137.50 lakhs. The important schemes included in the Plan are as under :-

Urban Health Services

25.73 (1) It has been decided to open a separate regional office of Assistant Director of Ayurved, Bombay and the same has been established. Outlay for VIII Plan is of Rs. 35.00 lakhs and an outlay of Rs.7.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(2) **Hospitals and dispensaries.**— An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 40.50 lakhs is approved and an expenditure of Rs. 11.06 lakhs is incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 9.99 lakhs has been approved for creation of posts, purchase of machinery and construction works, for annual Plan 1994-95.

(3) **Homoeopathy** - To start the Homoeopathic O.P.D. at District Civil and general Hospitals in the State, an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs for VIII Plan 1992-97 is approved. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided in Annual Plan 1993-94 and outlay for 1994-95 is of Rs.1.00 lakh.

Rural Health Services

(1) Enhancement of Facilities at Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the State -

25.74. An outlay of Rs. 84.01 lakhs is approved for opening of new Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the State for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(2) Opening of Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries

As per guidelines from Government of India it is proposed to open Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been provided in the VIII Plan 1992-97. An outlay of Rs.9.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs which is approved under Special Component Plan for 1994-95.

Ayurvedic Education

25.75 For Ayurvedic Education an outlay of rs.310.00 lakhs has been provided in the VIII Plan 1992-97. An outlay of Rs.62:50 lakhs is approved during Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Ayurvedic Research

25.76 An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided for Research Schemes for VIII Plan 1992-97. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is approved in Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed for Annaul Plan 1994-95.

Development of I.S.M.Pharmacies

25.77 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.2.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed for 1994-95.

CHAPTER 26

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

I. URBAN WATER SUPPLY

26.1 Programme under Water Supply and Sanitation envisages provision of safe and protected water supply and sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas of the State. Supply of protected drinking water in adequate quantity and disposal of used water are essential for preservation and promotion of public health and hence great importance is attached to this programme.

26.2 The period 1981 to 1991 was declared by the United Nations as International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. The Government of India and Government of Maharashtra, accepted this programme. The targets set for the decade were :—

(a) 100 per cent of urban population was to be provided with safe and adequate drinking water supply;

(b) 80 per cent out of the urban population was to be provided with adequate sanitation facilities.

This programme is being implemented by the Urban Development Department and the Rural Development Department through different agencies for urban and rural areas, respectively. The programme regarding urban water supply is being implemented through Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board which is the major implementing agency in the field.

26.3 Proposals of the 6th and 7th Plans for this sector were prepared in line with the approach formulated for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. Though the said Decade had formally come to an end in March 1991, there is a wide gap between Decade targets and achievements. Therefore, the objectives and approach of the Decade have to be pursued (and more vigorously), in view of the fact that providing water supply and sanitation has been considered as a useful step and a principal component of the primary health care programme, designed for achieving "health for all by the year 2000".

26.4 The decade targets have subsequently been revised to 90 per cent in respect of water supply and 50 per cent in respect of sanitation in urban areas. The sewerage schemes require huge capital investments and throw heavy financial burden on the people, which is beyond their capacity. It is, therefore, decided that underground sewerage schemes should be provided for only such towns and cities having a population of more than 1 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.

26.5 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 are, therefore, given grant-in-aid by State Government. Loans from Life Insurance Corporation are also obtained by Municipal Councils and Corporations with State Government guarantee. Similarly, in the case of the schemes of sizable outlay, soft loans are obtained from institutions and financing 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 allows MWS & SB to raise the OMB loan.

26.6 In certain cases water supply schemes were 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 is to undertake water supply and sanitation schemes with 100 per cent Government finances, as far as possible. 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.

26.7 The existing pattern of financial assistance for water supply and sewerage schemes of Municipal Councils, Municipal Corporation (except Bombay Municipal Corporation) and Board schemes is as under :-

Class of Municipal Council/Corporation and Board Schemes	Financial pattern (percentage of gross cost of scheme)		
	State Government grant-in-aid	LIC Loan	Popular contribution of local body
All Corporations (except Bombay Municipal Corporation) Board Schemes or Municipal Schemes.	23 1/3	66 2/3	10
'A' Class Municipal Councils having population over 75,000.	23 1/3	66 2/3	10
'B' Class Municipal Councils having population of 30,000 and more, but less than 75,000.	40	50	10
'C' Class Municipal Councils having population of 15,000 and more, but less than 30,000.	50	40	10
'C' Class Municipal Councils having population of less than 15,000.	100	.....	.....

26.8 From 1973-74 the quantum of Life Insurance Corporation assistance for bigger scheme is sanctioned according to the cost of the scheme. In case cost of the scheme is upto Rs. 1 crore, the loan assistance is restricted to 66 2/3 per cent. The schemes costing upto Rs. 5.00 crores, loan assistance is restricted upto 50 per cent. The schemes costing Rs.5.00 crores to Rs. 10.00 crores, loan assistance is restricted upto 40 per cent of the cost and 25 per cent of the cost above Rs. 10 crores. The gap in the loan element as per approved financial pattern and actual loan sanction by LIC is met with OMB allocation of MWS & SB.

26.9 The information regarding actual expenditure during the VIII Plan, Annual Plan 1992-93 and approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1993-94 and approved outlay for 1994-95 is as under.—

VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 outlay	Approved outlay Annual Plan 1992-93	Actual Expenditure Annual Plan 1992-93	Approved outlay Annual Plan 1993-94	Anticipated Expenditure Annual Plan 1993-94	Proposed outlay Annual Plan 1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6
97127.00 (370.00)	13824.00 (90.00)	9217.73 (90.00)	14644.00 (120.00)	14644.00 (120.00)	18630.00 (150.00)

The information regarding achievements during the VIII Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1992-93 target for 1993-94 and anticipated achievement during the year 1993-94 and proposed target for Annual Plan 1994-95 are as follows:—

Schemes	Target VIII Plan 1992-97	Achievement Annual plan 1992-93	Anticipated Achievement 1993-94	Proposed Target Annual Plan 1994-95
1	2	3	4	5
(A) Water Supply Schemes :—				
(i) Original Projects	4 towns	Nil	Nil	Nil
Population (Lakhs)	0.70	Nil	Nil	
(ii) Augmentation/Improvement Scheme including Backlog Scheme	99	6	13	9
Population (Lakhs)	61.97	4.36	7.21	10.91

Schemes	Target VIII Plan 1992-97	Achievement Annual plan 1992-93	Anticipated Achievement 1993-94	Proposed Target Annual Plan 1994-95
1	2	3	4	5
(B) Sewerage Schemes	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
Population (Lakh)	2.93	Nil	Nil	Nil
(C) Low Cost Sanitation Schemes (latrines converted)	27800	38620	8000	10000
(D) MWSS Projects (Word Bank aided)				
(i) Water Supply to towns		Nil	Nil	197
Population		Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Water Supply Nil to villages		Nil	Nil	Nil
(E) Construction of New Latrines	45500	.....	5000	10000
(F) BMC (World Bank Aided)		.....	.....	.....
(i) Water Supply (Additional MLD)		.....	.....	.....
(G) Training Persons Trained	6000	1100	1300	1550

26.10 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 VIIth Five Year Plan. The 3 towns which have not been provided with water supply are Vasai, Vengurla and Malwan. Water Supply Scheme for Vengurla is in progress. Water Supply Schemes for Vasai and Malwan have been administratively approved.

Greater Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project

26.11 After considering ever increasing demand of water of the ever growing population of Bombay, it was decided to undertake the Integrated Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal scheme. Under this scheme water supply of city is to be augmented by 300 Million Gallons per day (MGD) (in three stages) from the water to be made available from Bhatsa Dam. In addition to this, sewerage facilities which were not extended beyond the original city limits are to be provided to the suburbs and extended suburb areas of the city. This also includes the three Marine Outfall works. After completion of the scheme the city's water supply is expected to be of the order of 650 MGD. As the sewerage facilities will be extended to the entire area of Bombay and as the sewerage will be discharged after giving treatment, the problem of air and sea water pollution will be solved to a great extent. The City's water supply will be streamlined by constructing additional reservoirs, increasing the capacity of present reservoirs, laying of additional water mains and increasing the capacity of existing mains wherever necessary.

26.12 For Phase-I, World Bank loan of 55 million U.S. dollars was sanctioned. Phase-I was executed during 1974-75 to 1981-82 with a total expenditure of Rs.22000.00 lakhs and after completion of this stage, the city's water supply was increased by 100 MGD and total water supply of about 450 MGD was being made available to the city duly treated for the first time.

26.13 For IIInd Phase of the Scheme, World Bank loan of 196 million U.S. dollars was made available. An expenditure to the tune of Rs 82200 lakhs has been incurred by the end of 30th March, 1990. Further expenditure has been included in phase III and up to the end of March 1993, an amount of Rs. 385 crores has been spent. The water scheme is almost completed and the City's water supply is increased by 100 MGD and the City is presently getting 550 MGD water supply.

26.14 The loan of 185 million U.S. dollars has been sanctioned for Phase III of the scheme. The scheme is expected to be implemented during 1988-89 to 1994-95. After completion of this phase, the city's water supply will further increase by another 100 MGD and the total water

supply to the city will be about 650 MGD. Similarly as the sewerage facilities will be extended to cover all areas of Greater Bombay and as the treatment will be given to sewerage water pollution and sea water contamination problem will be controlled to a greater extent.

26.15 The marine outfall works at Worli and Bandra will be implemented simultaneously along with Phase-III works and the expenditure thereon is expected to be of the order of Rs. 52600 lakhs which will also include expenditure on aerated lagoons at Ghatkōpar and Bhandup.

26.16 Alongwith the Phase-III, preliminary works of Middle Vaitarna Scheme are being carried out in order to increase the city's water supply by another 100 MGD. An expenditure of the order of Rs. 57000 lakhs is expected to be incurred on middle Vaitarna Project which will be implemented during 1993-94 to 1998-99 in succession of Phase-III.

26.17 During 1992-93 Rs.2700 lakhs (Rs. 2400 lakhs + Rs. 300 lakhs) as a loan both matching as well as IDA for funding Phase III has been released. A provision of Rs.6197.00 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1993-94. For the year 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 9800.00 lakhs is approved.

Tranining in Water Supply Management

26.18 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. In the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been approved for this purpose. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Low Cost Sanitation

26.19 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. 80.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Project (World BANK AIDED):—

26.20 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. There is also increasing demand of water in many of the CIDCO nodes of New Bombay and also because of development due to commissioning of Jawaharlal Nehru Port. To augment the supply in these areas, a new project for augmentation of water supply in this area termed as "Augmentation of water supply in B.M.R. (Earlier termed as M.W.S.S.P. Stage-II) has been proposed. This project is to be taken with World Bank assistance. Detailed Feasibility Report for this project is submitted to Government for posing it to World Bank through Government of India. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 35200 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakh is included in the Annal Plan 1993-94. Since no expenditure is incurred, no outlay has been proposed for 1994-95.

World Bank Aided Schemes .

26.21 (1) **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. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(2) **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 urbanisation, the population of the city is increasing considerably. Thus, naturally the rate of water supply reduces. It is necessary to provide assured source of water. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 7400 lakhs. During 1992-93 an expenditure of Rs. 60.00 lakhs was incurred. HUDCO loan is also likely to be available for this scheme. An outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs is included in the Annual Plan 1993-94. For 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 600 lakhs is proposed.

(3) **Leak Detection Scheme-** It is roughly estimated that about 25 to 35 per cent of water is treated as 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. It is proposed to provide 90 per cent Government of India assistance to the local bodies to carry out these surveys. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(4) **Creation of Water Supply and Sanitation Cell in U.D.D.** - At present there is no technical support available to U.D.D. to deal with the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation matters. The department has, therefore, to depend upon the M.W.S.&S.B.'s Officers for day to day work of planning and monitoring of schemes. It is considered essential to provide a cell in U.D.D. under an officer of the rank of Superintending Engineer, to attend to the work who would also be ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Government. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Water Supply to Vasai - Virar Sub-Region

26.22 Due to nearness to Bombay 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 is being prepared, the estimated cost of which would be about Rs. 200 crores after carrying out survey by MWS&SB. It is proposed to lift water from Maswan Weir on Surya river to the extent of 100 MGD. It is proposed to supplement the grant-in-aid by loans from HUDCO/LIC etc. It is however necessary to ensure that popular contribution from the Municipal Body is received in time.

Emergency Water Supply Programme

26.24 An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for emergency water supply programme.

Removal of Backlog

26.25 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 |

26.26 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 448 MLD has been removed by March 1993.

It is approved to provide Rs. 2500.00 lakhs in Annual Plan 1993-94 for removal of backlog and Rs. 2500.00 lakhs is approved in Annual Plan 1994-95.

26.27 The scheme wise outlay approved for 1993-94 and Annual Plan 1994-95 are as follows:-
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Scheme	Approved outlay 1993-94	Proposed outlay Annual Plan 1994-95
1.	Urban Water Supply & Sanitation Scheme (Government Scheme and Municipal Councils).	457.00 (70.60)	1170.00 (100.00)
2.	Open Market Borrowing for Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board	1717.00	1900.00
3.	Removal of Backlog Schemes	2500.00 (50.00)	2500.00 (50.00)
4.	Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme (LIC Loan)	3003.00	1960.00
5.	Maharashtra Water Supply & Sewerage Project (World Bank Aided)	50.00	.....
6.	Law Cost Sanitation Scheme	80.00	50.00
7.	Training in Water Supply	20.00	20.00
8.	Bombay Municipal Corporation Water Supply & Sewerage Project (Bhatsa Head Work & Open Market Borrowing Government Loan) (World Bank aided).	6397.00	10,000.00
9.	World Bank Aided Scheme—		
	(a) Pune M. C.	50.00	100.00
	(b) Solapur M. C.	250.00	600.00
10.	Leak Detection Scheme	15.00	25.00
11.	Strengthening of Water Supply Division in U. D. D.	5.00	5.00
12.	Emergency Water Supply Scheme	100.00	300.00
	Total ...	14644.00 (120.60)	18630.00 (150.00)

Figures in bracket indicate T.S.P. outlay. .

26.28 Out of the total outlay proposed for the sector an amount of Rs. 120.60 lakhs is proposed for the T.S.P. Programme for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and Rs. 150.00 lakhs for the TSP Programme for the Annual Plan 1994-95. Similarly an outlay of 10% has been earmarked as Special Component Plan Outlay.

II. RURAL WATER SUPPLY

26.29 A large segment of the population (65 per cent) in Maharashtra lives in the rural areas in its 40,760 villages and 40,092 habitations. The Central and the State Governments 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".

26.30 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 rainfall. 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 guinea 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. 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.

26.31 In each district, a Co-ordination 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 Co-ordination and Monitoring Committee, further processing of the scheme is taken up by the concerned implementing agency.

26.32 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.

26.33 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.

26.35 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.

26.35 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 given by the Government to the Zilla Parishads for this purpose. Since 1988-89, 10% of the grant released by the Government of India under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is also being given to the Z.Ps. for the said Fund. Dugwells are also to be maintained by concerned Village Panchayats.

26.36 The information regarding actual expenditure of the 8th Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93, and approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1993-94 and Annual Plan 1994-95 are as follows:-

VIII Plan 1992-97 outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
	Annual Plan 1992-93	Annual Plan 1993-94	Annual Plan 1993-94	Annual Plan 1994-95
1	2	3	4	5
63120.00	13664.19	9586.00	11393.36	13218.91

Review of Annual Plan 1993-94

26.37 During 1993-94 the total plan outlay of Rs.9586.00 was sanctioned for Rural Water Drinking Programme against the target of 898 villages. It is expected that the afforesaid outlay would be fully utilised for the purpose.

