



DRAFT
ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88
MAHARASHTRA STATE

PART ONE



Government of Maharashtra
Planning Department
5th December 1986

**DRAFT
ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88**

(PART ONE)

NIEPA DC



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Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
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ANNUAL PLAN (1987-88) : A BRIEF OUTLINE

1.1. The Planning Commission has requested the State Government to formulate the draft plan proposals for the Annual Plan (1987-88) which will be discussed in the working group meeting of the Planning Commission on 15th December 1986.

Introduction.

1.2. The Planning Commission in their guidelines for preparation of the Draft Annual Plan proposals for 1987-88 have indicated that the guiding principles of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, the Plan priorities as well as the policy and programme thrusts for the Seventh Plan embodied in Seventh Plan document should be taken into consideration while preparing the draft plan proposals. The Planning Commission has also desired that it should be ensured that adequate provisions are made for Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and the 20-Point Programme (which embodies most of the priority programmes) and also for agricultural development programmes, Tribal Sub-Plan, Special Component Plan for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Nav Buddhas and important sectors of energy and irrigation. It has also been emphasised in the guidelines that stress should be on completion of on-going projects and capacity utilisation.

Guidelines of the planning Commission.

1.3. 1987-88 is the third year of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The draft plan proposals for 1987-88 have been formulated keeping in view the guiding principles of the Seventh Five Year Plan viz. growth, equity and social justice, self reliance, improved efficiency and productivity with a sharper focus on employment and poverty alleviation and also the three basic objectives of the Seventh Plan viz. food, work and productivity.

Approach of the State Government.

1.4. Apart from the guidelines of the Planning Commission the State Government while preparing the draft plan proposals have given priority for the following and the sectoral outlays have been proposed keeping in view the Seventh Plan outlay for each sector sub-sector, the outlay sanctioned during the first two years of the Seventh Plan and the balance outlay available :-

- (1) Adequate provision for externally aided projects;
- (2) Adequate provision for removal of regional imbalance in the development of nine sectors identified by the Fact Finding Committee;
- (3) Adequate provision for the projects likely to be completed during 1987-88;
- (4) Sufficient provisions for recently announced 20-Point Programme, Minimum Needs Programme, Tribal Sub-Plan, and Special Component Plan;
- (5) Adequate provisions for the development projects in Bombay and also a special provision for Road Development of Bombay.

1.5. The resources of the State Government for financing the Annual Plan 1987-88 were discussed with the officers of the Planning Commission and finalised on 17th October 1986. The position of resources as adopted after the discussions is given in the table below :-

Estimate of resources for the Annual Plan 1987-88.

Particulars	(Rs. in crores)	
	1987-88	Estimates
A—State Government—		
(a) Budgetary Resources at 1984-85 rates	7,36.54
(b) Borrowings—		
(i) Market (Net)	35.00
(ii) L. I. C./G.I.C.	2.15
(iii) R. B. L.	1.64
(c) Additional Mobilisation	4,75.95
(d) Buoyancy
(e) Recovery of Tax Arrears
(f) Central Assistance—		
(i) Normal	2,49.71
(ii) External	1,10.60
(iii) Advance assistance for scarcity
(iv) Adjustment	(—)26.74
(g) Drawal from Reserves
(h) W. & M. Advance from R.B.I.
(i) Loan for Overdraft
Total—A	1,584.85

Particular	1987-88 Estimates
<i>B—Resources of Autonomous Bodies—</i>	
(1) State Electricity Board—	
(i) Internal Resources at 1984-85 rates of tariff	(—)73.50
(ii) Market borrowing (Net)	61.13
(iii) Institutional Borrowings—	
(a) L. I. C.	14.60
(b) R. E. C.	12.59
(c) I. D. B. L.	15.00
(iv) Additional Mobilisation	1,62.87
Total—(1) ..	1,92.60
(2) State Road Transport Corporation—	
(a) Internal Resources at 1984-85 rates of fares	24.84
(b) Institutional Borrowings—	
(i) L. I. C.	3.54
(ii) I. D. B. I.	10.00
(iii) Additional Mobilisation (Net)	13.51
Total—(2) ..	51.89
(3) Life Insurance Corporation—	
Loan for Water Supply Schemes—	
(i) Urban Water Supply	12.65
(ii) Rural Water Supply	8.78
Total—(3) ..	21.43
(4) Market Borrowings—	
(A) Water Supply—	
(i) Bombay Municipal Corporation	} 27.46
(ii) Other Municipal Corporations	
(iii) Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board	
(B) Urban Development—	
(i) Bombay Municipal Corporation	} 4.40
(ii) Other Municipal Corporations	
(C) Other Institutions—	
(i) MHADA	1.10
(ii) SICOM	1.50
(iii) MIDC	1.10
Total—(4) ..	35.56
Grand Total—(A+B) ..	1,886.33

16. As against the estimated resources of Rs. 1,886.33 crores, the State Government has proposed an outlay of Rs. 2,320 crores for 1987-88. Thus, there is a gap of 433.67 crores in the estimated resources and the proposed size of the Plan. In view of the scarcity conditions prevailing in the State, the sectoral/sub-sectoral outlays for some sectors for current year's plan 1986-87) may have to be reduced so as to provide additional outlays to other sectors (e.g. IGS, Rural Water Supply etc.). Therefore, sufficient outlays will have to be provided for these sectors/sub-sectors in 1987-88, so that the physical targets of the Seventh Plan could be achieved and the tempo of development is accelerated. The State Government has therefore, consciously proposed an outlay of Rs. 2,320 crores for the Annual Plan 1987-88 against the estimated resources of Rs. 1,886.33 crores, involving a moderate step-up of 10 per cent over the outlay for 1986-87. It is expected that the Central Government will come forward to provide additional central assistance to bridge the gap of Rs. 433.67 crores in the estimated resources and the proposed size of the plan.

Gap between proposed outlay and the estimates of resources for 1987-88.

17. Major sectorwise outlays proposed in the Annual Plan, 1987-88 are as under :—

Outlay for important sectors proposed for 1987-88.

Sector of Development	Seventh Plan outlay 1985-90	Actual Expenditure 1985-86	Annual Plan 1986-87		Proposed outlay for 1987-88
			Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Economic Services—					
1. Agriculture and Allied Services ..	6,54,56.85 (6.23)	1,10,54.96	1,42,82.41 (6.77)	1,40,95.52	1,60,98.00 (6.94)
2. Rural Development ..	6,87,63.500 (6.55)	2,87,03.49	1,99,32.03 (9.45)	2,47,59.96	2,13,92.30 (9.22)
3. Special Area Development programme	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Irrigation and Flood Control ..	18,90,61.00 (18.01)	3,56,11.34	4,26,27.81 (20.20)	4,26,27.31	4,73,10.00 (20.39)
5. Power Development ..	30,53,89.00 (29.08)	3,72,58.62	4,71,54.00 (22.35)	3,86,23.00	5,24,00.00 (22.59)
6. Industries and Mining ..	3,65,00.00 (3.48)	57,74.92	71,99.15 (3.41)	74,03.09	89,18.00 (3.84)
7. Transport and Communications ..	7,75,19.00 (7.38)	1,02,55.99	1,37,39.65 (6.51)	1,31,45.82	1,35,66.00 (5.85)
8. Science, Technology and Environment	6,50.00 (0.06)	63.28	1,65.00 (0.08)	1,65.00	1,75.00 (0.08)
9. General Economic Services (Statistics and Tourism, Planning Machinery)	11,50.00 (0.11)	99.39	2,25.25 (0.11)	1,86.88	2,28.59 (0.10)
Total—Economic Services 1 to 9 ..	74,44,88.85 (70.90)	12,88,21.91	14,53,25.30	1,41,0,06.58 (69.00)	16,00,87.89
II Social Services—					
10. Social and Community Services (General Education, Arts and Culture)	3,24,38.00 (3.09)	29,78.75	71,15.43 (3.37)	68,62.54	81,90.38 (3.53)
11. Public Health ..	3,64,00.00 (3.47)	33,34.48	70,36.50 (3.33)	70,36.50	86,07.00 (3.71)
12. Water Supplu, Housing and Urban Development	16,96,67.39 (16.15)	3,06,10.59	3,78,08.49	3,90,29.32	4,09,20.25 (17.64)
13. Information and Publicity ..	7,60.00 (0.07)	1,17.21	1,45.00 (0.07)	1,40.10	1,45.00 (0.06)
14. Development Programme for S.Cs. and S.Ts. (B.C. and Social Welfare)	1,02,00.00 (0.97)	12,69.66	22,56.59 (1.07)	22,64.17	24,97.52 (1.08)
15. Labour and Labour Welfare ..	60,36.15 (0.57)	7,78.56	11,02.92 (0.52)	11,93.92	15,03.86 (0.65)
16. Nutrition ..	50,00.00 (0.48)	55,1.07	6,24.77 (0.30)	5,76.51	5,71.8 (0.25)
Total—Social and Community Services 10 to 16	26,05,01.54 (24.81)	3,96,40.32	5,60,89.70	5,71,03.06	6,24,35.81 (26.92)

Sector of Development	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	Actual Expenditure 1984-85	Annual Plan 1986-87		Proposed outlay for 1987-88
			Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6
III. General Services—					
17. General Services Public works	63,09.61 (0.60)	10,70.09	21,65.00 (1.03)	21,00.20	16,06.30 (0.69)
IV. Other Programmes—					
18. Wardha District Plan	17,00.00 (0.16)	....	1,95.00 (0.09)	1,95.00	2,20.00 (0.09)
19. Development of Bombay	50,00.00 (0.48)	1,56.40	8,25.00 (0.39)	8,25.00	12,50.00 (0.54)
20. Felt need programmes for Districts	3,20,00.00 (3.05)	50,31.07	64,00.00 (3.03)	64,00.00	64,00.00 (2.76)
Total—Other Programmes	3,87,00.00 (3.69)	51,87.47	74,20.00	74,20.00	78,70.00 (3.39)
Grand Total—I to VI	1,05,00,00.00 (100.00)	17,47,19.79	21,10,00.00 (100.00)	2,07,629.84	23,20,00.00 (100.00)

Note.—Figures in brackets indicate percentages to total outlay.

Anticipated
expenditure
in 1986-87

1.8. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1986-87 is Rs. 2100 crores. The State Government had increased the plan size to Rs. 2110 crores. The anticipated expenditure in 1986-87 has been indicated in Draft Plan document for 1987-88 on the assumption that it would be possible to provide the outlays as approved by Planning Commission/State Government. However, the recent review of the current year's resources by the Planning Commission indicate that the resources to the extent of Rs. 1916.69 crores only are available. Thus there exists a gap of Rs. 183.31 crores in the available resources and the approved plan outlay for 1986-87. The resources have further worsened on account of recent decisions of the State Government viz. 100 per cent payment to the Cotton Growers, Bonus to the State Government employees; sanction of *ad hoc* increase in the form of interim relief to the Government employees etc. If there is no improvement in the resources, the sectoral/subsectoral outlays may have to be reduced. The State Government is likely to take a decision in this regard shortly and therefore there is a possibility that the figures of anticipated expenditure may undergo a change. Similarly about 4829 villages in 18 districts of the State have been experiencing severe scarcity conditions. The State Government has already requested the Government of India to release an advance plan assistance of Rs. 450.51 crores which includes Rs. 255.92 crores to be incurred as plan expenditure in 1986-87. If the Government of India does not release the advance plan assistance for scarcity relief as requested by the State Government it would be necessary to provide additional outlays for programmes of Rural Employment, Rural and Urban Water Supply etc. by diverting the outlays of other sectors, and in that case the figures of anticipated expenditure in 1986-87 mentioned in the Draft Plan Document would undergo a substantial change.

Outlays for
Externally
aided
Projects/
Programmes.

1.9. Outlays proposed for various externally aided projects/programmes are given in the table below.—

(Rs. in crores)						
Serial No.	Name of Project	Credit No.	Project Cost	Credit component	VII-FYP Outlay	Annual Plan outlay 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Agriculture and Allied Services—						
1	Maharashtra Agriculture Extension (a) Phase-I Project (WB/IDA)	1135	30.61	23	11.91	12.40
	(b) Phase-II	NA	NA	NA	3.62	
2	Rainfed farming	1424	4.80	NA	NA	0.40
3	Maharashtra Social Forestry Project (USAID)	386-T 231	56.40	30	36.00	15.37
II. Co-operation—						
4	Co-operative Storage Project NCDC-II (WB/IDA)	1146	30.00	0.9	4.50	Nil
5	Co-operative Ginning and Pressing NCDC-III (WB/IDA)	NA	54.55	NA	1.45	0.08

Serial No.	Name of Project	Credit No.	Project Cost	Credit component	VII-FYP Outlay	Annual Plan outlay 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III. Irrigation						
6	MCIP-III/Jayakwadi Stage-II/Majalgaon (WB/IDA)	1621	363.00	160	130.00 (Irrigation) †109.57 (CADA)	36.64 Irrigation 26.33 (CADA)
MCIP-II						
7	Second Maharashtra Irrigation Project (WB/IDA)	954	387.60	210	353.20 †27.13 (CADA)	Nil* Nil*
8	Bhima Project (WB/IFAD)	23	86.00	45	70.00	Nil*
9	Maharashtra Irrigation Technology and Management (USAID)	386-I 232	86.0	46	95.19	35.00
10	Maharashtra Water Utilisation Project (WB/IDA)	1383/ 2308	73.51	55	60.00 (CADA)	15.13 (CADA)
11	Irrigation Management and Training (USAID)	386-T 236	10.54	06	15.00 (CADA)	3.30 (CADA)
12	Saline Land Reclamation (EEC)	NA	20.00	19	20.19	3.00
13	Maharashtra Water Control System Development Project for Konkan (EEC) (Negotiation).	NA	25.00	NA	†22.97	0.50 CADA
14	90-M.I. Project (USAID)	386-T 490	101.40	55	61.00	18.00
IV. Power						
15	Paithan Hydro Electric Project	NA	13.00	05	2.00	0.43
16	Sardar Sarovar Hydro Electric Project (WB/IDA) (Multi State) (IBRD)	1552 2497	404.30	66	200.00	24.73
17	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station Units (5 and 6) (IBRD)	2544	1427.30	330	723.70	65.00
18	Ujani Hydro Project	34	....	8	15.76	4.50
V. Water Supply and Sanitation						
18	Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project—					
	(a) Phase II (WB/IDA)	842	640.00	187	450.00	6.60
	(b) Phase III	NA	434.00	150		..	110.00 11.92
						Bhatsa Loan O.M.B.
19	Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Project (WB/IDA)—					
	(a) Stage-I	899	134.00	48	100.00	3.23
	(b) Stage-II (negotiation) Phase-I	NA	313.00	157		
VI. Housing						
20	Affordable Low Income Shelter Project (WB/IDA)	1544	283.33	151	102.70	30.00
Total			4978.34	1760.00	2615.89	422.56

Notes.— Following externally aided projects which are being implemented outside state plan are not included in the above statement:—

- (1) Electrification of villages and pumpsets/REC (IBRD)
- (2) Bombay Urban Transport Project (WB/IDA)
- (3) Area Development Project (USAID) Centrally Sponsored.