26.38 Rural Water Supply Programme will by and large be implemeted according to the above criteria during the Annual Plan 1994-95. With a view to sustain the water supply systems that have been created at huge capital expenditure over the years, it is very important to give priority to the work of improving the drinking water situation rather than going in for new schemes from distant sources. It is also proposed to take up the programme of installation of power pumps on high yielding borewells with a view to cover a larger population.

26.39 An outlay of Rs. 13218.91 lakhs is approved for rural water supply and sanitation programme for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is as under:-

			(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Programme		Proposed outlay for 1994-95
1.	2.		3.
1.	PWSS (SS)	...	2732.14
2.	PWSS (LS)	...	2275.53
3.	STATE POOL	...	1600.00
4.	Borewell	...	424.03
5.	Dugwell	...	374.28
6.	Power Pump	...	94.95
7.	ODA—		
	(i) PWSS	...	719.21
	(ii) Other Programmes	...	55.50
8.	WBAP—		
	(i) PWSS	...	4046.68
	(ii) BW	...	86.40
	(iii) Trng. & NBG participation	...	160.00
	(iv) Sanitation	...	150.00
	(v) PPMU	...	47.00
	(vi) Consultancy	...	70.00
	(vii) Purchase of Machinery/Equipment Computers	...	100.00
	(viii) Leak detection survey	...	50.00
	(ix) Leakage and repair works	...	25.00
	(x) Office Building of GSDA/MWSSB	...	135.00
	(xi) Drainage	...	55.00
9.	Roadside Gutters	...	18.19
		Total ...	13218.91

Externally Aided Projects

(a) Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project with World Bank Assistance.

26.40 The Rural Water Supply, Environmental Sanitation and Health Education Project in 10 districts of the State namely, Thane, Pune, Satara, Sangli, 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 re-imbursable 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.

26.41 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.

26.42 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 compries 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.

26.43 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.

26.44 Out of the total project cost of Rs. 31958.20 lakhs an amount of Rs. 905.00 lakhs has been spent during 1990-91, on some Piped Water Supply Scheme and project preparation etc. This amount will be reimbursed by IDA. A provision of Rs 4925.08 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(b) Maharashtra Rural Drinking Water Supply Project with O.D.A.(British Government) Assistance.

26.45 The Rural Water Supply, sanitation and Health Education Project in 3 districts of State viz. Nashik, Dhule and Jalgaon is planned with bilateral assistances 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 re-imbursed 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 schemes is in progress, and the project is expected to be completed by 1994-95. Expenditure incurred since 1.4.90 is eligible for reimbursement by O.D.A.

26.46 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 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 area.

26.47 Out of the total project cost of Rs.5548.50 lakhs an expenditure of Rs.2012.14 lakhs has been incurred upto March, 1992. A provision of Rs. 683.76 lakhs has been provided for the year 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.647.28 lakhs was approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94. During the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 774.71 lakhs is proposed.

Rural Sanitation Programme - Roadside Gutters.

26.48 Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishad, Village Panchayat Samitis 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 Samitis. An outlay of Rs.18.19 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Tribal Sub-Plan

26.55 An outlay of Rs. 1284.87 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Special Component Plan

26.56 An outlay of Rs. 2263.38 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Emergency Rural Water Supply Programme

26.57 Owing to inadequate rainfall during 1992-93, out of 299 talukas of the State, 93 talukas were facing acute scarcity of drinking water supply. Similar scarcity of drinking water supply was felt during 1993-94 in 85 talukas of the state. Therefore considerable resources both financial and human, had to be diverted for tackling the drinking water scarcity in the affected rural areas of the State.

26.58 Details of the various measures undertaken for relief of Rural Drinking Water Scarcity during 1992-93 are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Relief Measure	No. of schemes	Villages covered	Wadis covered	Expdre.
(1) Special Repairs to PWSS	273	247	26	109.13
(2) Completion of on-going PWSS	532	491	41	1722.69
(3) Special Repairs to Borewells	758	404	354	10.31
Total	1563	1142	421	1842.13

26.59 Details of the various measures undertaken for tackling the drinking water scarcity during the 1993 are under compilation. However, the expenditure from the plan provision is estimated to be Rs. 35 crores.

CHAPTER 27

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.

27.2 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 houses. 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.

27.3 The Outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan, Annual Plans 1992-93, 1993-94, and outlay approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 under this sector are indicated in the following table :-

(Rs in lakhs)					
Sector/Sub-Sector	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Outlay
1	2	3	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	6
General HOusing :					
(i) Urban Housing ...	17980.00	5244.80	6259.68	5959.14	2479.77
(ii) Rural Housing ...	3451.15	90.21	215.76	172.01	201.17
(iii) Other Housing ...	9166.85	1092.46	1222.61	968.49	863.62
Total ...	30598.00	6427.47	7698.05	7099.64	3544.56

27.4 The physical target for VIII Plan, achievement during Annual Plan 1992-93, target and anticipated achievement for Annual Plan 1993-94 and target for Annual Plan 1994-95 under this Sector are indicated in the following table:-

Sector/Sub-sector	Unit	Target VIII Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93 Achievement	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Target
				Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Economically weaker section Housing Scheme	Dwelling Units	65000	10675	3500	3500	2000
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme	Dwelling Units	39000	13672	12000	12000	8000
3. Middle Income and High Income Group	Dwelling Units	19500	.....	.....	.....	3000
	Total ...	123500	24347	15500	15500	13000
4. Land Acquisition & Development Scheme	Ha.	1200	.....	200	100	100
5. Shelter Project BUDP-I	Service Sites	20000	22713	25000	.....	.....
	Dev. SUP.	25000	10943	3000	.....	.....
6. Extension of Village	Villages	2000	436	500	500	390

27.5 There is some shortfall in physical achievement under the Shelter Project (BUDP-I) due to difficulties in acquisition of private land, revision of layouts, ban on quarrying, etc. However, most of the problems have been sorted out and the implementation of the project is now in full swing.

27.6 The total outlay under 'Housing' sector is Rs. 3544.56 lakhs for Annual Plan 1994-95. The sub-sectorwise break-up is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-Sector	Outlay Annual Plan 1994-95
I. General Housing	
(a) Urban Housing	2479.77
(b) Rural Housing	201.17
(c) Other Housing	863.62
Total ...	3544.56

27.7 The total outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 includes Rs. 21.36 lakhs for T.S.P. Rs.24.46 for O.T.S.P. and Rs. 401.06 lakhs for S.C.P.

I-URBAN HOUSING

MHADA Programmes of Housing :

27.8 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/GIC, Debentures, Plan outlay from State Government Advance contribution from prospective allottees and also loans from Unit Trust of India.

27.9 For implementing the Programme of Urban Housing, an outlay of Rs. 17980 lakhs has been approved for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs. 5244.80 lakhs was incurred in the year 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 6259.68 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 and Rs. 2479.77 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Creation of Land Reserve for Shelter :

27.10 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 land, 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 1992-93 an expenditure of Rs. 49.29 lakhs was incurred. An outlay of Rs. 95.65 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs. 50.78 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Special Planning Authority :

27.11 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 provision of on-site infrastructure. An outlay of Rs.10 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 mainly for acquisition of land at Nanded and Aurangabad (Walunj). An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Shelter Project i.e. BUDP-I

27.12 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 it was to be completed before September 1993 but the period has been extended upto 30.9.94.

27.13 The details of the project are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Total cost of the Project	VIII Five Year Plan allocation	1992-93 actuals	1993-94 anticipated expenditure	1994-95 approved outlay
1	2	3	4	5
Original 28233.00				
Revised 49072.00	12900.00	4902.48	5670.58	1984.61
Component	Work done till 1991-92 i.e. at the end of VII Five Year Plan	Target for VIII Five Year Plan	1992-93 achievement	1993-94 anticipated achievement
6	7	8	9	10
(1) Shelter	94,451	20,000	22,713	.....
(2) SUP	29,835	25,000	10,943	.....

27.14 An outlay of Rs. 12900.00 lakhs has been approved for VIII F.Y. Plan 1992-97. During Annual Plan 1992-93 an expenditure of Rs. 4902.48 lakhs was incurred. An outlay of Rs. 5670.58

lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1993-94. To continue the works included in the revised shelter project an outlay of Rs. 1984.61 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

State Shelter Finance Corporation :

27.15 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 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs has been approved for VIII Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1993-94 respectively. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Slum Up-gradation outside Bombay

27.16 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 lakhs has been approved for VIII Five Year Plan . An expenditure of Rs. 3.05 lakhs was incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 5.94 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1993-94. To continue this scheme an outlay of Rs. 4.02 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Peoples Participation in Shelter

27.17 With a view to involving 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. 1.67 lakhs was incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 1.30 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1993-94. To continue this scheme an outlay of Rs. 0.95 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Improvement of Services in the colonies of MHADA

27.18 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:-

(1) Allocation for VIII F.Y.Plan	...	1000.00
(2) Expenditure in 1992-93	...	144.00
(3) Anticipated Expenditure. 1993-94	...	105.00
(4) Allocation for 1994-95	...	185.00

Research Training and Development

27.19 This venture was started in VIIth 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. 6 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Maharashtra Urban Development Project-I (MUDP-I)

27.20 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 lakhs. This

comprises mainly of shelter project (Rs. 30287 lakhs). Transport Improvement (Rs. 6913 lakhs), Solid Waste Management (Rs. 722 lakhs), Off Site Infrastructure (Rs. 2750 lakhs), Technical Assistance Training and Equipment (Rs. 90 lakhs), and Environmental protection (Rs.550 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 Annual Plan 1994-95.

Housing Guidance Centre

27.21 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.

27.22 An outlay of Rs.15 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(II) RURAL HOUSING

27.23 Provision of house-sites and construction of huts for the rural landless and houseless workers :-

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, presently envisages grant of developed house-site of 100 sq.yds. with a hut of 10' x 10' constructed on it, free of cost to the families of houseless and landless workers in rural areas.

27.24 A person satisfying the following tests is eligible to get benefit of this scheme:-

(a) He should not have a house to live in, either in his name or in the name of his family and should not possess any agricultural land;

(b) Maintenance of his family should depend on unskilled work and his family should stay in the rural area for most part of the year;

(c) Yearly income of the beneficiary should not exceed Rs. 4200; and

(d) Apart from village resident, a person living in the 'C' class Municipal areas having a population upto 15000 but not occupying rental houses/tenements and satisfying the above conditions.

27.25 The huts constructed earlier under the programme at the total cost of Rs.2700 per hut, were found to have a short life, needing early repairs. Government had, therefore, decided to construct huts at the rate of Rs.6000 per hut as per the model plan and specifications prepared by the National Building Organisation, Rural Housing Wing, Vallabh Vidhyanagar, Gujarat. The actual cost of each hut is divided as follows:

	General Rs.	Remote areas Rs.
(i) HUDCO Loan (50%)	3000	3900
(ii) EGS Component	900	1210
(iii) R. & F.D.'s Share (Government)	2100	2690
Total ...	<u>6000</u>	<u>7800</u>

27.26 Now the above scheme is transferred to Rural Development and Water Conservation Department. An outlay of Rs. 1431.15 lakhs has been approved for VIII Five Year Plan

1992-97. An expenditure of Rs.1.61 lakhs was incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 10.59 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs. 5.12 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95 . This outlay includes provisions towards land acquisition, documentation charges, agency charges to MHADA and Z.Ps. and net cost of construction of huts, etc.

Extention of Village Gaothans

27.27 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.

27.28 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. 85.00 lakhs was incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93. Approved outlay for the year 1993-94 was Rs. 198.15 lakhs. For covering about 390 villages an outlay of Rs. 181.03 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(III) OTHER HOUSING

27.29 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, as 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.

27.30 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 Bombay.
- (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.

27.31 It is proposed to take up a new construction programme of residential quarters at Divisional, District and Taluka Head-quarters. In Bombay some Government servants are accommodated in the requisitioned rented private tenements. As per the judgement of the Supreme Court, these requisitioned premises are required to be vacated.

27.32 The Government has proposed to develop and construct residential quarters at Plot No. 236- A Ghatkopar, Bombay. The cost of the project is Rs. 10200 lakhs.

27.33 The construction programme of residential quarters, an outlay of Rs. 7285.00 lakhs has been approved for VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97). An expenditure of Rs. 834.24 lakhs

was incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 968.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

27.34 The details of the scheme and outlay for 1994-95 is given as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Annual Plan Scheme		Outlay Annual Plan 1994-95
1		2
1. Spill over of ongoing works	...	680.00
2. Minor Original Works	...	10.00
3. Purchase of U.L.C. flats made available at Bombay	...	10.00
	Total ...	700.00

Residential Quarters in newly created districts

27.35 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 provided for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97. During the VIIth Plan it was proposed to construct 451 quarters at Gadchiroli, 380 quarters at Jalna and 430 quarters at Latur, Out of this, 151 quarters at Gadchiroli and 399 quarters at Jalna have been completed so also the work of 152 quarters at Latur is on the verge of completion. The work of 200 quarters at Gadchiroli is in progress. It is also proposed to take up the new works of construction of 100 quarters at Gadchiroli, 348 quarters at Jalna and 278 quarters at Latur. It is proposed to develop new township at Oras, Head Quarters of Sindhudurg district with the help of CIDCO. The total requirement of quarters in this district is estimated to be 1289. An outlay of Rs. 232.26 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 for construction of residential quarters. An outlay of Rs. 133.85 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95. The break-up of outlay proposed for Annual Plan 1994-95 is shown as under.

(Rs. in lakhs)

District		Outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95
1. Latur	...	100.00
2. Jalna	...	1.00
3. Sindhudurga	...	2.00
4. Gadchiroli	...	25.85
5. Jawhar	...	5.00
	Total ...	133.85

Quarters of Excise Department

27.36 For the work of construction of staff quarters at Solapur and Nashik an outlay of Rs. 10.35 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Quarters of Forest Department

27.37 Taking into account the importance of forests 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 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94. To continue this scheme an outlay of Rs. 9.77 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

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CHAPTER 28

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONAL PLANNING

28.1 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 7.87 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 crore 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. Bombay-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.

28.2 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.

28.3 There are 12 Municipal Corporations in the State viz. (1) Bombay, (2) New Bombay, (3) Pune, (4) Nagpur, (5) Solapur, (6) Kolhapur, (7) Thane, (8) Kalyan, (9) Nashik, (10) Pimpri-Chinchwad, (11) Amravati and (12) Aurangabad. The number of Municipal Councils in the State is 231.

28.4 Details of expenditure on Urban Development incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93, anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1993-94 and approved outlay for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 and outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 are given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Approved outlay VIII Plan, 1992-97	Actual Expenditure Annual Plan 1992-93	Annual Plan 1993-94		Approved Outlay Annual Plan 1994-95
		Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5
33261.00	6450.19	7913.00	5818.31	9300.00

Objectives of the Annual Plan 1994-95:

- 28.5 The main problems of urbanisation are :—
- Imbalances in inter regional levels of urbanisation.
 - Imbalances in City size hierarchies
 - Problems at local city level.

28.6 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.

28.7 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 hierachies.

28.8 There are three urban development authorities viz.

- (i) Pimpri-Chinchwad (ii) BMRDA (iii) CIDCO

28.9 The various programmes which are proposed to be implemented during the Annual Plan 1994-95 under this sector are described below:-

Training in Town Planning

28.10 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. Under this scheme 81 officers are trained so far.

28.11 While training facilities are available for engineering graduates, such facilities are not available to the persons holding civil engineering diplomas. The Madras School Planning provides one year condensed course in town and country planning. It is proposed to depute 2 to 4 officers possessing civil engineering diploma to the Madras School Planning. An Outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Strengthening of Staff in Town Planning Department

28.12 The Town Planning Department is actively engaged in (a) Preparation Development Plan including Monitoring the Assignment of their Implementation (b) Preparation of Regional Plans, (c) Preparation of Traffic and Transportation Studies of Large Cities, (d) Execution of Development Plan Projects and Integrated Urban Development Programmes, and (e) Urban Research.

28.13 The Development Plans of all Municipal Councils have now been already prepared. However, section 38 of Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 require that the development plans should be revised at least once in 10 years. None of the Municipal Councils possesses the requisite town planning skill and the trained staff for undertaking

town planning projects. The Town Planning Department is called upon to assist the planning authority on an agency basis.

28.14 Due to considerable increase in the workload of implementation of Development Plans and the large outlays provided by the various District Planning and Development Councils, the sanctioned strength of the Town Planning Department is proposed to be strengthened suitably.

28.15 As per the recommendations of the Town and Country Planning Organisation of the Government of India, an independent unit in charge of Deputy Director of Town Planning with necessary supporting staff is required to be set up at Pune for work relating to URIS (Urban Regional Information System). The present organisation of Deputy Director of Urban Research Cell needs to be strengthened for this purpose.

28.16 An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Grants to Municipal Councils for Implementation of Development Plans.

28.17 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 Bazars, Schools, Roads, Dispensaries, Hospitals, Slaughter Houses, Libraries etc. (3) Development of burial and cremation grounds, Parks and gardens etc.

28.18 It is proposed to increase the tempo of development plan by providing an outlay of Rs.1358.24 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Integrated Urban Development Programme of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) :-

28.19 The Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) with 1971 population of 1,00,000 and below is being implemented from 1980-81 with financing on sharing basis amongst the Central and State Govt. and the Planning Authority & Local Authority for the approved projects. Presently the scheme is being implemented in 48 towns of Maharashtra. The Integrated Urban Development Projects of all the Towns could not be completed in the Seventh Plan and there is some spillover to be covered

28.20 Central Government has been requested to continue this scheme. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs 160.78 lakhs is provided as State share.

Special Grants for Development for Infrastructural Facilities of Municipal Corporation Cities.

28.21 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.1200 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Special Development Programme for Pilgrimage Centres:

28.22 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 Shirdi and Ramtek. An outlay of Rs.544.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1994-95 for this purpose.

Land Acquisition for New Bombay

28.23 CIDCO is assigned the work of developing, planning and taking-up construction activities in New Bombay. 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.300.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Loan to CIDCO for other towns

28.24 CIDCO is also presently engaged in the development of new towns like Nashik, Nanded and Aurangabad as well as Vasai-Virar region. Some more new towns are proposed to be covered. An outlay of Rs.148.48 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Open Market Borrowing

28.25 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, 1994-95 for Bombay Municipal Corporation and other Municipal Corporations, outlays of Rs.150.00 lakhs and Rs.105.00 lakhs respectively are provided.

Contribution to BMRDA.

28.26 With a view to providing single planning and co-ordinating authority for the Bombay Metropolitan Region the B.M.R.D.A. was established in 1975. The authority has been entrusted the work of ensuring rapid, balanced and orderly development of the region. Government has to pay annual contribution to the authority for area development work. For the Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs is provided.

Urban Forestry Programme

28.27 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.56.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Fire Fighting Training Centre:

28.28 An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1994-95 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)

28.29 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 Wage Employment.
- (3) Provision of Employment through Housing and Shelter upgradation.

An outlay of Rs.420.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Establishment of Directorate of Urban Land Record

28.30 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.10.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Development Plan Works in Corporation Areas

28.31 Schemes included in the approved Development Plans of Municipal Corporations are executed by them from their own funds. It was, however, noticed that some of the Municipal Corporations are 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 Bombay Municipal Corporation) for implementation of development schemes included in their sanctioned Development Plans. This also includes contribution for the "Cycle track" at Pune involving an expenditure of Rs.800 lakhs as the State's share. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 254.00 lakhs is provided.

Setting up of the Maharashtra Institute of Urban Planning and Management.

28.32 It is proposed to set up an Institute for assisting and strengthening the decision making process by making available to policy makers a critical and objective analysis of the urban situation as well as alternate sets of approaches to the urban problem. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for this purpose.

Conservation of Old Historically and Architecturally Important Buildings.

28.33 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. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a suitable panel consisting of experts with necessary administrative support for considering the measures for conservation of such buildings. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Setting up of the Municipal Corporation for New Bombay

28.34 Municipal Corporation for New Bombay has been established with effect from 1-1-1992. Even after the formation of this Corporation, CIDCO will continue to function as a Development Authority in this region. In the initial stage, it is necessary to extend help by way of Government grant or loan to the Municipal Corporation. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Aesthetic Improvement Programme :

28.35 Aesthetic Improvement Programme includes revised programmes beautifying the city of Bombay, such as development of beaches and gardens, illumination of important buildings, afforestation, beautification of traffic islands and footpaths etc. An outlay of Rs.623.00 lakhs is provided for this programme in Annual Plan 1994-95.

Graveyards/Crematorium Development :

28.36 In view of growing city population, development of graveyards and crematorium is necessary. An outlay of Rs.350.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose in Annual Plan 1994-95.

Grant-in-aid for modernisation of Municipal Hospitals in Greater Bombay :

28.37 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. 100.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Slum Improvement Programme

28.38 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.

28.39 The Scheme was initially made applicable to the cities of Bombay, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur and Aurangabad. However, it was later extended to 48 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.

28.40 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. Slum population of 60.22 lakhs has already derived benefits of the scheme by the end of March 1993.

28.41 The outlay provided for 1994-95 is Rs.2372.52 lakhs and the target proposed is 4.00 lakhs of slum dwellers.

Development of Megacity Bombay

28.42. A centrally sponsored Scheme for development five metropolitan cities in the country has been formulated by the Government of India. Bombay City is covered under the scheme.

The programme under this project would be as under :

Sector	Rs. in crores
(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
Total	800.00

The programme is proposed to be executed by Bombay Municipal Corporation (BMC), Bombay 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) Bombay Metropolitan Region Development Authority (BMRDA) is proposed to be the coordinating and monitoring agency.

Funding pattern of the Bombay Mega City Programme will be as under :—

Government of India (25%)	200 Crores
Government of Maharashtra (25%)	200 Crores
Financial agencies (50%)	400 Crores
Total	800 Crores

An outlay of Rs. 2500.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Special Component Plan

28.43 Under this Urban Development Sector Special Component Plan outlay provided for 1994-95 is Rs. 1058.13 lakhs.

CHAPTER 29

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”.

29.2 In accordance with this, the state Government has launched an all out war on poverty with special emphasis on welfare of Backward classes. Separate schemes and programmes have been framed for giving direct benefits to the Scheduled Castes and Nav Budhas 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 casts is not done. Further, new facilities which are being created in villages are located in the Scheduled Castes areas of the village itself.

29.3 The backward class population in Maharashtra, according to the 1991 Census is 150.76 lakhs as shown below:-

Scheduled Castes	87.58 lakhs
Scheduled Tribes	73.18 lakhs

29.4 The programme under this sector is broadly grouped in four categories as indicated in the following table. Outlay for 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97, Actual Expenditure for 1992-93, approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1993-94 and approved outlay for 1994-95 are indicated below:-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Approved Outlay for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97	Actual Expenditure 1992-93	Annual Plan 1993-94		Approved Outlay for 1994-95
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Direction & Administration—					
	SWD ...	321.00	.....	73.21	.....	47.65
	TDD ...	76.00	71.31	10.00	10.00	96.00
2.	Education—					
	SWD ...	4079.00	677.57	1083.88	870.80	1121.85
	TDD ...	6522.68	1896.42	1393.90	1393.90	2288.46
3.	Economic Upliftment—					
	SWD ...	692.00	100.27	194.46	145.01	150.00
	TDD ...	849.32	262.24	223.38	223.38	414.88
4.	Health, Housing—					
	SWD ...	1400.00	321.77	354.67	477.65	385.25
	TDD ...	807.00	425.78	372.72	372.72	571.12
	Total ... SWD ...	6492.00	1099.61	1706.22	1493.46	1704.75*
	TDD ...	8255.00	2655.75	2000.00	2000.00	3370.46
	Grand Total : BCW ...	14747.00	3755.36	3706.22	3493.46	5075.21

*Out of this outlay Rs. 954.38 lakhs is for S.C.P. which is 56% of the outlay for Social Welfare Department.

SWD = Social Welfare Department

TDD = Tribal Development Department.

I DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

STRENGTHENING OF THE DIRECTORATES OF SOCIAL WELFARE/TRIBAL WELFARE:-

29.5 The Directorates of Social and Tribal Welfare are playing a vital role in delivering the maximum services to B.C. people. With the increasing awareness amongst the Backward Class people about the various developmental programmes of the Government, workload of the Directorates have been steadily increasing. Since no additional staff has been sanctioned during the last couple of years, the present establishment finds it difficult to cope up with the rising workload. To strengthen the existing establishment of these Directorates, outlay of Rs.47.65 & Rs. 96.00 is approved for the Directorate of Social Welfare and Directorate of Tribal Development respectively for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

II EDUCATION.

EDUCATIONAL INCENTIVES TO B.C. STUDENTS:-

29.6 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. Tuition fees, etc. are reimbursed to the educational institutions at the prescribed rate and borne by Government. There are 61,517 educational institutions with 19.67 lakhs SC, NB, VJ/NT & 7.48 lakhs S.T. students.

(ii) First two rank holder B.C. Students each from Vth to Xth Standard are paid scholarship ranging from Rs.5 to 15 per month for ten months in order of merit, provided they have secured 50 percent or more marks in the previous annual examination.

(iii) Stipend is given to the SC/ST/VJ/NT students studying in ITI's at the prescribed rate under the Craftsman Training Programme.

(iv) All the SC/ST/VJ/NT students studying in post SSC course are granted scholarships on the lines of Government of India scheme subject to the conditions that (a) the income of the parents is between Rs.18000 to 24000 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 approved for the Annual Plan (1994-95).

Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1994-95				Total
	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.	Under T.S.P.	
	1	2	3	4		5	6
1. Opening and maintenance of Government Hostels Boys and Girls.	84.90	.....	41.31	259.73	385.94
2. Grant-in-aid to B. C. Hostels	19.90	13.89	6.00	.....	39.79
3. Construction of Government Hostel Building for B. C. Boys and Girls. (50 per cent State Schemes).	102.20	.....	.....	.....	102.20
4. Special Maintenance Allowance to B. C. Students in Sainik Schools.	0.11	0.22	0.22	.....	0.55
5. Residential Public Schools for Children of Scavengers.	8.21	.....	.....	.....	8.21

(Rs.in lakhs)

(Rs.in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1994-95				Total
	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.	Under T.S.P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Maintenance allowance to B. C. Students in Hostel attached to the professional courses.	22.29	.....	11.00	4.25	37.54
7. Opening of maintenance and development of Ashram Shala, run by Vol. Agencies.	10.33	.....	221.09	456.10	687.52
8. Ashram Shala Complex	.....	.....	.....	1465.19	1465.19
9. Scheduled Tribes Model Schools	.....	.....	.....	25.00	25.00
10. Grant-in-aid to Balwadis	2.00	1.08	1.39	.....	4.47
11. Pre-recruitment training entry into Police/Military.	.....	.....	.....	28.00	28.00
12. Motor Driving School	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.50

OPENING AND MAINTENANCE OF GOVERNMENT HOSTELS:-

29.7 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 18 hostels out of a total of 149 TDD are presently housed in Government owned building, construction of hostel buildings be undertaken on priority basis. The number of hostels set-up for boys and girls and the number of students is as follows:—

Department	No. of Hostels		No. of students
	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4
T.D.D.	101	48	11000
S.W.D,	104	88	15138

An outlay of Rs.385.94 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for the above scheme.

GRANT-IN-AID TO AIDED BACKWARD CLASS HOSTELS:-

29.8 Grant in-aid of Rs.250.00 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. 2,000 is paid. In addition, an amount of Rs.300 p.m. towards the salary of Superintendent, limited to 50% of the emoluments is also paid to the institution. At present 265 hostels are run by voluntary agencies under which 86,635 students are covered. An outlay of Rs.39.79 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for this scheme.

SPECIAL MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE TO B. C. STUDENTS IN SAINIK SCHOOLS :-

29.9 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.1,000p.m. is reimbursed directly to the institution. An Outlay of Rs 0.55 lakh is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

RESIDENTIAL PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN OF SCAVENGERS :-

29.10 The Govt.runs a residential public school for the children of scavengers at Pune. It is now proposed to open similar residential schools at Aurangabad , Nagpur Jalgaon and Yavatmal for which an outlay of Rs.8.21 lakhs is approved for 1994-95.

PAYMENT OF MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE TO B.C.STUDENTS IN HOSTELS ATTACHED TO THE PROFESSIONAL COURSES:-

29.11 Medical and Engineering students rush for admissions to Government B.C.Hostels as they get free accomodation, food,textbook, equipment, apron and boiler suits stationery and conveyance charges etc. In order to reduce the pressure on Government Hostels, it is proposed to give Rs. 100 p.m. for 10 months to all the medical and engineering students besides the scholarship to meet out the extra expenditure on food ,books and stationary etc. in the college hostels. This will encourage the students to seek admission in the college hostels itself. Outlay of Rs.37.54 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

OPENING, MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF ASHRAM SHALAS RUN BY VOLUNTARY AGENCIES FOR ST/NT/VJ :-

29.12 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 lakh for post basic Ashram School is admissible.

The number of Ashram Schools and post basic Ashram Schools as on March 1993 is as follows :—

Department	Ashram Schools	Post Basic Ashram Schools
1	2	3
TDD	253	76
SWD	259	81

Out of these 201 S.W. + 96 T.D.D. Ashram Shalas and 73 S.W. + 59 T.D.D. Post Basic Ashram Shalas are working in full strength. Outlay of Rs.687.52 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

ASHRAM SHALA COMPLEX (GOVERNMENT OWNED)

29.13 Construction of Ashram Shala Complex is one of the major programmes of the State Government for removing backwardness of the tribals. There are presently 406 ashram schools in the State including 183 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. Outlay of Rs1465.19 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

SCHEDULED TRIBES - MODEL SCHOOLS :-

29.14 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. Outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

GRANT-IN-AID TO BALWADIS:-

29.15 This scheme aims at providing training in cleanliness to 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., V.J. and NTs. between the age-group of 3 to 6 years. At the end of 1992-93, 950 Balwadis were in existence. Outlay of Rs. 4.47 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

PRE-RECRUITMENT TRAINING TO ST YOUTH FOR ENTRY INTO POLICE/ MILITARY

29.16 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. Outlay of Rs.28.00 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

MOTOR DRIVING SCHOOL:-

29.17 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. youth have completed the training. It is proposed to prepare a test track with the help of MSRTC. Outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

III. ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT

29.18 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 the productive economic activities and rise above the poverty line. Some of the basic details alongwith the approved outlay for share capital for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for these development corporations are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Corporation	Month and Year of Establishment	Authorised share capital	Paid up share capital as on 31-3-1993	Schemes executed by the Corporation	Details
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Mahatma Phule Backward Class	July 1978	5000.00	1246.30 (644.40-S + 601.90-C)	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. 50000.
2.	Lok Shahir Annabhau Sathe Vikas Mahamandal	July 1985	250.00	111.07 (77.12-S + 33.95-C)	2 Spl. Central assistance 25% or 33 1/3	Beneficiaries in urban area entitled to 25 per cent.