†VIIth Five Year Plan outlay has been revised as outlay on EEC Maharashtra Water Control System Development Project for Konkan (Negotiation) is shown separately and due to revision in establishment charges.

*World Bank Credit closed.

20-Point Programme 1986. 1.10. The 20 Point Programme of Socio-Economic Development was introduced in 1975. It was revised in 1982 and it constituted the core of the Sixth Five Year Plan. It aimed at economic growth with stability and social justice.

The Government of India has recently modified the aforementioned programme in the light of our achievement and experience and the objectives of the Seventh Plan. The "20 Point Programme 1986" announced on 20th August 1986 reiterates the Government's commitment of "War on Poverty" as its first priority. The thrust is on reducing poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities, removing social and economic disparities and improving quality of life.

The outlays provided for 1987-88 for the "20 Point Programme 1986" are shown in the statement TPP-I, included in the Abstract-statements annexed to this chapter.

Minimum Needs Programme. 1.11. An outlay of Rs. 184.58 crores was provided for implementation of the Minimum Needs Programme in the Annual Plan 1986-87. Having regard to the importance of this programme which is designed to assist in raising the living standards and also for reducing the regional disparities in the development, the State Government has proposed an outlay of Rs. 185.84 crores for this programme for the Annual Plan 1987-88 the details of which are shown in the table below.—

Minimum needs programme 1987-88

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	Annual Plan (1985-87)	Annual Plan (1987-88)
1. Elementary Education (Including Adult Education).	70,32.84	20,18.62	22,97.82
2. Rural Health Services	1,07,48.00	38,26.39	26,47.38
3. Rural Water Supply	2,64,00.00	98,69.33	1,06,72.04
4. Rural Roads	32,10.00	9,22.00	1,100.00
5. Rural Housing	14,65.65	4,51.00	4,95.00
6. Environment Improvement of Slums ..	29,92.00	7,45.44	800.00
7. Nutrition	50,00.00	6,24.77	5,71.80
Total ..	5,68,48.49	1,84,57.55	1,85,84.04

Tribal Sub-Plan. 1.12. The total population of tribals in Maharashtra is 57.72 lakhs as per 1981 census. Of these 25.69 lakhs tribals reside in the Tribal Sub-Plan area covering fourteen districts in the State and the remaining 32.03 lakhs outside Tribal sub-plan area. According to the recent instructions from the Government of India the flow to Tribal Sub-Plan comprises of the outlay provided for development of infrastructural facilities in T.S.P. area and for the individual beneficiary oriented programmes for the benefit of Tribals, both in Tribal Sub-Plan area and outside Tribal Sub-Plan area. The State Government has taken a policy decision that the flow to Tribal Sub-Plan, quantified on the above basis should constitute 9% of the total Annual Plan outlay.

The tentative outlays carved out for the Tribal Sub-Plan works out to Rs. 142.06 crores which is 6.12 per cent of the proposed total Annual Plan outlay for 1987-88. However, an exercise is being carried by the Tribal Development Department in consultation with administration departments to increase the flow to Tribal sub Plan atleast to the level of 9% of the total Plan outlay as per policy decision taken by the Government in that behalf.

Special Component Plan. 1.13. An outlay of Rs. 65.15 crores has been proposed for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Nav-Buddhas in the Annual Plan 1987-88. The outlay provided for Special Component Plan for 1986-87 is Rs. 57.85 crores. The Social Welfare Department of the State Government is carrying out the necessary exercise for finalising the Special Component Plan for 1987-88.

Removal of Regional Backlog. 1.14. Removal of regional imbalance in the development is one of the important objectives of the State's VIIIth Plan. In order to achieve this objective an outlay of Rs. 1500 crores has been provided in the VIIIth Plan for taking up projects/programmes intended to reduce backlog in the development of nine sectors of development identified by the Fact Finding Committee. Out of the VIIIth Plan outlay of Rs. 1500 crores for removal of regional backlog, outlay of Rs. 200 and Rs. 250 crores were provided during 1985-86 and 1986-87, respectively. For 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 300 crores is proposed for reducing backlog which stands included in the sectoral/sub-sectoral outlays proposed for 1987-88. The sector/sub-sectorwise break-up of the outlay of Rs. 300 crores is shown in Statement GN-I-A.

1.15. Maharashtra has adopted the concept of district planning since 1974 and has constituted District Planning and Development Council (DPDC) in each district under the designated minister of the district. The Council has been entrusted with the responsibilities regarding formation of the District Annual Plan and review, co-ordination and monitoring of its implementation. The District Planning and Development Councils have prepared the District Annual Plans for 1987-88 which have been finalised recently in the State level discussions under the Chairmanship of Minister for Planning with the representatives of the District Planning and Development Councils for finalising the district plans for 1987-88. Thus the sectoral/subsectoral outlays in respect of district level schemes will get finalised in the first week of December 1986. As the printed copies of the draft Annual Plan for 1987-88 are required to be sent to the Planning Commission in the first week of December 1986, and therefore the outlays for district level schemes as finalised in the State Level discussions could not be incorporated in the Draft Annual Plan 1987-88. Hence the schemewise, break up of the sectoral outlays (including State level, State Pool and District Level Schemes) has been obtained from the Administrative Departments, and incorporated in the Draft Annual Plan document for 1987-88. These outlays are however, tentative and the outlays for district level schemes as finalised in the State Level discussions will only be finally adopted. The State's Annual Plan 1987-88 now prepared by the State Government indicates an outlay of the order of Rs. 1,208.74 crores in respect of District level schemes including Rs. 64 crores for the small works programme based on felt needs of the district. However, as stated earlier the outlay for district level schemes are likely to change. The Sectoral/Sub-Sectoral outlays for district level schemes, as finalised in the state level discussions and the overall sectoral/sub sectoral outlays after considering the consequent necessary changes will be brought to the notice of the Planning Commission at the time of Annual Plan discussion on the 15th December 1986.

District
Planning.

DRAFT
ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88

वार्षिक योजना, १९८७-८८

(प्राहप)

ABSTRACT STATEMENTS/गोषवारा विवरणपत्रे

Draif Annual Plan, 1987-88 Maharashtra State

प्राथम्य वार्षिक योजना, १९८७-८८ महाराष्ट्र राज्य

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development 1	Name of Department 2	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed Outlay सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना (१९८५-९०) मान्य केलेला नियतव्यय. 3	1985-86
			Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च 4
A-Economic Services			
<i>1—Agriculture and Allied Services</i>			
1. (a) Crop Husbandry ..	A & CD	1,32,39.00 (1.27)	21,63.27
(b) Horticulture ..	R. and F. D. H & SFD	65.00 31,96.00 (0.29)	..... 2,75.76
2 Soil and Water Conservation ..	A & CD R & FD ID	1,01,16.00 1,51.00 20,19.00	2,776.29 23.29 3,40.87
	Sub-Total-2 ..	1,22,86.00@ (1.17)	31,40.45
3 Animal Husbandry ..	A & CD	37,75.00 (0.36)	5,99.08
	Sub-Total-3 ..	37,75.00 (0.36)	5,99.08
4 Dairy Development ..	A & CD	43,00.00 (0.41)	7,28.27
5 Fisheries	A & CD	16,00.00 (0.15)	3,49.16
6 Forest and Wild Life		†56,88.00	7,87.13
(a) Forest	R & FD (F)	(0.54)	
(b) Social Forestry	H & SFD	†44,92.00 (0.44)	8,97.84
7. Food Storage and Ware housing	A & CD	4,00.00 (0.04)	50.65
8. Agriculture Research and Education Institutions.	A & CD	37,45.00 (0.36)	2,97.68
9. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution.	A & CD	7,75.00 (0.07)	1,63.49
10. Co-operation ..	A & CD	1,18,95.85 (1.13)	16,02.18
Total-I—Agriculture and Allied Services		6,54,56.85 (6.23)	1,10,54.96
Rural Development			
<i>Special Programme for Rural Development—</i>			
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).	RDD (RE)	1,14,00.00 (1.09)	16,70.09
2. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP).	RDD (RD)	25,25.00 (0.24)	5,23.85
3. Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	IE & LD	2,15.00 (0.02)	7.00
4. Share Capital to Regional Rural Development Bank.	PD (IF)	49.00 (0.05)	3.75
5. Rural Employment—			
(A) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	R.D.D.	91,30.00 (0.87)	18,99.28
(B) Employment Guarantee Scheme (E.G.S)	PD	4,50,00.00* (4.29)	2,45,00.00

* Outlay indicated by Planning Commission of Rs. 440 Crores.

@ Outlay indicated by Planning Commission Rs. 118.66 Crores.

† Outlay indicated by Planning Commissions Rs. 98 Crores.

विवरणपत्र जोएन-१

Abstract Statement showing sub-sectorwise outlay and expenditure

नियतव्यय व खर्च इत्यादींचा उपशीर्षवार गोपवारा दर्शविणारे विवरणपत्र

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual plan 1986-87		Annual Plan 1987-88		विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
Approved Outlay एकूण मान्य नियतव्यय	Anticipated Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Approved Outlay एकूण मान्य नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Content त्यापैकी भांडवली भाग	
5	6	7	8	1
32,05.85 (1.52)	31,85.85	32,50.00 (1.40)	453.96	एक. कृषि व संलग्न सेवा—
4,90.00 (0.23)	4,70.23	5,50.00 (0.24)	....	(१) (अ) पीक संवर्धन.
21,42.94	21,42.94	25,00.00	21,08.00	(ब) फलोद्यान.
47.06	47.06	3.00	....	(२) मृद व जल-संधारण.
4,40.00	4,40.00	5,50.00	5,50.00	
26,30.00 (1.25)	26,30.00	30,53.00 (1.32)	26,58.00	उप-बेरीज-२
9,00.25 (0.43)	9,00.25	10,00.00 (0.43)	3,02.86	(३) पशुसंवर्धन.
9,00.25 (0.43)	9,00.25	10,00.00 (0.43)	3,02.86	उप-बेरीज-३.
9,80.00 (0.47)	9,75.35	10,80.00 (0.47)	9,69.60	(४) दुग्धशाळा विकास.
4,50.00 (0.21)	4,50.00	4,75.00 (0.20)	3,30.00	(५) मत्स्य व्यवसाय.
3,00.00 (0.62)	11,60.12	15,00.00 (0.65)	4,61.00	(६) वने व वन्यजीवन
5,00.00 (0.71)	15,30.00	16,50.00 (0.71)	10,43.00	(अ) वने.
74.50 (0.04)	74.50	80.00 (0.03)	40.00	(ब) सामाजिक वनीकरण.
6,35.00 (0.30)	5,99.58	7,50.00 (0.32)	....	(७) गोदामे व बखार
1,50.00 (0.07)	1,50.00	2,00.00 (0.09)	2,00.00	(८) कृषि संशोधन आणि शिक्षण
19,66.81 (0.93)	19,69.64	25,10.00 (1.08)	17,45.58	(९) कृषि वित्तीय संस्था व गुंतवणूक
1,42,82.41 (6.77)	1,40,95.52	1,60,98.00 (6.94)	82,04.00	१०. सहकार
21,36.40 (1.01)	21,36.40	23,64.50 (1.02)	....	एकूण-१-कृषि व संलग्न सेवा—
6,43.70 (0.30)	633.00	6,33.00 (0.27)	....	२. ग्रामीण विकास—
30.00 (0.02)	30.00	....	....	ग्रामीण विकासाकरीता विशेष कार्यक्रम
8.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	१. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम.
9,91.00 (0.94)	18,34.00	20,00.00 (0.86)	20,00.00	२. अवर्षण प्रवण क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम.
1,10,00.00 (7.11)	2,00,00.00	1,62,50.00 (7.00)	....	३. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम
				४. ग्रामीण विकास बँकेसाठी भाग-भांडवल.
				५. ग्रामीण रोजगार—
				(अ) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम.
				(ब) रोजगार हमी योजना.

कंसातील आकडे त्या स्तंभातील एकूण बेरजेची टक्केवारी दर्शवितात.
प्रादेशिक अनुमोदित दूर करण्यासाठी केलेल्या विवरणपत्र १-अ मध्ये दर्शविलेल्या तरतुदीसह.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development	Name of Department	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed Outlay सप्तवी पंचवार्षिक योजना (१९८५-९०) मान्य केलेला नियत व्यय.	Annual Plan 1985-86 Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4
6. Land Reforms	R & FD (Rev.)	3,25.00 (0.03)	773.07
7. Area Development Scheme in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurga districts.	SWCASTD	49.00 (0.005)	119.70
8. Community Development	R.D.D.	70.00 (0.006)	9.75
Total—II-Rural Development .. ..	....	6,87,63.00 (6.55)	2,87,033.49
III—Special Area Programmes—			
1. Western Ghat Development	P.D.	....	....
Total—III Special Area Programme .. ..	....	....	....
IV—Irrigation and Flood control—			
1. Major and Medium Projects	I.D.	13,20,00.00	2,53,332.17
2. Rehabilitation	R. & F.D.		
3. Loans to Project affected persons	R. & F.D.		
4. Special Establishment for Land acquisition.	R. & F.D.		
5. Land acquisition	R. & F.D.		
Total—IV—1 to 5		13,20,00.00 (6,12.57)	2,53,332.17
2. Minor Irrigation	A & CD	5.00	....
a) Rehabilitation	RDD	1,27,56.00	18,844.26
	ID	1,22,39.00	21,633.00
	R. & F.D.	....	....
Sub-total—(6)		2,50,00.00 (2.38)	40,477.26
3. Command Area Development Programme.	ID	2,96,92.00	52,811.74
4. Ayacut Development	A & CD	22,99.00	9,377.42
5. Flood Control Projects	ID	70.00	12.75
Sub-total—(3 to 5)		3,20,61.00 (3.06)	62,311.91
Total—IV—Irrigation and Flood Control		18,90,61.00 (18.01)	3,56,113.34
V.—Power Development—			
1. Hydro Project	ID,	3,90,83.00 (3.73)	47,92.49
	R. & F.D.	....	1,56.15
2. Thermal Project	IE & LD	26,58,04.00 (25.31)	3,22,78.10
3. Non-conventional Sources of Energy	IE & LD	5,02.00 (0.04)	31.88
Total—V—Power Development		30,53,89.00 (29.08)	3,72,58.62

Annual Plan 1986-87		Annual Plan 1987-88		विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
Approved Outlay एकूण मान्य नित व्यय 5	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च 6	Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय 7	Of which Capital Content त्यापैकी भांडवली भाग 8	
87.00 (0.04)	84.13	1,02.00 (0.04)	.....	६. भू-सुधारणा.
22.00 (0.01)	22.00	20.30 (0.01)	6.50	७. रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यातील क्षेत्रविकास योजना.
13.93 (0.01)	12.93	15.00 (0.01)	.....	८. सामुहिक विकास व पंचायत
1,99,32.03 (9.45)	2,47,59.96	2,13,92.30 (9.22)	2,014.00	एकूण-दोन-ग्रामविकास
.....	.....	.....	.....	तीन विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम पश्चिमघाट विकास
.....	.....	.....	.....	एकूण-तीन-विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम
2,65,24.00 11,75.00 3,50.00 12.46	2,92,95.00	* 3,04,97.00 12,93.00 3,85.00 95.00	2,74,04.00	एकूण--चार-पाटबंधारे व पूरनियंत्रण (१) मोठे व मध्यम प्रकल्प (२) पुनर्वसन (३) प्रकल्पप्रस्तावनासाठी कर्जे (४) भू संपादनासाठी विशेष आस्थापना (५) भू संप दन
2,92,95.00 (13.88)	2,92,95.00	3,22,70.00 (13.91)	2,74,04.00	उप-बेरीज
9.90 25,84.24 39,38.67	9.40 25,84.24 39,38.67	25.00 29,00.00 45,34.00 66.00	..... 24,00.00 45,34.00 66.00	२. लघु पाटबंधारे (१) सहकार (२) ग्रामीण (३) पाटबंधारे (४) महसूल
65,32.81 (3.10)	65,32.31	75,25.00 (3.24)	7,000.00	उप-बेरीज : (२)
62,95.00 (2.98) 4,90.00 (0.23) 15.00 (0.01)	62,95.00 4,90.00 15.00	69,50.00 (3.60) 5,50.00 (0.24) 15.00 .....	..... 4,20.00 15.00	३. जलप्रदाय क्षेत्रविकास. ४. आयकट विकास ५. पूरनियंत्रण प्रकल्प.
68,00.00 (3.22)	68,00.00	75,15.00 (3.24)	4,35.00	उप-बेरीज (३ ते ५)
426,27.81 (20.20)	4,26,27.31	4,73,10.00 (20.39)	3,48,39.00	एकूण-चार : पाटबंधारे व पूरनियंत्रण
68,25.00 (3.24) 402,59.00 (19.08) 70.00 (0.03)	60,64.00 2,00.00 3,22,89.00 70.00	72,80.00 2,20.00 4,47,50.00 (19.29) 1,50.00	70,30.00 2,20.00 4,47,50.00	पाच-विद्युतविकास-- १. जल विद्युत प्रकल्प (अ) महसूल २. औष्णिक प्रकल्प ३. ऊर्जेची अपारंपारिक स्रोत
471,54.00 (22.35)	3,86,23.00	5,24,00.00 (22.59)	5,20,00.00	एकूण-पाच-विद्युत विकास

* भूसंपादनासाठी म. व वन विभागाला द्यावयाच्या नियतव्ययाचा यात समावेश आहे.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development 1	Name of Department 2	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed Outlay सहाय्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत (१९८५-९०) मान्य केलेला नियत व्यय. 3	Annual Plan 1985-86 Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च 4
VI—Industry and Minerals			
(a) Village and Small Scale Industries	IE & LD(Ind) E & ED(Co-op) A & CD	5,435.00 152.00 713.00	900.00 22.43 156.66
	Sub-Total (a)	6,300.00 (0.60)	1,079.09
(b) Medium and Large Scale Industries	IE & LD A & CD SWCASTD	18,086.00 10,500.00 217.00	3,208.00 1,260.46 36.79
	Sub-Total (b)	28,803.00 (2.74)	4,505.25
(c) Infrastructural facilities for central public sector undertaking	IE & LD	1,087.00 (0.10)	153.00
(d) Mineral and Metallurgical Industries	IE & LD	310.00 (0.03)	37.58
	Total-VI—Industry & Minerals	36,500.00 (3.48)	5,774.92
VII—Transport and Communications			
1. Ports and Light Houses	H.D.	745.00 (0.07)	95.02
2. Shipping	H.D.	....	....
3. Civil Aviation	GAD	150.00 (0.01)	35.00
4. Roads and Bridges	PWD	27,382.00 (2.61)	5,671.96
5. Road Transport (i) (M.S.R.T.C.)	R & FD HD	.... 48,987.00	.... 4,426.14
(ii) Motor Vehicle	HD	80.00 (0.01)	4.99
6. Inland Water Transport	HD	150.00 (0.01)	12.80
7. Other Transport-Konkan Railway	HD	25.00 (0.002)	10.00
	Total—VII-Transport and Communications	77,519.00 (7.38)	10,255.91
VIII—Science Technology and Environment			
1. Science and Technology	E & ED	270.00	....
2. Urban Environmental Improvements	ENV	50.00	....
3. Aesthetic improvement in Greater Bombay	ENV	200.00	45.00
4. Water Pollution Control	ENV	130.00	18.28
	Total—VIII-Science Technology and Environment.	650.00 (0.06)	63.28

Annual Plan 1986-87		Annual Plan 1987-88		विकास शीर्ष/उप-शीर्ष
Approved Outlay राज्य नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Approved Outlay एकूण मान्य नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Content त्यापैकी भांडवली भाग	
5	6	7	8	1
10,67.36 32.64 2,19.15	10,97.30 32.64 2,19.00	11,75.00 35.00 2,50.00	9,07.00 1,30.84	सहा- उद्योग व खनिज-- (अ) ग्रामीण व लघु उद्योग.
13,19.15 (0.63)	13,49.09	14,60.00 (0.63)	10,37.84	उप-बेरीज-अ
42,05.00 12,85.00 65.00	43,79.00 12,85.00 65.00	56,00.00 14,25.00 73.00	56,00.00 14,07.00 73.00	(ब) मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग
55,55.00 (2.63)	57,29.00	70,98.00 (3.06)	70,80.00	उप-बेरीज-ब
2,45.00 (0.12) 80.00 (00.4)	2,45.00 80.00	2,70.00 (0.12) 90.00 (0.04)	2,70.00 45.00	(क) केंद्रीय/खाजगी उद्योग क्षेत्र उपक्रमाकरिता मूलभूत सुखसोयी (ड) खनिज व धातुविषयक उद्योग
71,99.15 (3.41)	74,03.09	89,18.00 (3.84)	84,32.84	एकूण-सहा-उद्योग व खनिज
2,40.87 (0.11) 44.10 (0.02) 67,17.80 (3.18) 67,05.00 (3.18) 10.00 11.88	1,83.04 44.10 67,17.80 61,69.00 10.00 11.88	1,75.00 (0.06) 48.00 (0.02) 71,80.00 (3.09) 20.00 61,10.00 (2.63) 18.00 15.00	1,75.00 71,60.00 61,10.00 16.50 15.50	१. बंदरे, दीपगृहे २. जहाज वहातूक. ३. नागरी विमान वहातूक. ४. रस्ते व पूल. ५. रस्ते वहातूक १ (म. रा. व मं.) २. मोटर वाहतूक ६. भू-अंतर्गत जलवहातूक.
10.00 (0.005)	10.00	.....	.....	७. इतर वहातूक.
1,37,39.65 (6.51)	1,31,45.82	1,35,66.00 (5.85)	1,34,76.50	एकूण सात-वहातूक व दळणवळण.
50.00 55.00 10.00 50.00	50.00 55.00 10.00 50.00	55.00 55.00 10.00 55.00	..... ..... 10.00 55.00	आठ-वैज्ञानिक सेवा व संशोधन-- १. विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान २. नागरी पर्यावरणात सुधारणा ३. बृहन्मुंबईचा परिसर सुंदर बनविण्याचा कार्यक्रम ४. जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण
1,65.00 (0.08)	5.	1,75.00 (0.08)	65.00	एकूण-आठ-वैज्ञानिक तंत्रज्ञान आणि पर्यावरण

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development 1	Name of Department 2	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed Outlay सहावी पंचवार्षिक योजनेत (१९८५-९०) मान्य केलेला नियत व्यय 3	Annual Plan, 1985-86 Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च 4
IX. General Economic Services			
1. Statistics;	PD	3,08.00	118.53
2. Planning Machinery;	PD	2,88.00	.....
3. Assistance for study in Rural Development and Regional Planning.	PD	.....	.....
4. Maharashtra Institute and Development Administration.	GAD	1,04.00	.....
5. Tourism			
(i) M.T.D.C.	SWCASTD	2,80.00	50.00
(ii) Forest Tourism	R&FD	70.00	110.86
(iii) Director of Tourism	SWCASTD	1,00.00	20.00
Sub Total-5		4,50.00	80.86
Total-IX-General Economic Services		11,50.00 (0.11)	99.39
X Social & Community Services			
1. General Education	E & ED	2,16,45.00	1,9,57.49
2. Sport and Youth Services	SWCASTD	10,85.00	1,21.81
Sub-total—(1) & (2)		2,27,30.00	20,79.30
3. Art and Culture	E & ED	1,15.00	18.98
	SWCASTD	6,85.00	23.32
Sub-total— (2)		8,00.00 (0.08)	42.30
4. Technical Education	E & ED	89,08.00 (0.85)	8,57.15
Total X Social & Community—(1 to 4)		3,24,38.00 (3.09)	29,78.75
XI Health			
1. Medical Education and Drugs	MED	49,21.00	4,28.00
2. Employees State Insurance Scheme	MED	1,42.00	0.75
3. Public Health and Sanitation	PHD	3,13,22.00*	29,04.09
	A & CD	15.00	1.64
Total XI—Health		3,64,00.00 (3.47)	33,34.48
XII Water supply Housing & Urban Development			
1. Sewerage and Water Supply	UDD	9,83,52.00	1,44,71.97
	RDD	3,61,48.00	1,09,07.37
Total—XII		13,45,00.00 (12.81)	2,53,79.34
2. Housing	PWD	16,30.80	2,28.48
	H & SAD	1,80,04.05	16,77.00
	R & FD (F)	93.35	11.88
	R & FD (R)	17,55.65	4,39.68
	UD	1.30	0.17
	A & CD (Coop.)	4,66.00	2,20.40*
	R DD(ZP EMP ADV)	1,04.90	3.00
	A & CD (Agri)	74.65	2.00
	F.D. (HB ADV)	3,41.15	53.00
	H.D. (Prohi)	13.54	0.60
Police Housing	(HD)	19,32.00	3,75.00
Sub-total—2 Housing		2,44,17.39 (2.33)	30,11.21