An outlay of Rs. 59.30 lakhs is approved for this Corporation as share capital in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Corporation	Month and Year of Establishment	Authorised share capital	Paid up share capital as on 31-3-1993	Schemes executed by the Corporation	Details
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				% or 50% subsidy	& rural area entitled to 33-1/3% of the cost of the project upto Rs. 12000.	
	An outlay of Rs. 27.50 lakhs is approved for this Corporation in the Annual Plan 1994-95.					
3.	Vasantrao Naik V.J. & B.J. Vikas Mahamandal.	February 1984	500.00	339.95-S	Trgn.	For 6 month's Course stipend @ Rs. 150. p.m. is given. Maximum expenditure admissible is Rs. 1300.
				Assistance for purchase of share	Rs. 200 to Rs. 5000 is given as loan for purchase of shares of different Co-operative Societies.	
				Other Schemes	Mass Project, Sakar Project Coaching classes.	

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is approved for this Corporation as share capital in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

N.B.—S = State

C = Central

MAHARASHTRA STATE CO-OPERATIVE TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

29.19 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)

29.20 The Tribal Development Corporation functions as the 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.

29.21 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. However, its annual losses have been mainly due to large unsold stocks of foodgrains and MFP purchased under the monopoly procurement scheme. Number of steps have now been taken to improve the financial position of the Corporation. The unsold stocks worth approximately Rs.27 crores as on April, 1992 has now been brought down to above Rs.6 crores by end of October, 1992. Several other measures for financial and administrative discipline have also been implemented. An outlay of Rs.73.50 lakhs is approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for providing Financial Assistance to Tribal Development Corporation.

INSTALLATION OF PUMP SETS/OIL ENGINES:-

29.22 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 of Rs 285.45 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

NUCLEUS BUDGET

29.23 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 duly approved by the committee of directions under the chairmanship of A.T.C. in accordance with the guidelines given by the Government. This gives adequate flexibility and enables the A.T.C. and P.O. to give assistance, needed avoiding the usual delays involved in obtaining Government sanction.

29.24 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 resource 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 of Rs.200.00 lakhs is approved for Nucleus Budget in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

IV. HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHERS

29.25 Financial assistance is given to the Backward Class people for construction work in proportion to the Area and Income as per the table below.

Particulars	Group	Annual Income	Limit of construction cost	Personal contribution 20%	Subsidy 30%	Interest free Loan 50% for construction work	Interest free loan for Development of land
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Area "A" Corporation	(1) Financially Weaker	8400	15000	3000	4500	7500	1200
A & B Class Municipal Councils.	(2) Small Income	18000	30000	6000	9000	15000	1800
"C" Class Municipalities and Rural Areas	(1) Financially Weaker	8400	12000	2400	3600	6000	1000
	(2) Small Income	18000	20000	4000	6000	10000	1500

An outlay of Rs.137.04 lakhs is approved for this schemes in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

IMPROVEMENT OF DALIT BASTIS:-

29.26 Maximum amount of Rs.1 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. Outlay of Rs.109.70 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for the said scheme.

INCENTIVE FOR INTERCASTE MARRIAGES:-

29.27 Financial assistance of Rs.5,000 is given to the married couple either of whom is Savarna or Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It also helps to remove untouchability. Outlay of Rs.43.34 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

A.T.C. = Assistant Tribal Commissioner

P.O. = Project officer

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL BC PEOPLE IN RURAL AREAS FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF THATCHED ROOF BY MANGLORE TILES/G.I. SHEETS :-

29.28 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. Outlay of Rs.418.59 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

V.CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMME :-

29.29 This programme includes grants for Tribal Research and Training Institute, machinery for implementation of Civil Rights through various measures, prematric Scholarship 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 30

SOCIAL WELFARE

India being a Welfare State, all major developmental programmes are aimed at solving the problems of poverty and unemployment particularly that of the most disadvantaged segments of the society. In order to mitigate the sufferings of these people the State Government is required to undertake programme to fulfill its statutory obligations under the social legislations like the Juvenile Justice Act 1986, the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959, and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls, Act, 1956 etc. In addition, the State also undertakes programmes to fulfill its non-statutory social obligations in the field of education and training of handicapped persons, women in distress, maintenance of destitutes and orphans, prevention of juvenile delinquency, rehabilitation of lepers and welfare of the aged and infirm and prisoners' welfare etc.

30.2 The basic approach is to enable these disadvantaged people to acquire confidence in themselves and develop a sense of responsibility towards the overall betterment of the society and their individual personalities.

30.3 Government endeavours to solve these social problems through institutions such as the Observation Homes (Remand Houses), Approved Centres (Certified Schools), Approved Institutions (Fit Person Institution), Juvenile Guidance Centres, Child Guidance Clinics and Multipurpose Community Centres etc.

30.4 Efforts are also made to enlist the Cooperation of means of mass communication (i.e. radio, T.V., News papers etc), Educational institutions, Mahila Mandals, Voluntary Agencies etc; in these programmes.

30.5 Outlay approved for the VIIIth Five Year Plan, actual expenditure 1992-93, outlay and anticipated expenditure for annual plan 1993-94 and approved outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 are as shown below:

(Rs.in lakhs)					
1	VIII Five Year Plan Outlay 1992-97	Actual Expenditure 1992-93	Approved outlay 1993-94	Anticipated expenditure 1993-94	Approved Outlay 1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Social Welfare—					
1. Direction and Administration	20.00	.....	.....	.....	12.94
2. Welfare of physically handicapped	508.00	72.94	148.61	148.36	155.77
3. Welfare of poor and destitute	58.15	4.09	10.31	11.41	16.30
4. Prohibition	15.00	6.75	4.54	4.54	6.75
Total ...	601.15	83.78	163.46	164.31	191.76*
5. Prisoners Welfare	145.00	.....	78.00	78.00	73.00
6. Soldier Welfare	55.00	.....	12.00	.....	11.00
Total ...	200.00	.....	90.00	78.00	84.00
Total (I) ...	801.15	83.78	253.46	242.31	275.76

*Out of outlay of Rs. 191.76 lakhs outlay for S.C.P. is Rs. 22.93 lakhs which is 11.96%.

(Rs.in lakhs)

	VIII Five Year Plan Outlay 1992-97	Actual Expenditure 1992-93	Approved outlay 1993-94	Anticipated expenditure 1993-94	Approved Outlay for 1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Women and Child Welfare—					
(a) Direction and Administration	83.25	.....	18.42	.....	9.00
(b) Child Welfare	314.00	11.39	60.12	39.62	66.52
(c) Women Welfare	458.60	74.84	164.74	69.39	149.47
Total ...	855.85	86.23	243.28	109.01	224.99*
Grand Total—Social Welfare ...	1657.00	170.01	496.74	351.32	500.75

* Out of which Rs. 66.85 lakhs is for S.C.P. which is 29.71% of total outlay.

I Social Welfare

30.6 Details of some of the Major Schemes under Social Welfare are as follows:

Creation of separate Directorate for the welfare of Handicapped persons.

Welfare of Handicapped persons was being looked after by the Directorate of social welfare in addition to the programmes of Welfare of Backward Classes. However a special Directorate for Handicapped Welfare has been set up with effect from 14.8.1991, with a view to ensuring their speedy and effective development.

30.7 Welfare of Physically Handicapped persons

Under this programme, following schemes are being implemented :

(Rs.in lakhs)

Scheme	Implementing Agency	Outlay for 1994-95
(i) Opening of counselling cell at District level	Government	13.97
(ii) Financial Assistance Margin money scheme for opening small industries by Physically Handicapped Persons.	Government	29.25
(iii) Construction of buildings of Government Institutes for Physically Handicapped Persons.	Government	7.00
(iv) State Scholarship to P. H. Students upto VIII Std.	Government	36.35
(v) Recognition and payment of GIA to voluntary institutes for Physically handicapped Persons.	Government	51.85
(vi) Survey of Physically Handicapped Persons at Taluka Level	Government	7.30
	Total ...	145.72

No. of Institutes serving the physically handicapped persons at the end of 1992-93 are as under :

Kind of Institutes	No. of Government Institutes	No. of Vol. Institutes
1	2	3
1. Blind School	4	44
2. Deaf Dumb	3	138
3. Crippleds' Home	3	.....
4. Shelter Work Shop	3	.....
5. Multipurpose Community Centres	7	.....
6. Industrial Training Institute	1	.....
7. Mentally retarded	.....	46
8. Orthopedically Handicapped	12	71

30.8 Details of some of the major schemes undertaken for welfare of physically handicapped persons are as follows:

(i) Counselling cells at District level.

State Government has already set up seven counselling cells in 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. New Counselling Cells are proposed to be set up for which outlay of Rs. 13.97 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(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. 5,000 is granted to the PHPs, where the finances for starting the business or industry are raised through financial institutions. Outlay of Rs.29.25 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(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. For this purpose, outlay of Rs. 51.85 lakhs is approved in Annual Plan 1994-95.

(iv) State Scholarships to P.H Students up to VIIIth Std.

Under the scheme, scholarship is awarded to the physically handicapped students upto VIIIth std. at the following rates on the fulfilment of certain minimum conditions.

		Rates of Scholarship per month (Rs.)			
		Blind	Deaf	Crippled	Mentally Retarded
1.	Primary 1st to IVth ...	30	30	30	30
2.	Primary Vth to VIIIth ...	40	40	40	40
3.	Secondary VIIIth ...	50	50	50	50

For the above scheme an outlay of Rs.36.35 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(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 of Rs.7.00 lakhs is approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Anti Drug Addiction Campaign

30.9 Traffic in narcotic drugs has been increasing at an alarming rate for the last couple of years. Younger generation particularly the student community is the prime target of the drug addiction. 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) Posters, brochures, slogans, competition.
- (iii) Advertisement etc.

Outlay of Rs. 6.75 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Prisoners' Welfare

30.10 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 training 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 of Rs.73.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Sainik Aram Graha

30.11 The General Officer Commanding of Maharashtra and Gujarat proposes to construct Sainik Aram Graha in Bombay to meet the requirement of accommodation of the families and dependents of the retired and serving army personnel. He has, therefore, approached Government for grant of financial assistance for this purpose. Aram Graha is estimated to cost Rs.2 Crore approximately, which is proposed to be financed through the assistance from Central and State Government and Army Welfare Fund, on the following conditions:-

- (1) The Managing Committee will have 2 representatives, one from the State Government and the other from the Rajya Sainik Board;
- (2) The recurring expenditure on maintenance of Aram Graha would be met from the overall income of the Aram Graha.

Outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

II- WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE

A new Department viz. Women and Child Welfare Department has been created from June 1993 to look after Welfare of Women and Children with a view to ensuring their speedy and effective development. An amount of Rs. 224.99 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 for Welfare of Women and Children.

Woman Welfare

30.12 Women constitute nearly half the population and play a vital role in the production and social processes of the economy. Their contribution and role in the family as well as in economic development and social transformation are pivotal. They have been managing and supporting the survival systems, particularly in the case of the poor households which are about 30 percent of the population. The programmes for alleviation of poverty should thus have a strong focus on development of women.

30.13 The disadvantaged and atrocious systems and customs, like dowry systems etc. have led many women to destitute, desertion, deprivation and victimization and made their lives miserable. It is proposed that specific funds be made available for increasing public awareness to combat these evils.

30.14 Statutory provisions and schemes are formulated from time to time to ensure speedy and concrete success in the struggle against atrocities to women and to ensure their

development. In pursuance thereof Government has undertaken the following schemes for upliftment of women. Moreover, the State Government has set up a State's Commission for women, which is a statutory Body.

Scheme	Agency	Outlay for 1994-95
1	3	4
1. Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal (Share Capital)	Government	7.70
2. Package programme for working women agencies	Voluntary	3.72
3. Expansion of work under social and moral hygiene programme/ opening of reception centres.	Government	6.95
4. Award of stipends to women for vocational training	Government	21.79
5. Grant-in-aid to Mahila Mandals	Vo. Organisation	12.94
6. Individual aid under self employment scheme	Government	26.51
7. Abolition of Dowry System	Government	7.16
8. Rehabilitation of Devdasis	Government	49.50
9. Assistance for setting up women's training centres	Vol. Organisation	7.25
10. Organisation of Mahila Mandals in rural areas	Vol. Organisation	3.96
	Total ...	147.48

Some of the major schemes are :-

(1) Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal

(i) A major thrust to women welfare was given in the year 1975 with the establishment of Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM) with an authorised share capital of Rs.200 lakhs. Total paid up share capital of this Mahamandal is Rs. 130.03 lakhs, (Rs.95.38 lakhs State Share and Rs.34.65 lakhs Central Share) as on 31st March 1992. The objective of the Mahamandal is to ensure the economic development of the women expeditiously. Occupational guidance, opportunities for employment, necessary training etc. are being provided to the needy women by this Mahamandal. The State Government extends financial assistance to this Mahamandal in the form of Share Capital. Outlay of Rs.7.70 lakhs is approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(ii) Programmes for the welfare of women and children below the poverty line from rural areas are also taken up under the I.R.D.P. Assistance upto Rs.15,000 is extended to group of 15-20 eligible women as subsidy for starting economic activities. Considering the objectives of the Mahamandal and IRDP, the MAVIM is being progressively associated with the implementation of this programme under IRDP.

(iii) Further, since the nutrition programme is essential for women and child welfare, the Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal is being progressively associated with the nutrition programme also.

(2) Scheme for abolition of Dowry systems

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 committees have been set up to act as watch dog to arrest the cases of dowry and attend to the complaints of ill treatment. Vigilance Committees also arrange lectures, discussions through voluntary agencies to focus light on evils of dowry system. Outlay of Rs. 7.16 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(3) 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 by way of 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 of Rs.7.25 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(4) 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 of Rs 49.50 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(5) Package programme for working women "Sevaghar"

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 kids, prepare 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. During the Seventh Plan, 2 such Centres were opened at Bombay. Outlay of Rs. 3.72 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(6) 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. An outlay of Rs.12.94 lakh is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(7) 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.26.51 lakh is approved for 1994-95.

The State Government is also formulating a scheme to provide in lieu of residential support, vocational training and economic upliftment for women who are rendered supportless by their families. This scheme is intended to encourage women to opt for a life of independence and dignity instead of helplessly suffering atrocities and humiliation.

CHILD WELFARE

30.15 Under the Child Welfare programme, following schemes are executed :-

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Scheme 1	Implementing agency 2	Approved outlay for 1994-95 3
(1) Recognition and payment of grant-in-aid to new approved institutes.	Voluntary Organisations	10.20
(2) Opening of Government Observation Homes	Government	4.60
(3) Non-institutional services to destitute children	Voluntary Organisations	19.22
(4) Construction of building for Government Institutes	Government	11.30
(5) Children in need of care and Protection	Voluntary Organisations	21.20

No. of Institutes-(Government/ Voluntary) attending to the problems of children as on 31.3.1993 are as under :—

Institutions	Government	Voluntary
(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) Recognition and payment of grant-in-aid to new approved Institutes

The Bombay Prevention of Begging 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. An outlay of Rs.10.20 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(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 of Rs. 4.60 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(3) Non-Institutional services 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 Sadans 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.250 p.m. per inmate. There are 182 Balsadans in the State at end of March 1993 covering 1600 beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs.19.22 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(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 VIIth Plan there were 54 institutions covering 4455 beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs. 21.20 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(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 1959. This Act is applicable to three Metropolitan cities of Bombay, Pune and Nagpur. In pursuance of this responsibility State Government has established Receiving Centers 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) Grant-in-aid to homes for aged and infirm

Several vountary 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.

CHAPTER 31

LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE

INTRODUCTION

31.1 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 has already been in existence for many years and it has close linkage with industrial advancement. The Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) are meeting the requirements of developing skilled workforce for various vocations/occupations. While formulating plan proposals under this sector, the objectives 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.

31.2 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.

Annual Plan 1994-95

31.3 Financial Aspects

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-sector	VIII Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Outlay
			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Labour and Labour Welfare—					
1. Labour Administration ...	248.00	9.51	30.00	16.60	30.00
2. Rehabilitation of bonded labourers	9.00	...	1.00	...	0.50
3. Assistance to labour co-operatives	8.00	0.46	1.00	0.80	2.09
4. Vocational training programme ... including craftsmen training.	8747.00	912.08	1600.00	1280.00	2997.32
5. Employment services ...	246.00	23.76	81.20	29.30	81.10
6. Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban ... Yojana	455.00	72.33	118.00	83.00	132.69
Total ...	9713.00	1018.14	1831.20	1409.70	3243.70

Physical Targets

Item	Unit	Target for VIII Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93 Achievement	Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Target
				Target	Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Vocational Training ...	New ITIs No.	10	9	7	2	5
Creation of Additional seats ...	No.	5000	1504	1086	192	1444
Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana	Beneficiaries	30333	3497	7866	4000	4000

The brief description of the programmes is given in the following paragraphs.

A. LABOUR**Labour Administration**

31.4 A brief description of the important schemes under the Labour Administration Sub-Sector is given below. The outlay provided in 1993-94 was Rs. 30.00 lakhs. For the Annual Plan 1994-95, total outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided 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 1993-94 was Rs.1.10 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.1.20 lakh has been provided for 1994-95.

(2) *Establishing the Centre for rural Labour Studies at Maharashtra Institute of Labour Studies, (MILS), Bombay.*—The MILS is a Post Graduate Training and Research Institute recognised by the University of Bombay 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 Bombay 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.5.00 lakhs was provided in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.5 lakhs has been provided

(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 Greater Bombay) in the State where such Minimum Wage Inspectors are required to be appointed. The outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was provided in Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(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 course with the total intake of 80 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 being conducted at MILS, Bombay already. Provision is required for creation of additional posts at Nagpur. The outlay of Rs.3.70 lakhs was provided in Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.3.70 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95 .

(5) *Scheme for wide Publicity to various Labour Laws.*—It is proposed under this Scheme to regulating service conditions of workers and to give publicity to various labour laws through the media like Television, Radio, Short Documentaries, Display of Slides in Rural Theatres, Video Films, Posters, Folders and Newspapers etc. An outlay of Rs. 1.20

lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(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, Fertilisers, Textile and Electronics Industries. All these pose their own potential hazards, which may cause acute and chronic side effects on the health of the workers. In Maharashtra, the Chemical factories which include heavy chemical complexes or Small Chemical factories 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 inspection of factories, inspection of up to date health record of the workers, Health Surveys etc. For this purpose some additional posts are to be 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 1994-95.

(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 him 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. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided for the scheme.

(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 14.12.1983 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.

(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.

An outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been provided for the 1994-95 for this scheme.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

31.5 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.

31.6 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.

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.

31.7 At the end of March, 1990, 1364 bonded labourers were identified, 1287 were rehabilitated & 77 were not required to be rehabilitated for some reasons. All identified bonded labourers have been rehabilitated. However an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been provided in 1994-95 for rehabilitation of any bonded labour if traced out and released.

Assistance to Labour Cooperatives

31.8 Under this programme financial assistance is given to Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies and Labour contract Societies. The description of the programme proposed to be undertaken during the Annual Plan 1994-95 is briefly given below:—

(a) Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies.

There are 387 Societies having a total membership of 77,000. The members secure employment through these societies. At district level, federation of these societies is organised for control and supervision of work allotted to different forest labourer societies. An outlay of Rs. 0.78 lakhs has been provided in 1994-95.

(b) Labour Contract Societies.

31.9 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 of the 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 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 1.31 lakhs has been provided.

B. TRAINING

Craftsmen Training Programme

31.10 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.

31.11 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 51 different trades out of which 26 are of two years duration and remaining 25 are of one year duration. Out of these 51 trades, 37 are Engineering trades while remaining 14 are non-engineering trades. At present, out of 51 trades, 2 are covered under the aegis 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, are developing 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 venture.

At present, there are 123 Government I.T.Is. and 245 non Government ITIs, with intake capacity of 39364 and 15412 respectively. Govt.ITIs includes 12 ITIs for women with intake capacity of 1312. Women ITIs at Ratagiri and Beed have recently started.

31.12 Keeping in view the programmes already executed in VII Plan, stress is given on consolidation activities, removal of backlog in terms of students' intake, specially in the districts of Greater Bombay and Ahmednagar. Workshops and main buildings of ITI's which are not affiliated on the grounds of insufficient infrastructure and procurement of deficient equipment to certain extent. Benefits of this activity will now be required to be extended to new ITIs established in backlog districts from August 1989 onwards.

31.13 The Training imparted in ITIs is skill oriented and in order to avoid any mismatch between what is taught and which 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 formulated "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. The outlay provided in 1993-94 was Rs.1600.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.2997.32 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95 for this programme. Schemewise details are given in the following paragraphs:

Procurement of deficient equipments in Existing ITIs

31.14 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 deficiency of tools and equipment. In Maharashtra, there are 125 Government ITIs which will need an amount of Rs. 35 crores approximately. The outlay provided for 1993-94 was Rs.164.69 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.195.00 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95 for this scheme.

Removal of deficiency of staff in existing ITIs

31.15 Staff is created in ITI's as per the norms laid down by DGET 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 additions in seats in 1988- 89 and 1989-90. A review of staff position has revealed that teaching as well as non-teaching posts are required to be created immediately.

An outlay of Rs. 11.63 lakhs was provided for 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.10.69 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95 for continuing six posts and creation of additional posts.

Acquisition of Land

31.16 For development of any institute, a piece of land admeasuring 15 to 20 acres, is needed. 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. In case of existing 125 IITs 29 ITI's (12 old+17 New) Institutes are yet to be provided with land. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay Rs18.40 lakhs has been provided.

Construction of workshops and Administrative buildings

31.17 At present, there are 125 Government ITIs out of which 17 ITIs do not need any expansion at the moment. In case of remaining institutes, either expansion of existing institutes, is taken up in hand or totally new buildings are being constructed and 28 (16 old and 12 new) institutes are such where no construction work is yet taken up in hand. Construction of 8

Administrative Buildings and 48 workshop buildings and 5 second workshops were taken up out of which 26 works are completed. 19 workshops and Administrative Buildings were taken up in 1992-93 and 1993-94.

The outlay provided for Annual Plan 1993-94 was Rs.648.74 lakhs. An outlay of Rs 944.48 lakhs has been provided in 1994-95 for completion of remaining works and taking up new works.

Construction of Staff Quarters

31.18 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 the costly equipment is installed in ITI workshops and 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. This activity was however, given low priority and so far only 7 institutes are provided with few staff quarters. So far, 11 staff quarters works are in progress, and are in completion. An outlay of Rs.13.35 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1994-95 for continuing works.

Construction of Hostel Buildings for Trainees

31.19 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 up norms according to which 50 percent of the trainees are to be provided with hostel facilities. Prior to commencement of VII Plan, there were only 3 institutions having Hostel facilities. During Seventh Plan 18 more hostel buildings were taken up in hand, 12 of which were completed. So far 6 hostel works are in progress. It is also proposed to provide hostel furniture to 7 ITIs. For the year 1993-94 an outlay of Rs.60.83 lakhs was provided. An outlay of Rs.106.77 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95.

Introduction of additional seats in existing ITIs

31.20 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 3,000 additional seats have been introduced during VII Plan period. Due weightage is therefore required to be given for expansion of the training activities by introducing additional seats in existing ITIs to meet the manpower requirements in sophisticated skills. Moreover, in order to remove the backlog in terms of student intake, especially in the districts of Greater Bombay, and Jalna, additional seats were introduced. Under Special Action Plan of Gadchiroli district, 484 additional seats in 3 Industrial Training Institutes of that district were introduced. During 1992-93, 168 additional seats were introduced under Tribal Sub Plan. The outlay provided in Annual Plan 1993-94 was Rs.102.51 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.132.74 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95 for continuing expenditure to introduce 500 additional seats.

Establishment of New ITIs

31.21 Review taken by Technical Education Department of existing facilities of training through ITIs has revealed that certain districts like Greater Bombay, Thane, Sindhudurg, Solapur, Bhandara, Akola, Yavatmal, Jalna, Parbhani and Beed are still behind in the State average of seats. With a view to bringing them to State average, it will be essential to establish new ITIs, and in certain cases increase seats in existing ITIs. In 1992-93 ITIs at Pawnji and Salekasa (District Bhandara), were established. An ITI at Tasgaon (District Sangli) has been sanctioned in 1993-94. The outlay provided in Annual Plan 1993-94 was Rs. 80.22 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.118.51 lakhs has been proposed for 1994-95 for establishment of 5 new ITIs.

Introduction of trades having more demand in lieu of trades less demanded trades

31.22 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 trade becomes essential. Such a change brings enough flexibility in training system and makes it need oriented and also helps remove the imbalance between the skills required and the training facilities available. Such a diversification is need based. The outlay provided in Annual Plan 1993-94 was Rs.14.59 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs.12.49 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95 for this scheme.

Expansion of Evening Classes for Industrial Workers

31.23 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 11 such centres at Bombay, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Amravati, Kolahpur, Solapur, Nagpur and Aurangabad. One additional centre from August 1989 is started at Chandrapur and Aurangabad. Training facility for 100 workers altogether have been provided so far.

Opening of Book Bank (Libraries)

31.24 This scheme envisages setting up book banks for industrial workers under going training. The outlay of Rs.1.10 lakhs was provided in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.6.76 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95.

Vocational Training Project with World Bank Assistance for skill Development in ITIs.

31.25 For execution of this programme 50% Central assistance is given. This programme covers 10 different activities and creation of project implementation Unit to monitor and execute the below mentioned main activities under this programme:—

(1) *Modernisation of Equipment in ITIs.*—There are 370 such institutes in the country which are established prior to 1969 and are included under this programme. Out of them, 32 ITIs are located in Maharashtra and are covered under this activity. The revised total cost of this project is Rs.30.98 crores.

An outlay of Rs.171.93 lakhs was provided in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.162.10 lakhs has been proposed for 1994-95 as State share.

(2) *Equipment Maintenance System.*—The machinery used in ITIs needs good upkeep and maintenance, and unless this aspect is paid careful 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 1993-94 an outlay of Rs.9.85 lakhs was provided. An outlay of Rs.12.10 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95 for construction of additional workshop at Panvel and procurement of equipment.

(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. It is, therefore, proposed to include 20 ITIs under this programme. The total revised cost of this project is Rs.78.56 lakhs. It is proposed to provide A.V.Kits, slide projector etc. in ITIs. An outlay of Rs.11.33 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95 for this scheme.

(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 craftsmen to meet the specific demands of the present or 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 project is Rs. 373.55 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.65.48 lakhs was provided in 1993-94 to introduce additional 192 seats. An outlay of Rs.58.33 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95 for this scheme.

(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 for ITI passed candidates is being introduced with the above aspect in mind. The revised project cost is Rs.30.35 lakhs. This programme will be taken up in 1994-95 for which an outlay of Rs.3.41 lakhs has been provided.

(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.4.00 lakhs has been provided in 1994-95 for this scheme.

(7) *Establishment of Related Instructions Centres*.—It is necessary to establish independent centres catering “related instructions” to apprentices. It is proposed to establish 4 new centres at ITI, Mulund, Government Technical High School, Vile Parle, Thane and Aundh(Pune). The revised cost of the project is Rs. 100.70 lakhs. In the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs 8.50 lakhs was provided . An outlay of Rs.10.55 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for this scheme.

(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.51.50 lakhs was made in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.57.63 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95 for this scheme for continuing expenditure, additional unit courses and construction of additional workshops.

(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. At present six ITIs have been established separately for women. It was proposed to establish 9 ITIs under this programme. The revised cost of the project is Rs. 706.65 lakhs. At present 8 such ITIs have been established. It has been proposed to establish ITI at Bhandara during 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.90.65 lakhs had been provided for this scheme.

(10) *Introduction of new trades in existing women ITIs/Wings*.—This scheme is started in 1992-93. The revised cost of the project is Rs.103.80 lakhs . An outlay of Rs.14.25 lakhs was provided for 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.19.65 lakhs has been provided in 1994-95 for continuing expenditure & introduction of new courses in Solapur and Nashik.

(11) *Project Management Unit*:—Under this Project “Project Management Unit” is provided at State level. it is proposed to provide personal computer ,Electronic Typewriter etc.to this cell. The revised cost of the project is Rs.51.90 lakhs . This scheme was proposed to be implemented in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs was provided for the same.

Removal of backlog

31.26 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 1990-91 and 1991-92 additional 80 & 92 seats were introduced in ITIs. Thus the backlog in respect of seats has been fully wiped out except Bombay & Bombay Suburban Districts. With a view to removing the remaining backlog & construction of Administrative Buildings and workshops under backlog programme

an outlay of Rs 800.00 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95 .The provision is mainly for civil works.

Apprenticeship Training Programme

31.27 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, Agricultural, 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 50 private Basic Training and Related Instructions Centres set up so far. The intake capacity of Basic Training Centres is 5921 and Related Instructions Centres is 21,259. In Maharashtra State, 23,440 seats are located in 22088 industries and 16365 apprentices are undergoing training at present, in various trades.

31.28 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. For Annual Plan 1993-94 outlay of Rs. 7.60 lakhs was provided. An outlay of Rs.27.75 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95 for this scheme.

Direction and Administration (State Level) Stengthening of the Directorate of Vocational Education Training, Six Regional Offices, Establishment of Project Management unit in the Directorate.

31.29 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.No outlay was provided in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95 for Project Management Unit, for purchase of Metador and Fax Machine.

Replacement of Wornout Machine Tools and Modernisation of Equipment in existing ITIs.

31.30 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. 42 crores will be needed to replace and modernise the machine tools and other equipment in the 32 ITIs established prior to 1969. The programme of modernisation has already been initiated.An outlay of Rs.29.93 lakhs was provided in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.15.31 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95 for this scheme.

Discretionary grants for Minor Works

31.31 This activity has been taken up in VIIth Plan, for carrying out immediate and essential minor works and repairs of ITIs. For Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs was provided. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95 for this scheme.

C. EMPLOYMENT

Employment Services

31.32 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 1993-94 an outlay of Rs.81.20 lakhs was provided. An outlay of Rs.31.10 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95 for this scheme. 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. In 1994-95 it has been proposed to install computers in two more offices. An outlay of Rs.34 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95 for this scheme.

(b) *Job Development and peripatetic team unit.*—Conceptually job development means efforts aimed at strengthening, augmenting and supplementing employment service functions. The scheme of peripatetic team at Divisional Headquarters is a continuing scheme for making the work of live registers of employment exchanges upto date and Employers register comprehensive. . An outlay of Rs.5.40 lakhs was provided in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95 for this scheme.

(c) *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.10.70 lakhs was provided in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.6.10 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95 for this scheme.

(d) *Setting up of Employment Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres in Tribal areas.*—At present in 7 tribal districts such Centres are functioning. In 1993-94 outlay of Rs.23.81 lakhs was provided. An outlay of Rs.12.62 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95 for 6 centres.

D. SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT SCHEME

Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana

31.33 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.118.00 lakhs was provided for 1993-94 with an achievement 4000 persons. For 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.132.69 lakhs has been provided with a target of 4000 beneficiaries.