*Provided from net saving under Group Insurance Scheme

Annual Plan 1986-87		Annual Plan, 1987-88		विकास शीर्ष/उप-शीर्ष
Approved Outlay मान्य व्यय 5	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च 6	Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय 7	Of which Capital Content त्यापैकी भांडवली भाग 8	
65.00	41.88	45.59	....	(नऊ) सर्वसाधारण वार्षिक सेवा—
15.25	....	20.00	....	(१) सांख्यिकी
....	....	....	....	(२) नियोजन यंत्रणा
15.00	15.00	20.00	....	(३) ग्रामीण विकास व प्रादेशिक नियोजन
95.00	95.00	1,05.00	1,05.00	(४) महाराष्ट्र विकास व प्रशासनिक संस्था
16.60	16.60	18.00	....	(५) पर्यटन—
18.40	18.40	20.00	....	(एक) म.प.व.म.
1,30.00	1,30.00	1,43.00	1,05.00	(दोन) वन पर्यटन
(0.06)		(0.6)		(तीन) पर्यटन संचालनालय
2,25.25	1,86.88	2,28.59	1,05.00	उप-बेरीज-५
(0.11)		(0.10)		एकूण-नऊ-सर्वसाधारण वार्षिक सेवा
50,21.83	51,30.23	55,85.38	1,64.84	दहा. सामाजिक आणि सामूहिक सेवा—
1,89.42	1,89.42	2,10.00	18.00	१. सामान्य शिक्षण.
52,11.25	53,19.65	57,95.38	1,82.84	२. क्रीडा व युवक सेवा
		(2.50)		उप-बेरीज—(१)
35.99	26.41	40.00	17.77	कला आणि संस्कृती
1,99.01	1,99.01	2,15.00	88.00	
2,35.00	2,25.42	2,55.00	1,05.77	उप-बेरीज—(२)
(0.11)		(0.11)		
16,69.18	13,17.47	21,40.00	6,48.00	३. तांत्रिक शिक्षण.
(0.79)	....	(0.92)		
71,15.43	68,62.54	81,90.38	936.61	दहा. एकूण सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा (१ ते ४)
(3.37)		(3.53)	....
5,57.20	5,57.20	7,00.00	4,15.00	१. वैद्यकीय शिक्षण आणि औषधे.
7.80	7.80	10.00	....	२. राज्य कामगार विमा योजना.
64,58.87	64,58.87	78,85.00	42,62.68	३. सार्वजनिक आरोग्य आणि स्वच्छता
12.63	12.63	12.00	12.00	
70,36.50	70,36.50	86,07.00	46,89.68	एकूण-बेरीज-दहा आरोग्य
(3.33)	....	(3.71)	....
1,89,10.25	1,89,10.25	2,06,26.00	2,01,72.00	बारा. मलप्रवाह आणि पाणी पुरवठा
98,94.75	98,94.75	1,07,00.00	1,07,00.00	
1,88,05.00	2,88,05.00	3,13,26.00	3,08,72.00	एकूण—बारा
(13.65)		(13.50)	....
4,88.00	9,56.00*	7,35.00	7,35.00	२. गृहनिर्माण
36,87.17	34,71.12	4,000.00	4,60.00	
20.00	20.00	22.00	22.00	
5,85.97	5,85.97	6,06.00	40.00	
0.30	0.18	0.35	....
80.00	4,55.00*	4,65.00	4,65.00	
20.00	20.00	23.00	23.00	
2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
50.00	1,44.00*	1,60.00	1,60.00	
1.00	1.00	5.90	5.90	
7,80.00	12,80.00	8,75.00	8,75.00	पोलीस गृहनिर्माण
57,14.44	69,35.27	68,94.25	27,87.90	उप-बेरीज-२ गृहनिर्माण
(2.71)		(2.97)		

*Provided from Group Insurance Scheme.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development 1	Name of Department 2	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed Outlay सहाय्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत (१९८५-९०) मान्य केलेले नियत व्यय	Annual Plan 1985-866 वार्षिक योजना, १९८५-८६६
		3	Actual Expendituree प्रत्यक्ष खर्च 4
4. Urban Development	UD R & FD H & SAD	77,58.00 29,92.00	12,611.04 9,599.00
Sub-total—4		1,07,50.00 (1.02)	22,200.04
Total—XII Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development.		16,96,67.39 (16.15)	3,06,100.59
XIII. Information and Publicity	GAD	7,60.00 (0.07)	1,177.21
XIV. Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes.	SWCAS	36,14.40 (0.35)	5,377.73
1. Welfare of B. C.	TDD AECD	53,85.00 (0.51) 0.60 (0.0001)	6,355.82 01.05
Sub-total—1		90,00.00 (0.86)	11,731.60
2. Social Welfare	SWCA & S HD	11,43.00 57.00	941.14 1.92
Sub-total—2		12,00.00	965.06
Total—XIV B. C. & Social Welfare 1 & 2		1,02,00.00 (0.97)	12,697.66
XV. Labour and Labour Welfare	E & ED IE & LD H & SAD R & FD A & CD	46,24.42 62.58 12,35.00 10.00 1,04.15	3,957.79 2.88 3,69.66 6.58 3.65
Total—XV		60,36.15 (0.57)	7,787.56
XVI. Nutrition	RDD SWCASTD	40,00.00 10,00.00	5,510.07
Total—XVI		50,00.00 (0.48)	5,510.07
Total—B—Social and Community Services X to XVI.		26,05,01.54 (24.81)	3,96,40.32

Annual Plan 1986-87 वाषिक योजना १९८६-८७		Annual Plan 1987-88 वाषिक योजना १९८७-८८		विकास शीर्ष/उप-शीर्ष
Approved Outlay एकूण मान्य नियतव्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Approved Outlay मान्य नियतव्यय	Of which Capital Content त्यापैकी भांडवली भाग.	
5	6	7	8	
25,43.61	25,43.61	18,70.00	9,90.00	४. नगर विकास
.....	.....	30.00	.....
7,45.44	7,45.44	8,00.00	.....
3,289.05 (1.56)	32,89.05	27,00.00 (1.16)	9,90.00	उप बेरीज—४
3,78,08.49 (17.92)	3,90,29.32	4,09,20.25 (17.64)	3,46,49.90	एकूण—बारा—पाणीपुरवठा, गृहनिर्माण व नगरविकास
1,45.00 (0.07)	1,40.10	1,45.00 (0.06)	.....	तेरा माहिती आणि प्रसिद्ध
9,56.09	9,44.97	10,50.00 (0.45)	1,82.04	चौदा मागासवर्गीय जाती व जमाती यांचे कल्याण.
10,98.33 (0.52)	10,98.33	12,10.00 (0.52)	2,54.00	१. मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण
0.58	0.58	0.17	0.17	
20,55.00 (0.97)	20,43.88	22,60.17 (0.97)	4,36.21	उप-बेरीज—१
1,94.91 (0.09)	2,15.33	2,30.00 (0.10)	43.09	२. समाजकल्याण
6.68	4.96	7.35	.....
2,01.59 (0.10)	2,20.29	2,37.35 (0.10)	43.09	उप-बेरीज : २.
22,56.59 (1.07)	22,64.17	24,97.52 (1.08)	479.30	एकूण—चौदा—मागासवर्गीय व समाजकल्याण (१ व २)
8,87.05	9,78.25	12,85.00	.....	पंधरा कामगार व कामगार कल्याण
10.00	10.00	10.00	.....
1,88.72	1,88.72	2,00.00	.....
5.00	5.00	1.56	.....
12.15	11.93	7.30	.....
11,02.92 (0.52)	11,93.92	15,03.86 (0.65)	.....	एकूण—पंधरा
5,47.71	5,47.71	4,95.00	.....	सोळा पोषण
77.06	28.80	76.80	.....
6,24.77 (0.30)	5,76.51	5,71.80 (0.25)	.....	एकूण : सोळा
5,60,89.70 (26.58)	5,71,03.06	6,24,35.81 (26.91)	4,07,55.49	एकूण—ब—सामाजिक आणि सामुहिक सेवा दहा ते सोळा

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Developments 1	Name of Departments 2	Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed Outlay सहाय्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत (१९८५-९०) मान्य केलेले नियत व्यय 3	Annual Plan, 1985-86
			Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च 4
C. General Services			
XVII-GENERAL SERVICES—			
1. Public Works-Infrastructure facilities for social services.	A & CD.(Co-op.) R & FD(F) R & FD. (Revenue) PWD. L & ID RDD HD. (Jail) HD. (Transport) H.D. (Prohibition) IE&LD (Lab.) G. A. D.	..... 51.90 5,60.35 32,72.40 15,56.65 1,97.15 2,49.05 1,31.50 9.61 2,81.00 .....	..... 8.60 52.20 6,90.06 2,34.41 25.45 37.02 20.00 2.35
Total— C. XVII-General Services ..		63,09.61 (0.60)	10,70.09
Others Programme			
XVIII Wardha Plan	P.D.	17,00.00 (0.16)	.....
XIX Special Programme according to needs of Districts	P.D.	3,20,00.00 (3.05)	50,31.07
XX Bombay Development	P.W.D.	50,00.00 (0.48)	1,56.40
Grand Total (I to XXI)		1,05,00,00.00 (100.00)	17,47,19.79

Annual Plan 1986-87		Annual Plan 1987-88		विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष
Approved Outlay एकूण मन्थ नित व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Approved Outlay एकूण मन्थ नियत व्यय	Of which Capital content त्यापैकी भांडवली भाग	
5	6	7	8	
10.00	.....	.....	.....	क. सामान्य सेवा
25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	सतरा सर्वसामान्य सेवा—
1,45.00	93.20	95.00	95.00	सामाजिक सेवांसाठी सार्वजनिक बांधकामाच्या
7,15.00	7,15.00	8,00.00*	8,00.00	प्रारंभीक सुविधा.
1,90.00	4,90.00	5,00.00	5,00.00	
1,70.00	1,70.00	1,00.00	1,00.00	
35.00	35.00	43.80	43.80	
25.00	25.00	35.00	35.00	
5.00	5.00	2.50	2.50	
1,45.00	2,42.00	5.00	5.00	
1,00.00	3,00.00	.....	.....
2,65.00 (1.03)	21,00.20	16,06.30 (0.69)	16,06.30	एकूण--क. सतरा-सर्वसामान्य सेवा.
1,95.00 (0.09)	1,95.00	2,20.00 (0.09)	.....	अठरा वर्षा योजना
6,00.00 (3.03)	64,00.00	64,00.00 (2.76)	.....	एकोणिस जिल्ह्याच्या विशेष गरजांच्या कार्यक्रमासाठी
1,25.00 (0.39)	8,25.00	12,50.00 (0.54)	12,50.00	वीस भुंबईचा विकास
21,10,00.00 (00.00)	20,76,29.84	23,20,00.00 (100.00)	16,2748.13	एकूण बेरीज--(एक ते वीस).

Note--Figures in bracket show percentage to total

*Rs. 100.00 lakhs kept for construction of Sales Tax Building.

DRAFT ABSTRACT STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROVISION FOR

वार्षिक योजना १९८७-८८ मध्ये प्रादेशिक

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of the Programme (1)	Administrative Departments प्रशासकीय विभाग (2)	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९८५-९०
		Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय (3)
(1) Soil and Water Conservation	A. & C.D.	90,86.00
(2) Animal Husbandry	A. & C.D.	7,75.00
(3) Major and Medium Irrigation	I.D.	2,00,00.00
(4) Minor Irrigation (Local sector) (State sector)	R.D.D. I.D.	.... ....
(5) Command Area Development	I.D.	86,91.00
(6) Rural Electification (M.S.B.B.)	I.E. & L.D.	2,40,53.00
(7) Roads and Bridges	P.W.D.	1,00,00.00
(8) General Education	E. & E.D.	91,55.00
(9) Technical Education	E. & E.D.	44,08.00
(10) Public Health and Sanitation	P.H.D.	2,21,00.00
(11) Sewerage and Water Supply (Urban water supply) (Rural water supply)	U.D.D. R.D.D.	2,86,52.00 91,48.00
(12) Labour and Labour Welfare (Industrial Trainig Institutes) ..	E. & E.D.	39,32.00
Grand Total—1 to 12 . . .		15,00,00.00

विवरणपत्र जीर्ण-१अ

REMOVAL OF BACKLOG IN ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88

अनुशेष दूर करण्यासाठी तरतूद दर्शविणारे विवरणपत्र

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan, 1986-87 वार्षिक योजना, १९८६-८७	Annual Plan, 1987-88 वार्षिक योजना, १९८७-८८		कार्यक्रमाचे शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
Approved Outlay मान्य निरत व्यय	Approved outlay मान्य नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Content त्यापैकी भांडवली भाग	
(4)	(5)	(6)	(१)
15,09.00	19,00.00	16,77.00	(१) मृद व जल संघारण.
1,47.00	1,50.00	....	(२) पशु संवर्धन.
50,00.00	52,70.00	52,70.00	(३) मोठे आणि मध्यम प्रकल्प.
3,00.00	3,00.00	3,00.00	(४) लघु पाटबंधारे (स्थानिक क्षेत्र) (राज्य क्षेत्र)
3,00.00	8,10.00	8,10.00	
10,00.00	12,00.00	....	(५) जल प्रदाय क्षेत्रविकास.
30,00.00	52,00.00	52,00.00	(६) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण (म. रा. बी. मंडळ).
25,53.00	13,80.00	13,80.00	(७) रस्ते व पूल.
20,00.00	17,70.00	....	(८) सामान्य शिक्षण.
7,00.00	10,80.00	10,80.00	(९) तांत्रिक शिक्षण.
31,00.00	48,90.00	34,97.00	(१०) सार्वजनिक आरोग्य आणि स्वच्छता.
32,00.00	35,00.00	35,00.00	(११) मलप्रवाह आणि पाणीपुरवठा (नागरी) (ग्रामीण)
18,00.00	18,00.00	18,00.00	
4,00.00	7,50.00	528.00	(१२) कामगार व कामगार कल्याण (औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था).
2,00,00.00	3,00,00.00	2,50,42.00	एकूण-१ ते १२