Tribal Sub Plan

31.34 Under this Labour & Labour Welfare Sector total Tribal Sub Plan outlay provided for 1994-95 is Rs. 351.79 lakhs.

Special Component Plan

31.35 Under this Labour & Labour Welfare Sector Special Component Plan outlay provided for 1994-95 is Rs 476.10 lakhs.

CHAPTER 32

NUTRITION

Nutrition planning aims at improving the physical capacity of vulnerable section 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 section of the community in the age group of 0 to 6 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 and infant mortality in the child and lack of energy leading to low levels of productivity in adults. With a view to providing minimum nutritional requirements and allied health 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 in Urban Slums.
- (4) Integrated child development services scheme in Urban Areas.

The nutrition programme is implemented by the Women and Child Welfare Department through the Dir. of I. C. D. S. and Dir. of Women and Child Welfare.

32.2 The details of VIIIth Plan (1992-97) and expenditure incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93, approved outlay for 1993-94 anticipated expenditure for 1993-94 and approved outlay for 1994-95 are given below.—

(Rs in lakhs)					
Name of Scheme	VIIIth Plan Outlay 1992-97	Expenditure Annual Plan 1992-93	Approved Outlay Annual Plan 1993-94	Anticipated Expenditure Annual Plan 1993-94	Outlay Annual Plan 1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Mahila and Balkalyan Department					
1. School Feeding Programme ...	4518.00	116.71	412.82	292.87	460.56
2. Integrated Child Development Services	942.00	33.08	226.43	218.53	535.10
3. Special Nutrition Programme in Urban Slums	199.00	...	30.94	...	4.34
Total ...	5659.00	149.78	670.19	511.40	1000.00*

* Out of this Rs. 68.28 lakhs i.e. 15% of the non-tribal outlay of Rs. 455.22 lakhs is for S.C.P.

32.3 30 New Anganwadis has been added in the year 1992-93. It is also proposed to increase the per beneficiary rates for supplementary nutrition.

32.4 At the end of VIIth Plan there have been in all 131 I.C.D.S. projects out of which 40 are in tribal area.

School Feeding Programme

32.5 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 provided to the children is 'ready to eat' food packets called "Paushtik Ahar" which is prepared out of local materials like soya, flour, bengalgram, maize/sugar/vanaspati/refined oil. Since November 1983 whole milk 150 ml. (after boiling) is supplied in substitution of the "Paushtik Ahar" at places where primary dairy cooperative 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 standard 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 standard in multi-teacher school 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 of Rs.460.56 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in Rural Areas

32.6 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 in the age 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.

32.7 The following package of services is being provided in 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.

32.8 Three types of feeding is provided in the I.C.D.S. scheme:

- (i) Wheat based supplementary food prepared from the wheat supplied free by the Central Government.
- (ii) Sukhada prepared from corn soya milk powder and salad oil supplied free by CARE.
- (iii) Local feeding from cereals and pulses produced locally, and
- (iv) Boiled eggs.

32.9 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 protien 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 & eggs are supplied by Co-op.Poultry farm societies.

32.10 Under the financing pattern for I.C.D.S. approved by the Government of India, the expenditure on staff is borne by the Government of India and that on nutrition diet is borne by the State Government. For the 14 I.C.D.S. blocks in urban areas and 1,005 S.N.P. centres the annual expenditure is of Rs.400.00 lakhs comprising State Government's share of Rs. 306 lakhs and Government of India's share of Rs. 94 lakhs. For the supplementary nutrition programme under I.C.D.S. in rural areas the total expenditure is about Rs. 3000 lakhs per annum comprising Government of India's share of Rs. 2300 lakhs and the State Government's share of Rs. 700 lakhs.

32.11 An outlay of Rs. 535.10 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

The jeeps provided for ICDS projects are proposed to be replaced for effective project implementation especially in the tribal projects with difficult and hilly terrain and inaccessible anganwadis. Initially it is proposed to replace 15 vehicles at a cost of Rs. 38 lakhs.

II. NUTRITION PROGRAMME IN URBAN AREAS

32.12 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 protiens and 350-400 calories. These beneficiaries are also provided with tablet of Iron and Folic Acid along with doses of Vitamin 'A'.

32.13 During 1970-71, the programme was first introduced in Greater Bombay and subsequently extended to other cities/towns having population more than one lakh. These towns are Thane, Pune, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur, Dhule, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar, Nashik, Malegaon, Nagpur, Gondia, Amravati, Chandrapur, Aurangabad, Nanded, Jalna, Osmanabad and Latur.

32.14 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, Aray Colony area, Bombay, (3)Pimpri-Chinchwad, Pune, (4) Akola City and (5) Ahmadnagar City. According to the Government of India's instructions this practice will be continued till the remaining 825 SNP centres are converted into I.C.D.S. Anganwadis as and when new I.C.D.S. projects are sanctioned by the Government of India.

32.15 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.

32.16 The main objectives and features of the Integrated Child Development Scheme implemented in urban slums are similar to those of Rural I.C.D.S. projects.

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, along with health services.

32.17 During Annual Plan 1994-95 the Mahila Bal Kalyan Department proposes to implement the following programme :—

	Urban Area					Proposed Target
						Annual Plan
	(1)					1994-95
						(2)
Special Nutrition programme in Urban area including Integrated Child Development Services Scheme—						
No. of Projects	4
No. of beneficiaries	40,100

32.18 For implementing the above programme an outlay of Rs.4.34 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

32.19. 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 I. C. D. S. blocks where the beneficiaries are at a distance from the I. C. D. S. block and are unable to come regularly to I. C. D. S. block 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 anganwadies at least once a month.

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CHAPTER 33

PLAN OUTLAY FOR RURAL SECTORS

3.1 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. Restructuring of agrarian relationships will be crucial to rural transformation.

3.2 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.

3.3 To-day there are myriads of schemes implemented for the rural areas including a host of anti-poverty programmes. However lack of 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.

3.4 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 have 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.

3.5 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.

3.6 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 1994-95. It will be seen that the Government has allocated nearly 66 per cent. outlay to rural develop-

ment in 8th Plan. In the total plan outlay of Rs. 4400 Crore in the Annual Plan 1994-95 it has been estimated that Rs. 3112.43 crores would flow to the rural sector i.e 69.68 per cent of all plan outlays would be the State's contribution to rural development. In fact most of the State's Schemes are diverted towards rural areas.

Flow to the rural sector in VIIIth Plan and Annual Plan 1994-95 indicated below:—

(Rs. in crore)

No.	Sub-Head	VIIIth Plan 1992-97		Annual Plan 1994-95	
		Outlay	Rural Component	Approved Outlay	Rural Component
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Directly Identifiable Rural Outlays by Location and Beneficiaries (100%) (Sr. No. 1-15)					
<i>Sectors—</i>					
1.	Agricultural and Allied Services	1350.22	1350.22	372.87	372.87
2.	Rural Development	211.89	211.89	67.44	67.44
3.	Rural Employment J.R.Y.	198.38	198.38	80.00	80.00
	E.G.S.	1299.56	1299.56	232.15	232.15
4.	Special Area Programme	216.56	216.56	46.03	46.03
5.	Irrigation and Flood Control Scheme	3329.10	3329.10	933.04	933.04
	Total—(1 to 5)	6605.71	6605.71	1731.53	1731.53
<i>Schemes—</i>					
6.	Rural Electrification including Sub transmission	916.00	916.00	197.00	197.00
7.	Khadi and Village Industries	...	...	1.50	1.50
8.	Handlooms	36.00	36.00	7.60	7.60
9.	Sericulture	7.00	7.00	1.36	1.36
10.	Handicrafts	1.50	1.50	0.08	0.08
11.	Rural Roads	100.00	100.00	32.59	32.59
12.	Rural Health	307.67	307.67	48.84	48.84
13.	Village Health Guides	11.25	11.25	2.38	2.38*
14.	Rural Housing	34.51	34.51	2.01	2.01
15.	Rural Water Supply	631.20	631.20	132.19	132.19
16.	Rural Sanitation	...	...	...	...
	Total—(1 to 16)	8650.84	8650.84	2157.06	2157.06
Rural flows to be apportioned					
<i>Energy—</i>					
17.	Power (other than Rural Electrification)	3656.64	1279.82	836.91	292.92
18.	Non-Conventional Source of Energy	7.34	5.06	2.37	1.66
<i>Industry and Minerals.—</i>					
19.	Small Scale Industry	181.00	123.00	80.00	56.80
20.	Powerlooms	2.30	0.78	0.17	0.17
21.	Other Industries	586.66	—	105.25	—
<i>Transport and Communication—</i>					
22.	Railways	44.80	44.80	—	—
23.	Other Transport (including Rural Roads)	1594.43	1035.07	362.34	260.88
24.	Science Technology and Environment	8.11	—	1.35	—
<i>Social Services—</i>					
25.	Education	730.07	474.55	129.75	62.28
26.	Public Health (excluding Rural Health)	134.12	84.78	23.06	23.06
27.	Family Welfare (excluding Village Health Guide)	282.88	183.87	64.48	39.25*
28.	Housing (excluding Rural Housing)	271.47	—	33.43	—
29.	Urban Development	395.75	—	116.73	—
30.	Water Supply and Sanitation (excluding R. W. S. Rural Sanitation)	612.41	—	186.30	—
31.	B.C. Welfare	147.47	95.86	50.75	32.00
32.	Social Welfare	16.57	10.77	5.01	3.26
33.	Other Social Services	463.41	301.31	252.74	162.39
34.	Other Development Programme	562.49	—	59.16	20.70
	Sub-Total—II (17 to 34)	10056.78	3638.79	2309.80	955.37
	Grand Total—(1 to 34)	18707.62	12289.63 (65.69%)	4466.86	3112.43 (69.68%)

*100% Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

CHAPTER 34

OTHER PROGRAMMES

I INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

34.1 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.75.00 lakhs has been provided for this sector for Annual Plan 1994-95.

The programme under this sector is broadly divided in two categories as indicated in the following table . Outlay for 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. Actual Expenditure for 1992-93, approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1993-94 and provided outlay for 1994-95 are indicated below.—

(Rs.in lakhs)						
Programme	Approved Outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan	Actual Expenditure for 1992-93	Annual Plan 1993-94		Outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95	
			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Director of Publicity	452.80	48.70	81.15	52.70	42.44	
Director of Rural Broadcasting	470.20	61.24	67.85	66.50	32.56	
Total	923.00	109.94	149.00	119.29	75.00	

Intensive publicity Cells in Tribal Areas

34.2 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 liasion 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.

With these objectives in view, 18 Intensive Publicity Cells have so far been established in tribal areas 4 new publicity cell will be established at Akkalkuwa (Dhule), Katol (Nagpur) and Melghat (Amravati) and Armori (Chandrapur) during 1993-94. During 1994-95, it is proposed to establish 6 more cells in tribal areas at Sironcha (Chandrapur), Bhokar (Nanded), Murbad (Thane), Junnar (Pune) in a phased programme for which an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Photographic Service

(i) Electronic News Gathering Cameras

34.3 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. To meet the cost on account of salary of staff and maintenance of Cameras an outlay of Rs.34.85 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(iv) Establishment of Sub-Information Centres

34.4 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. 10 Sub-Information Centres were, therefore, established in the tribal areas to meet the pressing demand of the journalists and social workers. It is now proposed to establish Two Sub-Information Centres equipped with requisite staff at Barshi (Solapur) and Tulajapur (Osmanabad) during 1994-95.

An outlay of Rs.6.59 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Community Television Scheme

34.5 Realising the great potential of the television, the State Government has decided to concentrate on the community television scheme in future also. Outlay of Rs.67.85 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94.

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.

There are presently 5 high power and 40 low power transmitters in Maharashtra State which cover 50% of the area of Maharashtra and 70% of the total population. A total No. of 15,435 villages receive television signals through these centres. Presently 8508 TV sets are in existence (as on 31st March, 1993) including 1845 provided free of cost in the tribal areas.

A backlog of nearly 6000 villages exists presently. It is proposed to provide 180 Televisions sets (including 150 for TSP) during 1994-95. An outlay of Rs. 32.56 akhs is provided for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

II. GENERAL SERVICES

34.6 The programme covers construction of administrative buildings for the various Government Departments and also construction of rest houses, circuit houses, inspection bungalows etc.

34.7 The following table indicates the outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan, the actual expenditure for 1992-93, approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1993-94 and the approved outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95.

General Services-Public Works-Administrative Buildings

Sector/Sub-sector	(Rs. in lakhs)				
	VIII Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1993-94 Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 1994-95 approved Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Construction of Central Administrative Buildings, Rest Houses, Inspection Bungalows, etc. (PWD)	9227.00	994.42	2715.00	2414.00	2200.00
2. Administrative Buildings for Forest Department (R. and F. D.) (F)	156.00	...	14.00	11.20	14.34
3. (A) Administrative Buildings of new districts/talukas R. & F.D.(R)	5380.00	923.36	489.00	392.00	799.00
(B) Construction of Buildings for Sub-Registry Office R. & F. D. (L)	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
4. Administrative Buildings of Zilla Parishads—					
(i) Loans	287.00	21.60	24.00	19.20	24.84
(ii) Grant-in-aid	160.00	7.15	12.00	9.60	12.00
5. Court Admn. Bldgs. and Residential Quarters.	3853.00	521.93	580.00	882.52	580.00
6. RTO Office Buildings	168.00	9.96	12.00	9.60	50.00
7. Buildings of Jail Department—					
(a) Work fully funded from State Plan	225.00	24.00	32.00	135.63	285.00
(b) Modernisation of Prison Administration (50% CSP)	146.00	...	116.00	28.80	60.00
8. Administrative Buildings of Excise Department	15.00	...	11.00	8.80	...
9. Administrative Buildings of Labour Department	483.00	17.16	90.00	74.61	92.10
10. Construction of Buildings for Cooperative Courts (C. & T. D.)	36.00	...	8.00	8.00	36.85
Total ...	20136.00	2519.58	4104.00	3993.96	4155.13

34.8 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 integrated programme of construction of administrative buildings would be chalked out with the approval of the State Level Committee to be headed by Chief Secretary.

(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 (P.W.D.)

34.9 Due to various development activities undertaken by Government, the need for more offices has arisen and Government had to undertake construction of administrative buildings at various places. This problem of office accommodation is further aggravated due to creation of new districts and talukas during the VIth Five Year Plan. A number of Offices are housed in rented premises due to shortage of Government Buildings. Besides the accommodation available is far less as against the norms regarding admissible space for various types of offices. Further, at present, Government offices are housed in places mostly scattered throughout the cities and towns. As such, the public in general is inconvenienced as they have to move from one place to another for work pertaining to more than one office. Therefore, Government decided to take up phased programme during the VIIth Five Year Plan and also during the VIIIth Five Year Plan for construction of Central Administrative Buildings at various places such as Bombay, New Bombay and at other regional and district places, with a view to bring the scattered offices at one place.

34.10 At the commencement of the VIIth Five Year Plan, there were 339 works in hand and the total spill over cost of these works was Rs. 1800 lakhs. As regards the construction of Central Administrative buildings, in all 20 works were taken during the VIIth Five Year Plan and the works at 9 places viz. Konkan Bhavan, New Bombay, Amravati, Thane, Buldhana, Yavatmal, Nanded, Parbhani, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri(Phase-I) have already been completed. This has provided about 35870 sq.mts. of area for office accommodation.

34.11 Apart from construction of Central administrative buildings at various places, the Government has also constructed 4 administrative buildings at Bandra, Bombay viz. two as Central administrative and two for Sales Tax Department, out of the loan from Bombay Metropolitan Regional Development Authority. The total cost of these 4 buildings is Rs. 1160 lakhs. The loan repayment with interest, became due on 1st October 1987 and so far entire loan has been paid to the Bombay Metropolitan Regional Development Authority. The Government has also undertaken following important building construction works such as New MLA Hostel at Bombay, Sahyadri Guest House and Conference Centre at Bombay and expansion of Council Hall Buildings at Nagpur. The estimated cost of these three prestigious buildings is about Rs. 4709 lakhs. These works are likely to be completed in the year 1994-95.