STATEMENT SHOWING OUTLAYS
केंद्रीय पुरस्कृत कार्यक्रमों वरील नियत

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Scheme Programme	1985-90	Annual Plan 1985-86
		Approved Outlay Seventh Year Plan नियत व्यय सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
	1	2	3
I. Agriculture and Allied Services—			
1	(a) Crop Husbandry	1,21,92.19	9,50.06
	(b) Horticulture	3,05.00	18.80
2	Soil Conservation	15,80.00	4,99.33
3	Animal Husbandry	5,56.75	1,38.36
4	Dairy Development	16,85.74	74.93
5	Fisheries	6,20.44	1,75.42
6	(a) Forests	13,60.00	53.69
	(b) Social Forestry	5,50.00	35.08
7	Marketing and Warehousing	4,00.00	1,11.04
8	Co-operation N.C.D.C.	48,28.75	4,66.97
9	Marketing & Warehousing N.C.D.C.	10,62.50	2,92.71
	Total—I-Agriculture and Allied Services	2,51,41.37	28,16.39
II. Rural Development—			
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme	1,14,00.00	16,70.09
2	I. R. E. P. .. .. .	....	....
3	N. R. E. P.	91,30.00	18,26.00
4	Drought Prone Area Programme	26,64.00	4,76.05
5	Development of Western Ghats	38,10.00	6,84.53
6	Land Reform	2,30.00	42.97
7	Community Development	3,02.44	....
8	UNICEF assisted I.A.D.P. in Ratnagiri and Sidhurg districts.	2.28	1.14
	Total—II-Rural Development	2,75,38.72	47,00.78

अरणपत्र जीएन-६

1987-88 Maharashtra State

१८७-८८—महाराष्ट्र राज्य

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

बाबविणारे विवरणपत्र

(रुपये लाखात)

Annual Plan, 1986-87		Annual Plan, 1987-88		योजनेचे कार्यक्रम नाव
Approved Outlay नियत खा	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Proposed Outlay प्रस्तावित नियतव्यय		
4	5	6		
1191.85	10,11.65	12,66.56		एक. कृषि व संलग्न सेवा—
70.93	57.96	64.00		१. (अ) पीक संवर्धन
68.00	6,68.00	10,18.00		(ब) फलोद्यान
70.30	60.00	87.00		२. मूद-संधारण
8.75	6.75	2.00		३. पशुसंवर्धन
1,5.30	1,10.20	1,57.36		४. दुग्धशाळा विकास
3.73	92.36	4,95.50		५. मत्स्यव्यवसाय
1.47	54.00	45.00		६. (अ) वने
1,5.00	1,05.00	1,00.00		(ब) सामाजिक वनीकरण
6,8.20	6,98.99	3,38.27		७. वखारी व पणन
1,2.50	1,72.50	1,00.00		८. सहकार रा.स.वि.नि.
				९. वखारी व पणन रा.स.वि.नि.
32,5.93	30,37.41	36,73.69		एकूण—एक-कृषि व संलग्न सेवा
21,5.40	21,36.40	23,64.50		दोन. ग्रामीण विकास—
...	....	8.50		१. एकात्मिकृत ग्रामीण विकास*
19,1.00	18,34.00	20,00.00		२. एकात्मिकृत ग्रामीण उर्जा कार्यक्रम
5,5.00	5,55.00	5,55.00		३. राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम
7,2.00	7,29.00	8,26.00		४. अवर्षण प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम
4.79	61.79	60.00		५. पश्चिम घाटाचा विकास
...	....	15.00		६. भूधारणा
.14	1.14	....		७. सामूहिक विकास
54,1.33	53,17.33	58,29.00		८. युनिसेफ सहाय्यीत रत्नागिरी व सिंधुदूर्ग या जिल्ह्यामधील एकात्मिकृत क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम
				एकूण—दोन ग्रामीण विकास

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Scheme Programme	1985-90	Annual Plan, 1985-86
		Approved Outlay Seventh Year Plan नियत व्यय सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
	1	2	3
III.—Irrigation and Flood Control—			
1	Command Area Development	76,89.20	9,69.17
IV. Power			
		1,07,79.00	22,93.51
V. Industry and Mining			
		76,83.64	12,86.01
VI. Transport and Communications			
		24,50.00	71.98
VII. Scientific Services & Research			
		8,00.00	1,13.63
VIII. Tourism			
		0.90	....
Total—III to VIII		2,94,02.74	47,34.30
IX. Social and Community Services—			
1	General Education	15,31.36	1,09.41
1A	Sport and Youth Services	58.70	11.00
2	Art and Culture	2.50	0.50
3	Technical Education	....	7.00
4	Medical Education	15,77.85	11.27
5	Public Health	7,93,98.47	58,19.34
6	Sewerage and Water Supply	2,61,52.00	18,44.88
7	Urban Development	5,00.00	2,82.73
8	Labour and Labour Welfare	25.98	7.50
9	Rural Landless Employment Guarantees Programme.	2,00,00.00	37,05.97
10	Welfare of Backward Classes	19,86.06	3,34.92
11	Social Welfare	1,60.00	20.61
12	Nutrition	33,99.02	....
Total—IX-Social and Community Services		13,47,91.94	1,21,55.13
X. Other Programmes		2,48.00	1.96
Grand Total		21,71,22.77	2,44,08.56

(रुपये लाखात)

Annual Plan, 1986-87		Annual Plan, 1987-88		योजनेच्या कार्यक्रमाचे नाव
Approved Outlay नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Proposed Outlay प्रस्तावित व्यय		
4	5	6		
2159.79	21,69.79	26,83.60		तीन. पाटबंधारे व पूरनियंत्रण
3014.75	28,72.11	23,64.93		जल प्रदाय क्षेत्रविकास
1959.43	19,54.47	17,92.08		चार. विद्युत
1,1.88	1,11.88	78.50		पाच. उद्योग व खाणकाम
339.00	3,39.00	3,39.00		सहा. वाहतूक व दळणवळण
0.18	0.18	0.36		सात. वैज्ञानिक सेवा व संशोधन
				आठ. पर्यटन
76,5.03	74,47.43	72,58.47		एकूण ३ ते ८
2,4.00	1,50.84	1,62.22		नऊ. सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा
6.21	26.21	21.85		१. सामान्य शिक्षण
0.50	0.50	0.50		१अ किडा व युवकसेवा
5.25	30.25	50.00		२. कला व संस्कृती
2,3.99	95.45	1,25.27		३. तांत्रिक शिक्षण
78,5.15	78,55.15	87,88.60		४. वैद्यकीय शिक्षण
19,1.00	19,34.00	22,00.00		५. सार्वजनिक आरोग्य
4,9.00	4,80.00	4,80.00		६. पाणीपुरवठा व स्वच्छता
7.76	8.16	1,06.16		७. नगरविकास
39,5.00	40,00.00	40,00.00		८. कामगार आणि कामगार कल्याण
4,2.76	3,84.47	4,37.91		९. ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार हमी कार्यक्रम
2.39	20.51	24.49		१०. मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण
1,1,3.31	11,32.31	24,29.93		११. समाजकल्याण
				१२. पोषण
1,63,9.32	1,61,17.85	1,88,26.48		एकूण--नऊ--सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा
3.87	11.87	45.50		दहा. इतर कार्यक्रम
3,2,7,7.48	3,19,31.89	3,56,33.14		एकूण बेरीज

PROPOSED OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Divisible Seventh Plan 1985-90 विभाज्य सातवी योजना १९८५-९०			Actual Expenditure 1985-86 प्रत्यक्ष खर्च १९८५-८६		
		State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग	Percentage to total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्ययाशी टक्केवारी	State Plan राज्य योजना	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग	Percentage to total State Plan एकूण राज्य योजनाशी टक्केवारी
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A-Economic Services</i>							
<i>I. Agriculture and Allied Services</i>							
1	(a) Crop Husbandry	1,33,04.00	14,63.44	11.00	21,63.27	66.38	3.07
	(b) Horticulture	13,61.00	4,46.16	32.84	2,75.77	17.08	6.19
2	Soil and Water Conservation	1,02,67.00	1,75.00	1.70	31,40.75	2.19	0.01
3	Animal Husbandry	17,54.00	5,66.25	13.00	5,99.08	63.38	10.51
4	Dairy Development	18,96.36	8,50.00	44.82	7,28.27	56.41	7.81
5	Fisheries	4,87.00	1,60.00	33.00	3,49.16	20.51	5.81
6	<i>Forestry and Wild Life—</i>						
	(a) Forest	40,15.00	17,53.00	43.96	7,87.13	1,90.23	24.17
	(b) Social Forestry	26,17.00	5,16.58	19.73	8,97.84	46.81	5.21
7	Food Storage and Warehousing	2,00.00	5.30	2.65	50.65	1.11	2.11
8	Agriculture Research and Education .. .. .	....	....	....	2,97.68	....	....
9	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions .. .. .	....	....	....	1,63.49	....	....
10	Co-operation	10,34.65	7,50.90	72.57	16,02.18	75.46	4.71
Total—I-Agriculture and Allied Services		3,69,36.01	66,86.63	18.10	1,10,55.27	5,39.56	4.88
<i>II. Rural Development</i>							
<i>Special Programme for Rural Development—</i>							
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	1,14,00.00	13,01.00	11.41	16,70.09	1,85.13	11.06
2	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	25,25.00	50.00	1.98	5,23.85	12.00	2.21
3	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) .. .. .	....	....	....	7.00	....	....
4	Share Capital to Regional Rural Development Banks .. .. .	....	....	....	3.75	....	....
<i>Rural Employment—</i>							
5	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	91,30.00	2,60.00	2.85	18,99.28	1,50.03	7.91
6	Employment Guarantee Scheme	4,50,00.00	83,22.00	18.49	2,45,00.00	12,00.00	4.91
7	Land Reforms	3,15.00	34.00	10.79	70.07	4.21	6.01
8	Area Development Scheme in Ratnagiri District .. .. .	....	....	....	19.70	....	....
9	Community Development .. .. .	....	....	....	9.75	....	....
Total—II-Rural Development		6,83,70.00	99,67.00	14.58	2,87,03.49	15,51.37	5.41
<i>III. Special Area Programme</i>							
1	Western Ghat Development .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>IV. Irrigation and Flood Control</i>							
1	Major and Medium Projects	1,15,35.00	68,33.00	59.23	2,53,44.92	9,88.97	3.91
2	Minor Irrigation	1,68,95.00	37,48.85	22.19	40,47.26	6,24.16	15.41
3	Command Area Development Authority .. .. .	....	....	....	48,32.03	....	....
4	Ayacut Development	22,99.00	1,14.95	5.00	9,37.42	10.00	1.01
5	Flood Control Programme .. .. .	....	....	....	15.00	....	....
Total—IV-Irrigation and Flood Control		3,07,29.00	1,06,96.80	34.81	3,51,76.63	16,23.13	4.81

संक्षिप्त विवरणपत्र आ.उ.यो.-१

प्राथम्य वार्षिक योजना, १९८७-८८

आदिवासी क्षेत्र उपयोजना

प्रस्तावित व्यय आणि खर्च

(रु. लाखांत)

Anticipated Expenditure 1986-87 अपेक्षित खर्च १९८६-८७			Proposed Outlay 1987-88 प्रस्तावित नियतव्यय १९८७-८८			अनुक्रमांक	विकासाचे शीर्ष
State Plan राज्य योजना	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग	Percentage to total State Plan एकूण राज्य योजनेशी टक्केवारी	State Plan राज्य योजना	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग	Percentage to total State Plan एकूण राज्य योजनेशी टक्केवारी			२
०	१०	११	१२	१३	१४		
31,85.85	1,35.68	4.26	3,25.00	1,99.63	6.14	अ-आर्थिक सेवा-	
4,70.23	26.02	5.53	5,50.00	1,77.60	32.29	एक-कृषि व संलग्न सेवा	
26,30.00	28.00	1.06	30,53.00	26.00	0.85	(१) (अ) पीक संवर्धन	
9,00.25	1,14.80	12.75	10,00.00	1,30.95	13.10	(ब) फलोत्पादन	
9,75.35	1,45.00	14.87	10,80.00	1,04.91	9.71	(२) मृद व जल संधारण	
4,50.00	28.00	6.22	4,75.00	42.75	8.96	(३) पशुसंवर्धन	
						(४) दुग्धशाळा विकास	
						(५) मत्स्यव्यवसाय	
						(६) वनीकरण आणि वन्य प्राणी	
11,60.12	2,87.61	24.79	15,00.00	4,76.50	31.77	(अ) वने	
15,30.00	1,22.81	8.03	16,50.00	1,61.60	9.79	(ब) सामाजिक वनीकरण	
74.50	1.58	2.12	80.00	0.50	0.63	(७) अन्न साठवण आणि वखारी	
5,99.58	.....	.....	7,50.00	.....	.....	(८) कृषि संशोधन आणि शिक्षण
1,50.00	.....	.....	2,00.00	.....	.....	(९) कृषि वित्तीय संस्थांत गुंतवणूक
19,69.26	94.66	4.81	25,10.00	2,66.94	10.63	(१०) सहकार	
1,40,95.14	9,84.16	6.98	1,60,98.00	15,87.38	9.86	एकूण-एक-कृषि व संलग्न सेवा	
						दोन-ग्रामीण विकास	
21,36.40	4,01.35	18.79	23,64.50	5,43.84	23.00	ग्रामीण विकासासाठी विशेष कार्यक्रम-	
6,43.70	15.00	2.33	6,33.00	81.00	4.74	(१) एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	
30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(२) अवर्षणप्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम
7.50	.....	.....	7.50	.....	.....	(३) एकात्मिक ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम
						(४) विभागीय ग्रामीण विकास बँकेला भाग भांडवल	
18,34.00	2,29.03	12.94	20,00.00	1,95.00	9.75	ग्रामीण रोजगार--	
2,00,00.00	17,00.00	8.50	1,62,50.00	19,00.00	11.69	(५) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम	
84.13	9.45	11.23	1,02.00	18.00	17.65	(६) रोजगार हमी योजना	
22.00	.....	.....	20.30	.....	.....	(७) भू-सुधारणा
12.93	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	(८) रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यातील क्षेत्रविकास योजना
						(९) सामुहिक विकास व पंचायत	
2,47,70.66	23,54.83	9.51	2,13,92.30	27,37.84	12.80	एकूण-दोन-ग्रामीण विकास	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	तीन-विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम--
						(१) पश्चिम घाटाचा विकास	
2,92,95.00	13,90.00	4.74	3,22,70.00	16,76.68	5.20	चार-पाटबंधारे आणि पूरनियंत्रण--	
65,32.81	9,80.44	15.01	75,25.00	11,04.48	14.68	(१) मोठे आणि मध्यम प्रकल्प	
62,95.00	.....	.....	69,50.00	.....	.....	(२) लघु पाटबंधारे
4,90.00	1.50	0.31	5,50.00	16.00	2.91	(३) कडा	
15.00	.....	.....	15.00	..	.....	(४) आयाकट विकास
						(५) पूरनियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	
4,26,27.81	23,71.94	5.56	4,73,10.00	27,97.16	5.91	एकूण-चार-पाटबंधारे आणि पूरनियंत्रण	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Divisible Seventh Plan, 1985-90 विभाज्य सातवी योजना १९८५-९०			Actual Expenditure 1985-86 प्रत्यक्ष खर्च १९८५-८६		
		State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग	Percentage to total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्ययाशी टक्केवारी	State Plan राज्य योजना	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग	Percentage to total State Plan एकूण राज्य योजनाशी टक्केवारी
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. Power Development—							
1	Hydro Project .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	49,48.64	.....	.....
2	Rural Electrification and Transmission (Thermal)	45000.00	2661.00	5.91	3,22,78.10	5,51.99	1.71
3	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy ..	.....	.....	.....	31.88	.....	.....
	Total—V-Power Development ..	45000.00	2661.00	5.91	3,72,58.62	5,51.99	1.48
VI. Industry and Minerals—							
(a)	Village and Small Scale Industries ..	169.00	50.00	55.55	10,79.09	1.85	0.17
(b)	Medium and Large Scale Industries ..	25.00	25.00	100.00	45,05.25	20.12	0.45
(c)	Infrastructural facilities for Central/Primary Industries.	.....	.....	.....	1,53.00	.....	.....
(d)	Mineral and Metallurgical Industries ..	.....	.....	.....	37.58	.....	.....
	Total—VI-Industry and Minerals ..	194.00	75.00	38.66	57,74.92	21.97	0.38
VII. Transport and Communications—							
1	Ports and Light Houses .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	90.51	.....	.....
2	Shipping .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Civil Aviation .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....
4	Roads and Bridges (including infrastructural facilities).	32382.00	5476.40	16.91	56,71.96	10,13.27	17.86
5	Special Establishment for Land acquisition	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Road Transport .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	44,34.00	.....	.....
7	Motor Vehicle .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	4.99	.....	.....
8	Inland Water Transport .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	12.80	.....	.....
9	Other Transport—Kokan Railway ..	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....
	Total—VII-Transport and Communications	32382.00	5476.40	16.91	1,02,59.26	10,13.27	9.88
VIII. Science Technology and Environment—							
	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.28	.....	.....
IX. General Economic Services—							
1.	Statistics .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	18.53	.....	.....
2.	Planning Machinery .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.	Assistance for study in rural Development and Regional Planning.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.	Maharashtra Institute and Development Administration.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.	Tourism .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(i)	M. T. D. C. .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(ii)	Forest Tourism	70.00	25.00	35.71	10.86	.....	.....
(iii)	Director of Tourism .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....
	Total—IX-General Economic Services ..	70.00	25.00	35.71	49.39	.....	.....
	Total—A-Economic Services ..	213681.01	35587.83	24.25	12,83,40.86	53,01.29	4.13

Anticipated Expenditure 1986-87 अपेक्षित खर्च १९८६-८७			Proposed Outlay 1987-88 प्रस्तावित व्यय १९८७-८८			अनु- क्रमांक	विकासाचे शीर्षे
State Plan राज्य योजना	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग	Percentage to total State Plan एकूण राज्य योजनेशी टक्केवारी	State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग	Percentage to total State Plan एकूण राज्य योजनेशी टक्केवारी			२
9	10	11	12	13	14		
62,64.00	.....	.....	75,00.00	.....	.....		पाच-विद्युत विकास
4,53,55.00	6,50.00	1.43	4,47,50.00	9,58.00	2.14		(१) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण आणि पारेषण
70.00	.....	.....	1,50.00	.....	.....		एकूण-पाच-विद्युत विकास
5,16,89.00	6,50.00	1.26	5,24,00.00	9,58.00	1.83		सहा-उद्योग आणि खनिजे
13,49.09	12.64	0.93	14,60.00	18.61	1.27		(अ) ग्रामीण लघु उद्योग
57,29.00	25.00	0.44	70,98.00	1,47.40	2.08		(ब) मोटे आणि मध्यम उद्योग
2,45.00	.....	.....	2,70.00	.....	.....		(क) केंद्रीय/प्राथमिक उद्योगांकरिता मूलभूत सोई
80.00	.....	.....	90.00	.....	.....		(ड) खनिज आणि धातुशास्त्रीय उद्योग
74,03.09	37.64	0.51	89,18.00	1,61.01	1.81		एकूण-सहा-उद्योग आणि खनिजे
1,83.04	.....	.....	1,75.00	.....	.....		सात-वाहतूक आणि दळणवळण
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		(१) बंदरे आणि दीपगृहे
44.10	.....	.....	48.00	.....	.....		(२) जहाज वाहतूक
67,17.80	11,46.14	17.06	71,80.00	11,00.00	15.32		(३) नागरी विमानचालन
.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....		(४) रस्ते आणि पूल (मूलभूत सोई घरून)
61,69.00	.....	.....	61,10.00	.....	.....		(५) भसंपादनासाठी विशेष आस्थापना
10.00	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....		(६) रस्ते वाहतूक
11.88	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....		(७) मोटार वाहन
10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		(८) अंतर्देशीय जल वाहतूक
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		(९) इतर वाहतूक-कोकण रेल्वे
1,31,45.82	11,46.14	8.72	1,35,66.00	11,00.00	8.11		एकूण-सात वाहतूक आणि दळणवळण
1,65.00	.....	.....	1,75.00	.....	.....		आठ-शास्त्र, तंत्रविद्या आणि पर्यावरण
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		नऊ-सर्वसाधारण आर्थिक सेवा
418.8	.....	.....	45.59	.....	.....		(१) सांख्यिकी
.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....		(२) नियोजन यंत्रणा
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		(३) ग्रामीण विकास आणि विभागीय नियोजनाच्या अभ्यासासाठी मदत
15.00	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....		(४) महाराष्ट्र संस्था आणि विकास प्रशासन
95.00	.....	.....	1,05.00	.....	.....		(५) पर्यटन
16.60	.....	.....	18.00	5.00	27.77		(१) महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ
18.40	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....		(२) वन पर्यटन
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		(३) पर्यटन संचालक
1,86.88	.....	.....	2,28.59	5.00	2.19		एकूण-नऊ-सर्वसाधारण आर्थिक सेवा
15,40,83.40	75,44.71	4.90	16,00,87.89	93,46.39	5.83		एकूण-अ-आर्थिक सेवा

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Divisible Seventh Plan, 1985-90 विभाज्य सातवी योजना १९८५-९०			Actual Expenditure 1985-89 प्रत्यक्ष खर्च १९८५-८९		
		State Plan राज्य योजना	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग	Percentage to total State Plan एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्ययाशी टक्केवारी	State Plan राज्य योजना	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग	Percentage to total State Plan एकूण राज्य योजनाशी टक्केवारी
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	B. Social Services						
	X. Social and Community Services—						
	1. General Education	2,18,36.97	17,31.60	7.93	19,56.31	84.64	4.33
	2. Sports and Youth Services	1,07.00	29.95	27.99	1,21.81	2.60	2.13
	3. Art and Culture .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	42.30	.....	.....
	4. Technical Education	28,88.29	1,30.00	4.50	8,57.15	3.25	0.38
	Total X—Social and Community Services	2,48,32.26	18,91.55	7.10	29,77.57	90.49	3.04
	XI. Health—						
	1. Medical Education and Drugs .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	4,28.00	.....	.....
	2. Employees State Insurance Scheme .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	0.75	.....	.....
	3. Public Health and Sanitation	3,84,00.00	46,98.30	12.23	29,05.73	.....	.....
	Total XI—Health	3,84,00.00	46,98.30	12.23	33,34.48	.....	.....
	XII. Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development—						
	1. Sewerage and Water Supply	6,31,98.19	36,40.41	5.52	2,53,79.34	.....	.....
	2. Housing	16,59.70	6,39.27	38.52	30,11.21	31.90	1.06
	3. Urban Development	80,08.00	75.00	0.94	22,20.04	15.00	0.68
	Total XII—Water Supply Housing and Urban Development	7,28,65.89	43,54.68	5.98	3,06,10.59	46.90	0.15
	XIII Information and Publicity	1,59.60	1,59.60	1,00.00	1,17.21	9.62	8.21
	XIV—Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes						
	1. Welfare of Backward Classes	72,86.00	43,40.16	59.56	11,73.60	5,02.58	42.82
	2. Social Welfare .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	96.06	.....	.....
	Total XIV—Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	72,86.00	43,40.16	59.56	12,69.66	5,02.58	39.58
	XV. Labour and Labour Welfare	45,04.68	8,71.23	19.34	7,78.56	69.74	8.96
	XVI. Nutrition	40,00.00	6,00.00	15.00	5,51.07	.....	.....
	Total-B. Social Services	15,20,48.23	1,69,15.52	11.13	3,96,39.14	7,19.33	1.81
	XVII. General Services .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	10,70.09	.....	.....
	XVIII. Wardha Plan .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XIX. Bombay Development .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	1,56.40	.....	.....
	XX. Felt needs Programme of Districts .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	50,31.07	.....	.....
	Grand Total—1 to XX	36,57,29.44	5,25,03.75	16.20	17,42,37.56	60,20.62	3.46

Anticipated Expenditure, 1986-87 अपेक्षित खर्च, १९८६-८७			Proposed Outlay, 1987-88 प्रस्तावित व्यय, १९८७-८८			अनुक्रमांक विकासचे शीर्ष
State Plan राज्य योजना	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग	Percentage to total State Plan एकूण राज्य योजनेशी टक्केवारी	State Plan राज्य योजना	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan आदिवासी उप-योजनेचा भाग	Percentage to total State Plan एकूण राज्य योजनेशी टक्केवारी	
9	10	11	12	13	14	2
52,62.22 1,89.42	4,31.02 9.02	8.19 4.76	55,85.38 2,10.00	6,53.65 7.98	11.70 3.76	ब-सामाजिक सेवा : दहा-सामाजिक आणि सामूहिक सेवा (१) सामान्य शिक्षण (२) क्रीडा आणि युवक सेवा (३) कला व संस्कृती (४) तंत्रशिक्षण
2,25.42 13,25.47	..... 35.78	..... 2.70	2,55.00 21,40.00	..... 56.25	..... 2.63	एकूण--दहा-सामाजिक आणि सामूहिक सेवा
70,02.53	4,75.82	6.79	81,90.38	7,17.88	8.76	अकरा-आरोग्य : (१) वैद्यकीय शिक्षण आणि औषधे (२) कामगार राज्य विमा योजना (३) सार्वजनिक आरोग्य आणि स्वच्छता
5,57.20 7.80 64,71.50	..... ..... 6,32.97	..... ..... 9.80	7,00.00 10.00 78,97.60	..... ..... 10,02.87	..... ..... 12.72	एकूण--अकरा-आरोग्य
70,36.50	6,32.97	8.99	86,07.00	10,02.87	11.65	बारा-पाणीपुरवठा, गृहनिर्माण आणि नगरविकास : (१) पाणीपुरवठा आणि मलप्रवाह (२) गृहनिर्माण (३) नगरविकाम
2,88,05.00 69,85.27 32,89.05	9,90.69 48.30 33.27	3.44 0.69 0.01	3,13,26.00 68,94.25 27,00.00	9,39.30 65.12 65.00	3.00 0.94 2.41	एकूण--बारा-पाणीपुरवठा, गृहनिर्माण आणि नगर विकास
3,90,79.32	10,72.26	2.74	4,09,20.25	10,69.42	2.61	तेरा-माहिती आणि प्रसिद्धी
1,40.10	13.76	9.82	1,45.00	12.72	5.32	चौदा-अनुसूचित जाती, अनुसूचित जमाती आणि इतर मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण : (१) मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण (२) समाजकल्याण
20,43.88 2,20.29	8,76.09 ..	42.86	22,60.17 2,37.35	12,11.19 0.20	53.59 0.08	एकूण--चौदा-अनुसूचित जाती, अनुसूचित जमाती आणि इतर मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण
22,64.17	8,76.09	38.69	24,97.52	12,11.39	48.50	पंधरा-कामगार आणि कामगार कल्याण :
11,93.92	1,57.44	13.19	15,03.86	1,57.98	10.50	सोळा-पोषण
5,76.51	72.33	12.55	5,71.80	92.00	16.09	एकूण--ब-सामाजिक सेवा
5,72,93.05	33,00.67	5.76	6,24,35.81	42,64.26	6.83	सतरा-सर्वसाधारण सेवा : अठरा-वर्धा योजना एकोणिस-मुंबईचा विकास वीस-जिल्ह्यांच्या गरजावर आधारित कार्यक्रम
21,00.20 1,95.00 8,25.00 64,00.80	16,06.30 2,20.00 12,50.00 64,00.80 19.80 5,76.00	एकूण बेरीज--एक ते वीस
22,08,96.65	1,08,45.38	4.91	23,20,00.00	1,42,06.45	6.12	