34.12 The Physical target for VIIIth Plan, achievement during the year 1992-93, proposed targets and anticipated achievement for 1993-94 and approved target for 1994-95 are as under:—

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	VIII	Annual	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual
			Five Year Plan 1992-97 Target	Plan 1992-93 Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Plan 1994-95 Target Proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Public Works Office Buildings construction, General Pool. Accmdn.	Space constructed in sq. m.	149902 sqm. + 150 suites	4593 sqm. +12 suites	2500 sqm. + 36 suites	2500 sqm. + 36 suites	12500 sqm. +20 suites

34.13 There is a growing demand for office space at district and taluka places. This is either due to expansion of offices or opening of new offices. Many offices in Bombay and mofussil

are housed in the private premises on rental basis and they are required to be shifted in Government buildings.

34.14 A review was taken on 1st April 1988 regarding the offices housed in the private rented buildings. The details in short are as under :—

Place (1)	No. of Government Offices (2)	Area in Sq. Mts. (Carpet) (3)	Rent (Yearly) (Rs. in lakhs) (4)
(1) In Bombay/New Bombay ...	723	1,61,438	151.00
(2) Other than Bombay i.e. District and Taluka places	2797	4,48,746	354.00
Total ...	3520	6,10,184	505.00

34.15 In Bombay, some of the Government offices are accommodated in private requisitioned buildings. As per the judgement of the Supreme Court, these premises are required to be vacated.

34.16 The Government has proposed to develop the plot No. 236-A at Ghatkopar, Bombay and construct office premises. The cost of the project including development of the plot is Rs. 10200 lakhs, out of which administrative buildings component is of Rs. 7000 lakhs. It is proposed to complete two administrative buildings, amounting to Rs. 740 lakhs, and to undertake the works of development of plot, amounting to Rs. 846 lakhs and miscellaneous works of providing infrastructural facilities such as roads, drainage, electricity etc. amounting to Rs. 617 lakhs. It is estimated that the Government will be able to create 15,627 sq.mts. of office area. The construction of commercial building will be undertaken as per availability of funds.

Rest Houses

34.17 The Government has taken the decision to provide Rest Houses at taluka places where such facilities are not available. Accordingly, it was found that at 14 taluka places, the Rest Houses are to be constructed. These facilities are generally meant for the exclusive use of staff of Government. Due to various development activities undertaken by Government the existing facilities of circuit houses/ rest houses at certain districts are not adequate. For Government business, various meetings are conducted at District Level and attended by V.I.Ps. and Government officers. It is, therefore, necessary to provide additional suites at all such places according to actual requirement.

34.18 In order to project environment, the arboriculture programme for plantation of trees in the compound of office buildings is planned. The necessary provision is included in the allocation of plans according to the estimates of the project.

34.19 For the construction of administrative buildings rest houses etc. an outlay of Rs. 2715 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs. 2200 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95. The Schemewise details of which are given in the table below :—

TABLE A

Sr. No.	Scheme	(Rs. in Lakhs)
(1)	(2)	Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay (3)
1.	Ongoing works	... 25.00
2.	Other works Administrative Buildings	... 206.00

TABLE A—contd.

		(Rs. in Lakhs)
Sr. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay (3)
(1)	(2)	
3.	Development of plot and construction of administrative building at Survey No. 236-A, Ghatkopar, Bombay. Land Acquisition and Land Development	204.00
4.	Minor Original Works	... 20.00
5.	Construction of 2 suited Rest Houses at 6 talukas out of the remaining 14 taluka places....	49.00
6.	Expansion to Maharashtra Sadan, New Delhi.	... 109.00
7.	Construction of V.I.P. Guest Houses including construction of conference hall etc. at Malabar Hill, Bombay (Sahyadri Udyan, Torna etc.)	609.00
8.	Expansion to Council Hall Building at Nagpur	... 117.00
9.	Construction of New MLA Hostel at Bombay	... 783.00
10.	Functional Buildings	... 5.00
11.	Treasury and Sub-Treasury Buildings	... 33.00
12.	Sales Tax & Tahsil Buildings	... 1.00
13.	Electrical Installation	... 46.00
14.	Maintenance & Repairs of Old MLA Hostel	... 20.00
Total		... 2200.00

Civil, Criminal Court Buildings

34.20 The shortage of court buildings and residential quarters for the judicial officers has become a problem of great magnitude. Unless sufficient number of court buildings etc are constructed, it would not be possible to strengthen the court and the other judiciary staff, for increasing efficiency in disposing subjudice matters with a view to dispose of the civil matters within two years and criminal matters within one year. It is, therefore, necessary to take up a phased programme of construction of court buildings and residential quarters for judicial staff. Out of about 150 works of court buildings undertaken with the approved outlay of Seventh Plan, 80 works have been completed by the end of 1989-90 on which expenditure to the extent of Rs. 21,44.31 lakhs is incurred. The expenditure incurred during 1990-91 and 1991-92 is Rs. 451.51 lakhs and Rs. 441.60 lakhs respectively. The expenditure incurred during 1992-93 is Rs. 521.93 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 580 lakhs has been approved for 1994-95.

34.21 It is proposed to take up works of District Court Buildings, in Garodia Nगर, Ghatkopar, Kurla, Vikroli, Borivali, Gokuldham, Goregaon, Bandra and Chembur in Bombay. For construction of these works, the total anticipated outlay is Rs. 3000 lakhs. During 1993-94, Rs. 456.22 lakhs has been provided for 57 ongoing works and Rs. 123.78 lakhs for 44 new works. An outlay of Rs. 580 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

34.22 The Govt. of India, Ministry of Law & Justice have informed that Planning Commission has approved Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the grant of matching assistance to the States for developing infrastructural facilities of capital nature for the Judiciary. The expenditure to be shared between the State Govt. and the Central Govt. is on 50:50 basis and has been restricted to the construction of buildings both official and residential for the use of Judiciary (Both High Court & District courts). Accordingly Government has made matching provision of Rs. 580.00 lakhs for court buildings and residential buildings during 1993-94. For the year 1994-95 Government has forwarded to the GOI, Ministry of Justice, a proposal of Rs. 2834.38 lakhs for Central assistance to the scheme.

Jail Buildings

34.23 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. Besides as per service conditions, the jail staff is to be provided with rent free residential accommodation, because their presence is required for the 24 hours at prison premises. The number of residential quarters available at present is inadequate and hence residential quarters are required to be built up.

34.24 The Government of India, Ministry of Home have indicated their intention to supplement State resources to the extent of Rs. 432 lakhs under the scheme 'Modernisation of Prison Administration' under Sector 'Social Welfare' and 'General Services' during 5 years (1987-92) period. The State shall provide equal matching share. Accordingly, State has formulated the schemes relating to 'Modernisation of Prison Administration' involving total cost of Rs. 402 lakhs. Till the end of 1991-92 Central assistance of Rs. 120.17 lakhs has been received on this account. The scheme is continued in VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

34.25 For the above programme an outlay of Rs. 148 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 345.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 to take up following works.

Name of the scheme/programme (1)	(Rs.in Lakhs)	
	Annual Plan 1994-95 Approved Outlay	
	(2)	
Buildings of Jail Deptt.		
(A) Works fully funded from State Plan	...	285.00
(B) Modernisation of Prison Admn.(CSP) Works partially (50%) funded from State Plan	...	60.00
		345.00
Details of works are given below:—		
(1) Minor construction works (IG's Discretionary Grants)	...	15.00
(2) Minor Construction works (at Bombay C.P., Thane C.P.)	...	22.00
(3) On-going construction works—		
(i) Kolhapur : Construction of New C.P. (balance work)	...	40.00
(ii) Thane : Construction of 74 staff quarters at Thane C.P.	...	27.00
(iii) Nagpur : Construction works of 75 staff quarters at Nagpur C.P.	...	25.00
(4) New Construction works—		
(i) New Central Prison at New Bombay—		
(a) Purchase of land	...	186.00
(b) Construction work (1st phase)	...	30.00
		345.00

R.T.O. Buildings

34.26 In order to bring speedy development in the transport industry, Government of India has changed its policy and has licensed many firms to manufacture more vehicles. The overall rate of increase in vehicle population every year is about 8-9 per cent so far as Maharashtra is concerned. A good number of vehicles manufactured in India are registered in Maharashtra

State only. The vehicle population in the State as accounted on 31st March 1990 was 4.98 lakhs. It is expected that the total number of vehicles in the State would be 58 lakhs by 2001 A.D. This indicates the workload and need arising thereby for accommodation. The Offices of the Motor Vehicles Department in the State are mainly located in hired premises or in buildings which are not suitable for nature of the activities connected with the Department. No provision has been provided for the year 1994-95

Installation of weigh bridge and construction of bays and building at Border Check Post

34.27 In the year 1992-93 Rs. 8.20 lakhs were expended for the construction of Border Check Post at Achhad. During 1993-94 Rs. 12.00 lakhs is anticipated expenditure for the construction work of office building for border check posts at Achhad and Kagal and the installation of weigh bridges at these posts. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed on the aforesaid works at Achhad and Kagal check posts and also on the construction of Kharpi check post building for the year 1994-95.

34.28 The physical targets for VIII Plan achievement during the year 1992-93, proposed targets and anticipated achievement for 1993-94 and proposed targets for 1994-95 are as under.—

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	VIII	Annual	Annual Plan, 1993-94		Annual
			Five Year Plan 1992-97 Target	Plan 1992-93 Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Plan 199-95 Target Proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Construction of office building	...	5	2	...	...	..
2.	Installation of weight bridge and construction of Bays and Buildings at Border Check Post.	...	11	...	1	...	1

Forest Buildings

34.29 There is also a great demand for administrative buildings for housing offices of the Forest Department. The office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest has been shifted from Pune to Nagpur since April 1987, the headquarter is in a rented accommodation. This office is being the headquarter of department requires its own separate accommodation and hence some area has been acquired in Nagpur for construction of office building as headquarter of Forest Deptt. and for some district level and tahsil level offices and others, an outlay of Rs.14.34 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Administrative Buildings of Zilla Parishads

34.30 Government gives loan assistance to the extent of maximum 75percent (since August 1993) of estimated cost repayable in 15 instalments together with interest thereon, to the Zilla Parishads for construction of their administrative buildings. The loans have been granted to the 11 Zilla parishads at the end of the VIIth Plan, out of these, 3 Zilla Parishads have been sanctioned partial loan. It is proposed to give balance loan

to these Zilla Parishads Apart from this, 4 new district have been created in the State in the recent past and it is necessary to construct administrative buildings for Zilla Parishads of these new districts at Government cost. Government is giving grants to these new Zilla Parishad for that purpose. The break up of the approved outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 is given as under.—

District	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95	
	Loan (2)	Grant (3)
1. Osmanabad/Ahmednagar	24.84	...
2. Jalna/Latur	...	12.00
Total	24.84	12.00

Building of Labour Department

34.31 With a view to accommodate the various labour offices at one place which are at present located in hired premises and also scattered, it is proposed to construct new administrative building at Kurla-Bandra Complex in Greater Bombay. It is also proposed to construct (i) Independent building for Maharashtra Institute of Labour Studies at Nagpur. (ii) Construction of Administrative Building for Labour Commissioners Office at Sangli (iii) Industrial and Labour Court, Nagpur (3rd & 4th floor). An outlay of Rs.92.10 lakhs has been approved for for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Administrative Building of New Districts & New Talukas

34.32 As a result of reorganisation as well as bifurcation, 2 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 accommodating various offices.

34.33 The works of second and third phase of construction at Jalna and Latur are in progress. The Phase-III work of the administrative building at Gadchiroli is yet to be completed. In case of development of headquarter of Sindhudurg District at Oras, CIDCO has been appointed as an agency for town planning and development.

34.34 An outlay of Rs.799.00 lakhs ha been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for construction of Administrative Buildings which would be required on account of creation of new sub-divisions/talukas.

34.35 The break up of the approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is as follows:—

District/Taluka (1)	Approved Outlay Annual Plan 1994-95 (2)
1. Gadchiroli (Phase-III)	... 1.00
2. Latur (Phase-II & III)	... 5.00
3. Jalna (Phase-II & III)	... 5.00

District/Taluka (1)	Approved Outlay Annual Plan 1994-95 (2)
4. Sindhudurg	... 787.00
5. Creation of 22 new talukas	... 1.00
Total	... 799.00

Administrative Building For Sub-Registry Office-R & F.D.(R) (Land Rebrm)

34.36 An outlay of Rs. 1 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 for construction of Administrative Building for Sub-Registry Office.

Administrative Building For Cooperative Courts

34.37 The Cooperative Courts are carrying out their working in the private rented buildings where the primary facilities are not available. It is thus necessary to construct Administrative Buildings for Cooperative Courts. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 36.85 lakhs has been approved for Satará, Amravati and Kolhapur Cooperative Courts for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

III. WARDHA PLAN

34.38 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. 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.

34.39 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.

34.40 Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 18520.00 crores for State's Eighth Year Plan, out of which an outlay of Rs.14.56 crores has been provided for the Wardha Yojana. For 1992-93, an outlay of Rs 1.60 crores was provided and as against this, actual allotment was Rs.95.35 lakhs and this amount has been spent during 1992-93. A provision of Rs.1.60 crores has been made for 1993-94. Main thrust is on completion of spillover works and to undertake some new works such as 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 Co-op. 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. An evaluation study of this programme by the Department of Economics and Statistics has been

undertaken and the report is likely to be received shortly.

334.41 The details of provision made during 8th Five Year Plan as well as expenditure incurred in 1992-93, anticipated expenditure in 1993-94 and approved outlay for 1994-95 are as follows :—

Sector/Sub-sector	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 approved Outlay
			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Wardha Yojana	1456.00	95.35	160.00	128.00	120.00

IV. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

334.42 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.

Provision for the programme is made on the basis of number of Assembly Constituencies. Presently the provision is made at the rate of Rs. 40.00 lakhs per Constituency. An outlay of Rs. 311.32 crore has been earmarked for the Local Development Programme, during the Eighth Five Year Plan Period. A provision of Rs. 86.50 crore was made during 1992-93 and a provision Rs. 115.30 crores is made during the year 1993-94 for this programme. This is inclusive of provision of Rs. 8.80 crores for 22 Adivasi constituencies. This provision is over and above the allocations made to the districts in their regular District Plans.

The details of provision made during VIIIth Five Year Plan, expenditure incurred in 1992-93, anticipated expenditure in 1993-94 and approved outlay for 1994-95 and also of physical targets and achievements are as follows.—

Sector/Sub-sector	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 (Approved Outlay)
			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Local Development Programme	31132.00	8161.29	11530.00	9932.00	11530.00
			(880.00	(880.00	(880.00
			TSP)	TSP)	TSP)

PHYSICAL TARGETS

Sector/Sub-sector/Item	Unit	Target	Annual	Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual
		VIIIth Plan (1992-97)	Plan (1992-93) Achievement	Target	Achievement (Anticipated)	Plan (1994-95) Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Works taken under Local Development Programme	Number of works	35,000 works	7000 works	7,000 works	7,000 works	8,250 works (inclu- sive of TSP works)

34.43 A Centrally Sponsored held Programme "MPS Local Area Development Programme" is proposed to be implemented in the State which is similar to the existing Local Development Programme. The Government of India has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 225 crores to the State during 1993-94 on the basis of Rs. 5 lakhs per Member of Parliament. However, a grant of Rs. 1 crore per member of Parliament is expected to be received during 1994-95. 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 35

DECENTRALISED PLANNING IN MAHARASHTRA

Decentralised Planning in Maharashtra

35.11 After the formation of the Maharashtra state in 1960, it was noticed that development in different constituent/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 utilising, 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

35.22 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 District Ministers. Every DPDC is headed by a District 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, 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 power for reappropriation of funds for district level schemes subject to certain overall guidelines.