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(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan, 1986-87 Anticipated Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९८६-८७ अपेक्षित खर्च			Annual Plan, 1987-88 Proposed outlay वार्षिक योजना, १९८७-८८ प्रस्तावित व्यय			अनु- क्रमांक	विकासाचे शीर्ष
State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow to Special Component Plan विद्ययोचा भाग	Percentage to total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्ययाशी टक्केवारी	State Plan Proposed outlay राज्य योजना प्रस्तावित व्यय	Flow to Special Component Plan विद्ययोचा भाग	Percentage to total State Plan Outlay एकूण योजना व्ययाशी टक्केवारी		
9	10	11	12	13	14		
						(अ) आर्थिक सेवा	
						एक-कृषि व संलग्न सेवा	
31,85.85	3,15.63	9.91	32,50.00	3,15.73	9.71	(१) (अ) पीक संवर्धन	
4,70.23	14.00	2.98	5,50.00	43.40	7.89	(ब) फलोत्पादन	
26,30.00	.....	.....	30,53.00	..	..	(२) मृद व जलसंधारण	
9,00.25	20.03	2.22	10,00.00	44.58	4.46	(३) पशुसंवर्धन	
9,75.35	21.22	2.18	10,80.68	20.57	1.90	(४) दुग्धशाळा विकास	
4,50.00	3.00	0.67	4,75.00	3.00	0.63	(५) मत्स्यव्यवसाय	
11,60.12	10.34	0.89	15,00.00	2.00	2.13	(६) वनीकरण व वन्यप्राणी	
15,30.00	62.00	4.05	16,50.00	1,18.22	7.16	(अ) वने	
						(ब) सामाजिक वनीकरण	
74.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(७) वखारी व पणन	
599.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(८) कृषी संशोधन व शिक्षण संस्था	
150.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(९) कृषी शिक्षण वित्तीय संस्थात गुंतवणूक	
19,69.46	1,10.59	5.62	25,10.00	92.20	3.67	(१०) सहकार	
1,40,95.52	5,56.81	3.95	1,60,98.00	6,69.70	4.16	एकूण--१-कृषि व संलग्न सेवा	
						दोन--ग्रामीण विकास	
21,36.40	3,96.84	18.58	23,64.50	4,36.52	18.46	(१) एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	
6,33.00	.....	.....	6,33.00	.....	.....	(२) अवर्षण प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	
30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(३) एकात्मिक ग्रामीण उर्जा कार्यक्रम	
7.50	.....	.....	7.50	.....	.....	(४) प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण दुकाना भागभांडवल	
18,34.00	75.00	4.09	20,00.00	75.00	3.75	(५) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम	
2,00,00.00	.....	.....	1,62,50.00	24,37.00	14.99	(६) रोजगार हमी योजना	
84.13	18.54	22.04	1,02.00	18.00	17.60	(७) भू-सुधारणा	
22.00	.....	.....	20.30	.....	.....	(८) रत्नागिरी जिल्हातील क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम	
12.93	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	(९) सामूहिक विकास व पंचायत	
2,47,59.96	4,90.38	1.98	2,13,92.30	29,66.52	0.13	एकूण--दोन--ग्रामीण विकास	
						तीन--विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	पश्चिम घाटाचा विकास	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	एकूण--तीन--विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Seventh Plan 1985-90 सातवी योजना १९८५-९०			Annual Plan 1985-86 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९८५-८६ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
		State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow to Special Component Plan विशेष घटक योजनेचा भाग	Percentage to the Total State Plan outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्ययाशी टक्केवारी	State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना नियत व्यय	Flow to Special Component Plan विशेष घटक योजनेचा भाग	Percentage to the total State Plan outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियत व्ययाशी टक्केवारी
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IV. Irrigation and Flood control							
	(1) Major and Medium Projects ..	....	....	....	25,33,2-17	....	....
	(2) Rehabilitation ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(3) Loans to Project affected persons ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(4) Special Establishment to Land Acquisitor ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(5) Minor Irrigation ..	22,06.00	2,82.75	12.82	40,47.26	....	....
	(6) Command Area Development Authority ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(7) Ayacut Development ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(8) Flood Control Programme ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total-IV—Irrigation and Flood Control ..	22,06.00	2,82.75	12.82	29379.43	....	....
V. Power Development							
Rural Electrification in Harijan Bastis							
	(1) Thermal Projects (MSEB) ..	3,50,00.00	13,50.00	3.86	3,22,78.10	3,16.59	0.98
	(2) Hydro Projects ..	..	..	..	49,48.64	..	..
	(3) Non-Conventional Sources of Energy ..	..	..	..	31.88	..	..
	Total V— Power Development ..	3,50,00.00	13,50.00	3.86	37 258.62	316.59	....
VI. Industry and Minerals							
	(a) Village and Small Scale Industries	5,02.00	3,69.76	73.66	1,079.09	....	....
	(b) Medium and Large Scale Industries	....	....	....	4505.25	....	....
	(c) Infrastructural facilities for Central/Primary Industries.	....	..	....	153.00	....	....
	(d) Mineral & Metallurgical Industries ..	....	....	....	37.58	....	....
	Total—VI. Industry and Minerals ..	5,02.00	3,69.76	73.66	5,7740.92	....	....
VII. Transport and Communications—							
	(1) Roads and Bridges (Including infrastructural facilities)	2,90.00	2,90.00	100	56,71.96	....	....
	Total—VII. Transport and Communicator ..	2,90.00	2,90.00	100	1,02,55.91	....	....
VIII. Science Technology and Environment—							
IX. General Economic Services—							
	....	....	....	....	63.28	....	....
	....	....	....	....	99.39	....	....
	Total—A—Economic Services ..	11,18,95.33	11,59,53.84	14.26	....	....	....
B. Social Services							
X. Social and Community Services—							
	(1) General Education ..	2869.74	1119.14	39	1957.49	....	....
	(2) Sports & Youth Services ..	....	....	....	121.81	....	....
	(3) Arts and Culture ..	....	....	....	42.30	....	....
	(4) Technical Education ..	....	....	....	857.15	....	....
	Total—X. Social & Community Services ..	2869.74	11,19.14	39	2978.75	....	....
	XI. Health— ..	....	....	....	3334.48	....	....

Annual Plan 1986-87 Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च वार्षिक योजना १९८६-८७			Annual Plan 1987-88 Proposed outlay प्रस्तावित व्यय १९८७-८८			अनु. क्रमांक	विकासाचे शीर्ष
State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow to Special Component Plan विशेष घटक योजनेचा भाग	Percentage to total State Plan outlay एकूण राज्य योजना व्ययाशी टक्केवारी	State Plan Proposed Outlay राज्य योजना प्रस्तावित व्यय	Flow to Special Component Plan विशेष घटक योजनेचा भाग	Percentage to total State Plan outlay एकूण राज्य योजना व्ययाशी टक्केवारी		
9	10	11	12	13	14		
2,92,95.00			3,04,97.00	....	....	चार—पाटबंधारे आणि पूरनियंत्रण	
....	12,93.00	....	....	(१) मोठे व मध्यम प्रकल्प	
....	3,85.00	....	....	(२) पुनर्वसन	
....	95.00	....	....	(३) प्रकल्पग्रस्तासाठी कजे	
....	75,25.00	....	....	(४) भूसंपादनासाठी विशेष आस्थापना	
65,32.31	69,50.00	59.10	0.79	(५) लघु पाटबंधारे	
....	5,50.00	....	....	(६) कडा	
....	15.00	....	....	(७) आयाकट विकास	
....	(८) पूरनियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	
4,26,27.31	4,73,10.00	59.10	0.12	एकूण—चार-पाटबंधारे आणि पूरनियंत्रण	
32,289.00	252.00	0.78	4,47,50.00	2,70.00	3.61	पाच—विद्युत विकास	
62,64.00	75.00.00	..	..	हरिजन वस्त्यांचे विद्युतीकरण	
70.00	1,50.00	..	..	(१) औष्णिक प्रकल्प (म. रा. वि. मं)	
38,623.00	2,34.00	....	5,24,00.00	2,70.00	0.51	(२) जलविद्युत प्रकल्प	
13,49.09	83.37	6.18	14,60.00	70.94	4.86	(३) ऊर्जेची अपारंपारिक साधने	
55,55.00	70,98.00	5.00	0.07	एकूण—पाच-विद्युत विकास	
2,45.00	2,70.00	....	....	सहा—उद्योग आणि खनिजे	
80.00	90.00	....	....	(अ) ग्रामीण व लघुउद्योग	
74,03,09	3,35.37	....	89,18.00	75.94	0.85	(ब) मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग	
67,17.80	63.68	0.94	1,35,66.00	100.00	1.39	(क) अदीय उद्योगासाठी प्रायाभूत सुविधा	
1,31,45.82	63.68	0.94	1,35,66.00	1,00.00	....	(ड) धातु व खनिज विषयक उद्योग	
1,65.50	एकूण—सहा-उद्योग आणि खनिजे	
1,86.88	सात—वाहतूक आणि दळणवळण	
....	(१) रस्ते आणि पूल	
51,30.23	55,85.38	1,56.41	2.80	(मूलभूत सोई धरून)	
189.42	2,10.00	....	....	एकूण—सात-वाहतूक आणि दळणवळण	
225.42	2,55.00	....	....	आठ—शास्त्र, तंत्रविद्या आणि पर्यावरण—	
13,17.47	21,40.00	4.00	0.19	नऊ.—सर्वसाधारण आर्थिक सेवा—	
68,62.52	81,90.38	1,60.41	1.95	एकूण—अ-आर्थिक सेवा	
70,36.50	86,07.00	....	....	(ब) सामाजिक सेवा	
....	दहा.—सामाजिक आणि सामूहिक सेवा	
....	(१) सामान्य शिक्षण	
....	(२) क्रीडा व युवक सेवा	
....	(३) कला व संस्कृती तांत्रिक शिक्षण	
....	एकूण—दहा-सामाजिक आणि सामूहिक सेवा	
....	अकरा.—आरोग्य	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development.	Seventh Plan 1985-90 सातवी योजना १९८५-९०			Annual Plan 1985-86 Actual Expenditure वाषिक योजना १९८५-८६ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
		State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना नियत व्यय	Flow to Special Component Plan विशेष घटक योजनाचा भाग	Percentage to the total State Plan outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियत व्ययाशी टक्केवारी	State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना नियत व्यय	Flow to Special Component Plan विशेष घटक योजनाचा भाग	Percentage to the total State outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियत व्ययाशी टक्केवारी
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XII. Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development.							
(1)	Sewerage & Water Supply	3,33,21.87	43,27.03	12.99	2,53,79.34	.....	.....
(2)	Housing	80,87.00	10,80.34	13.36	30,11.21	46.08	0.01
(3)	Urban Developments .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	22,20.04	124.67	0.56
Total—XII. Water Supply, Housing & Urban Development.		4,14,08.87	54,07.37	13.07	3,06,10.59	170.75	0.55
XIII. Information and Publicity							
Total—XIII. Information and Publicity ..		.....	.....	.....	1,17.21	9.62	8.20
XIV. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.							
(1)	Welfare of Backward Classes	35,76.60	22,85.78	63.91	11,73.60	3,79.64	32.34
(2)	Social Welfare .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	96.06	.....	.....
Total—XIV. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.		35,76.60	22,85.78	63.91	12,69.66	379.64	32.34
XV. Labour & Labour Welfare							
Total—XV. Labour & Labour Welfare ..		1,81.00	23.54	13.00	778.56	47.97	6.17
XVI. Nutrition							
Total—XVI. Nutrition .. .. .		.....	.....	.....	551.07	.....	.....
XVII. General Services .. .. .		.....	.....	.....	10,70.09	.....	.....
XVIII. Wardha Plan .. .. .		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XIX. Bombay Development .. .. .		.....	.....	.....	1,56.40	.....	.....
XX. Felt Needs Programme of Districts ..		.....	.....	.....	50,31.07	.....	.....
Grand Total—I to XX ..		15,99,31.54	2,47,89.67	15.50	1,74,719.79	42,87.13	2.45