Criterion for allocation of funds

35.33 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:—

Sr. No.	Item	Percentage of total allocation
(1)	(2)	(3)
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

Sr. No.	Item	Percentage of total allocation
(1)	(2)	(3)
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 State level for solving special problems	5
Total		100

It will be seen that the above formula gives necessary weightage to various criteria of backwardness.

Special provision for Removal of Backlog

35.4 Government had appointed a Fact Finding Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. V.M.Dandekar for studying the problem 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.

State Pool Schemes

35.5 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

35.6 There is also special programme known as Local Development Programme for which separate allocations are given to districts. Under this programme, small works costing not more than Rs.5 lakhs such as primary school rooms, small link roads, cross-drainage works, Kollapur Type Weirs (upto Rs. 10 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.

35.7 Taking into account all these sources from which funds flow to districts, it is seen that about 50 per cent of the total plan outlay is provided for financing district level programmes. It can, therefore, be said that decentralised planning has already taken root in the State.

District Planning Process

35.8 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 DPDCs at State level and thereafter dovetailed in the State Plan.

Powers of the DPDCs

35.9 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.

Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97

35.110 Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs.18520.00 crores for State's Eighth Five Year Plan, out of which an outlay of Rs.8501.92 crores has been earmarked for District Level Schemes during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. 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 (Finance and 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.

35.11 As already stated above, at present benefit of the following four categories of schemes directly goes to the Districts:—

(i) The regular District Plans to be formulated by the District Planning and Development Councils (DPDCs.)

(ii) The District Level Schemes coming under the programme for removal of regional imbalance, also to be formulated by the DPDCs.

(iii) Local Development Programme based on Felt Needs of the Districts

(iv) The District Level Schemes to be planned and funded at State Level i.e. State Pool schemes.

The outlays provided for these 4 categories of schemes during the VIIIth Plan as well as during the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 and outlays approved for the year 1994-95 are as follows:—

Category of Scheme	(Rs. in crores)				
	Outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97	Outlay for Annual Plan 1992-93	Outlay for Annual Plan 1993-94	Outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 (Approved)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1. Total State Plan outlay	18520.00 (100.00)	3160.00 (100.00)	3804.00 (100.00)	4400.00 (100.00)	
2. Regular District Plan outlay	4790.27 (25.86)	633.34 (20.04)	753.69 (19.82)	1025.13 (23.30)	
3. Outlay for scheme for removal of regional imbalance	874.95 (4.72)	169.60 (5.37)	158.58 (4.17)	167.10 (3.80)	
4. Outlay for Local Development Programme	311.32 (1.68)	57.70 (1.83)	86.50 (2.27)	115.30 (2.62)	

(Rs. in crores)				
Category of Scheme	Outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97	Outlay for Annual Plan 1992-93	Outlay for Annual Plan 1993-94	Outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 (Approved)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5. Outlay for State Pool Schemes	2525.38 (13.64)	664.31 (21.02)	788.61 (20.73)	732.74 (16.65)
Total and percentage of District level Outlay to State Plan Outlay	8501.92 (45.90)	1524.95 (48.26)	1787.38 (46.99)	2046.27 (46.37)

(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 outlay goes directly to districts.

Formulation of Districts Perspective Plan 1992-97

35.12 The Planning Commission had selected Nashik District from the State for preparation of model perspective district plan. On the basis of model plan of Nashik District, the DPDCs were asked to prepare perspective plans for the period 1992-97 for their districts which could be useful and provide a guide in preparation of subsequent Annual Plans. Most of the districts have already prepared their perspective plans and the rest are nearing completion.

Annual Plan 1994-95

35.13 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 plans are concerned and with Minister (Tribal Welfare) so far as T. A. S. P. is concerned. On the basis of these discussions the final 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 1994-95 is Rs. 1025.13 crores.

35.14 Though, decentralised planning is in vogue in Maharashtra State for the last about 18 years, the Planning Commission as well as the State Planning Board have emphasised 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.

CHAPTER 36

WESTERN GHATS AND HILL AREAS PROGRAMME

I WESTERN GHATS

Introduction

The need to conserve natural resources and the environment, particularly to prevent further damage to the fragile and irreplaceable eco-systems, has been recognised by the Govt. of India long back. This Development programme has been a major step in protecting the eco-system and thus conserving life giving natural resources in these Regions. 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 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.

36.2 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, Kerala 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 hilly 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

36.3 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 and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO). The Town and Country Planning Organisation has recommended for the purpose, the talukas having at least 20 per cent 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 a 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 No.1.

VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97)

36.4 The outlay approved by the Planning Commission, for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97) as also the outlay and expenditure incurred during 1992-93, outlay and anticipated expenditure during 1993-94 and outlay proposed for 1994-95 are as under.—

VIIIth Plan approved Outlay	(Rs.in l khs)					
	1992-93		1993-94		1994-5	
	Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay Proposed	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
6269.00	...	1361.94	1451.88	1386.54	1386.54	1514.0

Strategy for Development

36.5 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 boundaries. However, in the absence of adequate data on the resources of the region, the High Level Committee gave emphasis 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 Forest 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 programmes 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 priority over eco-development schemes ”

VIII Plan Programme (1992-97)

36.6 For the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 the Planning Commission allocated an outlay of Rs.191.03 crores for the development of entire Western Ghats in five States. In accordance with the principles of allocation of Central assistance decided by the High Level Committee for this programme, 75 per cent of the amount is distributed among the five concerned States on the basis of the area and the balance in proportion to the population. The share of Maharashtra for the Eighth Plan is accordingly fixed at Rs.62.69 crores.

Strategy for the VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97)

36.7 As per the guidelines given by the Area Sub-Group on Western Ghats appointed by the Planning Commission, the objectives of the Western Ghats Development Programme for Seventh Five Year Plan were:—

- (i) to maintain the ecological balance which is essential for the life support system;
- (ii) to preserve the genetic diversity
- (iii) to restore the ecological damage caused by human interaction
- (iv) to create awareness among the people and educate them on the far reaching implications of ecological degradation and to enlist their active participation in the eco-development schemes.

36.8 The concept of integrated development with watershed as the unit of planning was the main strategy for achieving the objectives of Western Ghats Development Programme during the Seventh Plan. Only those schemes which have direct relevance to eco-development

and eco-conservation were considered under Western Ghats Development Programme on a priority basis. Schemes which were indirectly related to the main objective were taken up on a selective basis. As per the guidelines given by the Planning Commission the objectives, approach and the strategies of the Western Ghats Development Programme in the Eighth Five Year Plan would be substantially the same as in the Seventh Plan. Achieving and maintaining ecological balance in the area through eco-restoration, eco-preservation and eco-development would continue to be the prime objective of the WGDP.

Annual Plan 1990-91

36.9 The Planning Commission had approved an outlay of Rs. 13.50 crores for the Western Ghats Development programme for 1990-91 and expenditure of Rs.1333.56 lakhs was incurred.

Annual Plan 1991-92

36.10 The Planning Commission had approved an outlay of Rs. 13.50 crores for the Western Ghats Development Programme for 1991-92 and expenditure of Rs. 1365.68 lakhs was incurred.

Annual Plan 1992-93

36.11 An outlay of Rs. 13.61 crores was approved by the Planning Commission for 1992-93 and expenditure of Rs. 1451.88 lakhs was incurred, sectorwise details of which are given in Annexure-II.

Annual Plan 1993-94

36.12 An outlay of Rs. 1386.54 lakhs was approved by the Planning Commission for 1993-94 and it is expected that the same will be utilised fully.

Annual Plan 1994-95

The Annual Plan 1994-95 proposals involving an outlay of Rs.1514.00 lakhs are being formulated and forwarded to the Planning Commission for approval.

ANNEXURE I

Area adopted as Western Ghats Region in Maharashtra State by Swaminathan Committee

District : Thane	15. Sangameshwar	District : Dhule	District : Satara
1. Mokhada	16. Lanja	31. Sakri	44. Satara
2. Wada	17. Rajapur	32. Nawapur	45. Wai
3. Shahapur	District : Sindhudurg		46. Patan
4. Murbad	18. Kankawali	District : Ahmednagar	47. Jaoli
5. Jawhar	19. Sawantwadi	33. Akola	48. Mahabaleshwar
	20. Deogad	34. Sangamner	49. Khatav
District : Raigad	21. Kudal		50. Khandala
6. Karjat	22. Vaibhavwadi	District : Pune	51. Koregaon
7. Khalapur		35. Junnar	District : Sangli
8. Sudhagad	District : Nashik	36. Ambegaon	52. Shirala
9. Roha	23. Igatpuri	37. Khed	
10. Mangaon	24. Nashik	38. Maval	District : Kolhapur
11. Mahad	25. Dindori	39. Haveli	53. Shahuwadi
12. Poladpur	26. Peth	40. Mulshi	54. Panhala
	27. Kalwan	41. Velhe	55. Karveer
District : Ratnagiri	28. Surgana	42. Bhor	56. Gaganbawada
13. Khed	29. Baglan	43. Purandar	57. Radhanagari
14. Chiplun	30. Sinnar		58. Kagal
			59. Bhudargad
			60. Ajara
			62. Gadhinglaj



ANNEXURE II
Western Ghats Development Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Sector/Scheme	VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97) Outlay	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95
			Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay Proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Soil & Water Conservation	1932.00	416.35	587.67	435.00	435.00	500.00
2	Horticulture	93.00	20.00	21.41	30.00	30.00	100.00
3	Forests	2156.00	487.89	353.16	486.40	486.40	400.00
4	Social Forestry	209.00	55.27	3.54	65.14	65.14	65.00
5	Industries—						
	(a) Sericulture	93.00	...	(—) 23.13*	7.00	7.00	10.00
	(b) Bee-keeping	70.00	...	(—) 2.24*	4.00	4.00	6.00
	(c) Rubber	137.00	5.00	5.00	18.00	18.00	20.00
6	Minor Irrigation	1218.00	306.00	379.91	267.00	267.00	300.00
7	Roads	93.00	30.00	66.71	30.00	30.00	65.00
8	Fisheries	93.00	17.39	17.74	10.00	10.00	11.00
9	Animal Husbandry	51.00	10.30	5.85	7.00	7.00	12.00
10	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	50.00	...	...	10.00	10.00	10.00
11	Western Ghat Cell—						
	(a) Staff	40.00	8.74	7.85	6.75	6.75	7.25
	(b) Surveys & Studies...	20.00	...	...	5.54	5.54	5.41
	(c) Publicity	4.00	4.00	1.30	5.80	5.80	...
	(d) Remote Sensing	10.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	...
	(e) Other Expenditure...	...	...	...	2.45	2.45	2.34
	Total	6269.00	1361.94	1451.88	1386.54	1386.54	1514.00

* From the unspent balance with Board.

II. SPECIAL ACTION PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF HILL AREAS

36.13 While formulating Annual Plans/Five Year Plans of the State, it was observed that there were specific needs of the Hill areas in the State which required special attention. 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.

36.14 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 percent 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 percent but more than 17 percent 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 percent or more of its geographical area, the entire block may be designated as a hilly block.

(v) If the hill area in a block accounts for less than 50 percent of its geographical area but forms a part of the compact hill feature of 100 sq.km. or more, it may be treated as a hilly sub-block.

36.15 The recommendations of this Committee have been considered and the hill areas in State have been declared which covers 72 talukas (fully) and 23 talukas (partly) from 19 districts.

VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97)

36.16 The Outlay approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan as also the outlay and expenditure incurred during the Annual Plan 1992-93, outlay and anticipated expenditure during Annual Plan 1993-94 and outlay proposed for Annual Plan 1994-95 are as under:—

VIIIth Plan approved Outlay (1)	(Rs. in lakhs)				
	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95
	Outlay (2)	Actual Expenditure (3)	Outlay (4)	Anticipated Expenditure (5)	Approved Outlay (6)
3641.00	...	1310.00	1112.86	3432.00	2988.80
					(1216.00)
					TSP
					TSP
					SCP-188.30

36.17 An outlay of Rs.36.41 crores has been approved for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97) for the Development of the Hill Areas in the State.

Annual Plan 1992-93

36.18 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% on the basis of area and 25% 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. It was decided to provide Special allocation of Rs.15.00 lakhs per block and Rs. 10.00 lakhs per sub-block during 1992-93 in addition to normal district plan funds. An outlay of Rs.13.10 crores was approved for 1992-93 and expenditure of Rs. 1112.86 lakhs was incurred.

Annual Plan 1993-94

36.19 A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs per block and Rs.24 lakhs per sub-block has been made for the year 1993-94. Thus, the outlay of Rs.34.32 crores, has been provided for this programme for the year 1993-94. However, the outlay actually available is Rs. 2988.80 after cut.

Annual Plan 1994-95

36.20 For Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 18.83 crores is proposed for this programme out of which Rs.474.43 lakhs has been allocated to Tribal Area Sub-Plan. 10% out lay (Rs. 188.30 lakhs) has been allocated for SCP. The allocation proposed to be made @ Rs. 22 lakhs per Block and @ Rs.13 lakhs per sub-block. District-wise details of outlays proposed for 1994-95 are given in Annexure-I.

36.21 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 Districts.

ANNEXURE I

Special Action Plan for Development of Hill Areas for Annual Plan 1994-95

Sr. No.	District	No. of Talukas covered		VIIIth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 Outlay Proposed	
		Fully	Partly		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1.	Thane	...	5	2	475.00	95.00	86.59	248.00	248.00	136.00
2.	Raigad	...	10	1	800.00	160.00	109.40	424.00	347.20	233.00
3.	Ratnagiri	...	5	1	425.00	85.00	84.72	224.00	179.20	123.00
4.	Sindhudurg	...	5	1	425.00	85.00	15.00	224.00	179.20	123.00
5.	Nashik	...	8	...	600.00	120.00	103.25	320.00	312.00	176.00
6.	Dhule	...	5	2	475.00	95.00	54.33	248.00	248.00	136.00
7.	Jalgaon	...	...	4	200.00	40.00	40.00	96.00	91.20	52.00
8.	Ahmednagar	...	2	...	150.00	30.00	29.99	80.00	72.00	44.00
9.	Pune	...	9	...	675.00	135.00	135.00	360.00	312.00	198.00
10.	Satara	...	8	3	750.00	150.00	149.06	392.00	313.60	215.00
11.	Sangli	...	1	...	75.00	15.00	15.00	40.00	32.00	22.00
12.	Kolhapur	...	10	...	750.00	150.00	149.20	400.00	320.00	220.00
13.	Buldhana	...	...	1	50.00	10.00	10.00	24.00	19.20	13.00
14.	Akola	...	...	1	50.00	10.00	10.00	24.00	19.20	13.00
15.	Amravati	...	2	...	150.00	30.00	30.00	80.00	80.00	44.00
16.	Yavatmal	...	...	2	100.00	20.00	20.00	48.00	48.00	26.00
17.	Aurangabad	...	1	3	225.00	45.00	44.02	112.00	89.60	61.00
18.	Parbhani	...	...	2	100.00	20.00	12.87	48.00	38.40	26.00
19.	Nanded	...	1	...	75.00	15.00	14.43	40.00	40.00	22.00
	Total	...	72	23	6550.00	1310.00	1112.86	3432.00	2988.80 (1216.00) TSP	1883.00 (474.43) TSP (SCP-188.30)

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