Annual Plan 1986-87 Anticipated Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९८६-८७ अपेक्षित खर्च			Annual Plan 1987-88 proposed outlay वार्षिक योजना १९८७-८८ प्रस्तावित व्यय			अनु क्रमांक	विकासाचे शीर्ष
State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow Special Component Plan विशेष घटक योजनेचा भाग	Percentage to total State Plan outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियत व्ययाशी टक्केवारी	State Plan Proposed outlay राज्य योजना प्रस्तावित व्यय	Flow to Special Component Plan विशेष घटक योजनेचा भाग	Percentage to total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना व्ययाशी टक्केवारी		
9	10	11	12	13	14	(१)	
2,88,05.00	11,71.23	4.07	3,13,26.00	14,65.13	3.87	बा.१.--पाणीपुरवठा, गृहनिर्माण व नगरविकास	
69,35.27	22.21	0.37	68,94.25	22.62	0.33	(१) पाणीपुरवठा आणि मल प्रवाह	
32,89.05	96.91	2.95	27,00.00	1,04.00	3.85	(२) गृहनिर्माण	
3,90,29.32	....	....	4,09,20.25	15,91.75	3.90	(३) नगरविकास
140.10	13.76	9.82	145.00	12.72	8.77	एकूण.--बारा--पाणीपुरवठा, गृहनिर्माण व नगरविकास	
1,40.10	13.76	9.82	1,45.00	12.72	8.77	तेर.--माहिती व प्रसिद्धी	
20,43.88	5,24.38	25.66	22,60.17	5,83.20	25.80	एकूण--तेरा--माहिती व प्रसिद्धी	
....	....	....	2,37.35	....	....	चौरा.--अनुसूचित जाती, अनुसूचित जमाती व इतर मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण.
....	....	....	24,97.52	5,83.20	23.35	(१) मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण
11,93.92	....	....	15,03.86	26.00	1.72	(२) समाजकल्याण
11,93.92	....	....	15,03.86	26.00	1.72	एकूण--चौदा--अनुसूचित जाती, अनुसूचित जमाती व इतर मागास-वर्गीयांचे कल्याण
5,76.51	....	....	5,71.80	....	....	पंधरा.--कामगार व कामगार कल्याण
21,00.20	....	....	16,06.30	....	....	एकूण.--पंधरा--कामगार व कामगार कल्याण
195.00	....	....	2,20.00	....	....	सोळा--पोषण
8,25.00	....	....	12,50.00	....	....	एकूण--सोळा पोषण
64,00.00	....	....	64,00.00	....	....
20,76,29.84	57,85.40	2.79	23,20,00.00	65,115.34	2.81	एकूण बेरीज--एक ते सोळा	

Draft Annual Plan, 1987-88— Head of Development States/Union Territories— Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed outlay सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना (१९८५-९०) मान्य नियत व्यय			1985-86 Actual expenditure १९८५-८६ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Economic Service						
<i>I. Agriculture and Allied Services</i>						
1 Crop Husbandry ..	77,52.00	55,52.00	1,33,04.00	15,22.42	6,40.85	21,63.27
2 Horticulture ..	4,00.00	27,96.00	31,96.00	6.17	2,69.59	2,75.76
3 Soil and Water Conservation ..	1,21,35.00	1,51.00	1,22,86.00	31,17.16	23.29	31,40.45
4 Animal Husbandry ..	6,31.32	31,43.68	37,75.00	96.34	5,02.74	5,99.08
5 Dairy Development ..	3,02.23	39,97.77	43,00.00	25.49	7,02.78	7,28.27
6 Fisheries ..	3,89.00	12,11.00	16,00.00	25.45	3,23.70	3,49.16
7 Forestry and Wild Life (a) Forests ..	27,45.00	29,43.00	56,88.00	2,54.26	5,32.87	7,87.13
8 Plantations/Social Forestry (a) Social Forestry ..	2,00.00	42,92.00	44,92.00	64.14	8,33.70	8,97.84
9 Food, Marketing, Storage and Warehousing.	2,00.00	2,00.00	4,00.00	20.00	30.65	50.65
10 Agricultural Research and Education	37,45.00	....	37,45.00	2,97.68	....	2,97.68
11 Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.	7,75.00	....	7,75.00	1,63.49	....	1,63.49
12 Co-operation ..	25,58.50	93,37.35	1,18,95.85	5,15.88	10,86.30	16,02.18
Total— I Agricultural and Allied Services	3,18,33.05	3,36,23.80	6,54,56.85	61,08.49	49,46.47	1,10,54.96
<i>II. Rural Development</i>						
<i>(I) Special Programme for Rural Development.</i>						
<i>(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)</i>	....	1,14,00.00	1,14,00.00	....	16,70.09	16,70.09

विवरणपत्र डीपी-१

वार्षिक योजना १९८७-८८ विकास शीर्ष
राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश-नियत व्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखांत)

1986-87 Approved Outlay १९८६-८७ मान्य नियत व्यय			1986-87 Anticipated Expenditure १९८६-८७ अपेक्षित खर्च			1987-88 Proposed Outlay १९८७-८८ प्रस्तावित व्यय			विकास शीर्ष/उप-शीर्ष
State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
									अ. आर्थिक सेवा
									एक. कृषि व संलग्न सेवा
20,63.63	11,42.22	32,05.85	20,63.63	11,22.22	31,85.85	20,92.05	11,57.95	32,50.00	(१) पीक संवर्धन
59.54	4,30.46	4,90.00	16.80	4,53.43	4,70.23	21.00	5,29.00	5,50.00	(२) फलोद्यान
25,21.89	1,08.11	26,30.00	25,21.89	1,08.11	26,30.00	29,27.50	1,25.50	30,53.00	(३) मृद व जल-संघारण
1,58.32	7,41.93	9,00.25	1,58.32	7,41.93	9,00.25	1,34.50	8,65.50	10,00.00	(४) पशुसंवर्धन
2,06.05	7,73.95	9,80.00	1,92.93	7,82.42	9,75.35	66.30	10,13.70	10,80.00	(५) दुग्धशाळा विकास
70.20	3,79.80	4,50.00	57.20	3,92.80	4,50.00	65.20	4,09.80	4,75.00	(६) मत्स्यव्यवसाय
5,07.41	7,92.59	13,00.00	3,69.53	7,90.59	11,60.12	6,00.50	8,99.50	15,00.00	(७) वने व वन्य जीवन (अ) वने
98.12	14,01.88	15,00.00	1,15.68	14,14.32	15,30.00	83.00	15,67.00	16,50.00	(८) वृक्षारोपण/सामाजिक वनीकरण (अ) सामाजिक वनीकरण
31.78	42.72	74.50	31.78	42.72	74.50	40.00	40.00	80.00	(९) पणन, अन्न, भांडारे आणि वखारी
6,35.00	....	6,35.00	5,99.58	...	5,99.58	7,50.00	....	7,50.00	(१०) कृषि संशोधन आणि शिक्षण
1,50.00	....	1,50.00	1,50.00	....	1,50.00	2,00.00	....	2,00.00	(११) कृषि वित्तीय संस्था गुंतवणूक
2,84.82	16,81.99	19,66.81	2,82.19	16,87.45	19,69.64	3,13.62	21,96.38	25,10.00	(१२) सहकार
67,86.76	74,95.65	1,42,82.41	65,59.53	75,35.99	1,40,95.52	72,93.67	88,04.33	1,60,98.00	एकूण—(एक) कृषि व संलग्न सेवा
									(दोन) ग्रामीण विकास
									(१) ग्रामीण विकासाकरिता विशेष कार्यक्रम.
....	21,36.40	21,36.40	...	21,36.40	21,36.40	....	23,64.50	23,64.50	(अ) एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development 1	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed outlay सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना (१९८५-९०) मान्य नियत व्यय			1985-86 Actual Expenditure १९८५-८६ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण
	2	3	4	5	6	7
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP).	....	25,25.00	25,25.00	....	5,23.85	5,23.85
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP).	2,15.00	....	2,15.00	7.00	....	7.00
(d) Share capital to R. D. Bank	49.00	....	49.00	3.75	....	3.75
(2) Rural Employment :-						
(a) National Programmes like National Rural Employment Programme (NREP).	....	91,30.00	91,30.00	....	18,99.28	18,99.28
(b) Other Programmes--						
(i) Employment Guarantee Scheme	32,00.00	4,18,00.00	4,50,00.00	12,00.00	2,33,00.00	2,45,00.00
(3) Land Reforms	20.00	3,05.00	3,25.00	12.10	57.97	70.07
(4) Other Rural Development Programmes.	....	....	....	....	....	....
(5) Community Development and Panchayats.	11.25	58.75	70.00	1.00	8.75	9.75
(6) Area Development Scheme in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg.	....	49.00	49.00	....	19.70	19.70
Total—(II) Rural Development ..	34,95.25	6,52,67.75	6,87,63.00	12,23.85	2,74,79.64	2,87,03.49
III. Special Area Programmes--						
Western Ghat Development ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total—(III) Special Area Programme	....	....	....	....	....	....
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control--						
1. Major and Medium Irrigation ..	10,58,83.00	2,61,17.00	13,20,00.00	2,04,76.03	48,56.14	2,53,32.17
2. Minor Irrigation .. .. .	....	2,50,00.00	2,50,00.00	....	40,47.26	40,47.26
3. Command Area Development ..	2,95,84.90	1,07.10	2,96,92.00	52,57.18	24.56	52,81.74
4. Flood Control Projects (including anti-sea erosion etc.).	....	70.00	70.00	....	12.75	12.75
5. Ayacut Development .. .. .	....	22,99.00	22,99.00	....	9,37.42	9,37.42
Total—(IV) Irrigation and Flood Control	13,54,67.90	5,35,93.10	18,90,61.00	2,57,33.21	98,78.13	3,56,11.34

(रुपये लाखांत)

1986-87 Approved outlay १९८६-८७ मान्य नियत व्यय			1986-87 Anticipated Expenditure १९८६-८७ अपेक्षित खर्च			1987-88 Proposed outlay १९८७-८८ प्रस्तावित व्यय			विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष
State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
....	6,43.70	6,43.70	....	6,33.00	6,33.00	....	6,33.00	6,33.00	(ब) अवर्षण प्रवण क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम.
30.00	....	30.00	30.00	....	30.00	....	....	....	(क) एकात्मिक ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम
8.00	....	8.00	7.50	....	7.50	7.50	....	7.50	(ड) भार. डी. बँकेस भाग भांडवल
....	19,91.00	19,91.00	....	18,34.00	18,34.00	....	20,00.00	20,00.00	(२) ग्रामीण रोजगार
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(अ) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम.
10,00.00	1,40,00.00	1,50,00.00	11,00.00	1,89,00.00	2,00,00.00	10,00.00	1,52,50.00	1,62,50.00	(ब) इतर कार्यक्रम— (आय) रोजगार हमी योजना—
14.67	72.33	87.00	12.23	71.90	84.13	30.00	72.00	1,02.00	(३) भू-सुधारणा
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(४) इतर ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम
2.25	11.68	13.93	1.25	11.68	12.93	4.65	10.35	15.00	(५) सामूहिक विकास आणि पंचायत
....	22.00	22.00	....	22.00	22.00	....	20.30	20.30	(६) रत्नागिरी आणि सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्ह्या-तील विकास योजना.
10,54.92	1,88,77.11	1,99,32.03	11,50.98	2,36,08.98	2,47,59.96	10,42.15	2,03,50.15	2,13,92.30	एकूण—(दोन) ग्रामीण विकास
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(तीन) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम— पश्चिम घाट विकास
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	एकूण—(तीन) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(चार) पाटबंधारे आणि पूर नियंत्रण—
2,958.00	63,37.00	2,92,95.00	2,29,58.00	63,37.00	2,92,95.00	2,48,48.00	74,22.00	3,22,70.00	(१) मोठे आणि मध्यम पाटबंधारे
....	65,32.81	65,32.81	....	65,32.31	65,32.31	....	75,25.00	75,25.00	(२) लघु पाटबंधारे
62,69.20	25.80	62,95.00	62,69.20	25.80	62,95.00	69,28.75	21.25	69,50.00	(३) जलप्रदाय क्षेत्रविकास
....	15.00	15.00	....	15.00	15.00	....	15.00	15.00	(४) पूर नियंत्रण
....	4,90.00	4,90.00	....	4,90.00	4,90.00	....	5,50.00	5,50.00	(५) आयाकट विकास
92,27.20	1,34,00.61	4,26,27.81	2,92,27.20	1,34,00.11	4,26,27.31	3,17,76.75	1,55,33.25	4,73,10.00	एकूण—(चार) पाटबंधारे आणि पूर नियंत्रण

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed Outlay सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना (१९८५-९०) मान्य नियत व्यय			1985-86 Actual Expenditure १९८५-८६ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
	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	3,90,83.00	.....	3,90,83.00	49,48.64	.....	49,48.64
(2) Thermal Project	23,94,68.00	2,63,36.00	26,58,04.00	2,73,84.03	48,94.07	3,22,78.10
(3) Non-conventional Sources of Energy	5,02.00	.....	5,02.00	31.88	.....	31.88
Total (V) Energy (Power Development.)	27,90,53.00	2,63,36.00	30,53,89.00	3,23,04.55	48,94.07	3,72,58.62
VI. Industry and Minerals						
1 Village and Small Industries ..	30,79.49	32,20.51	63,00.00	3,76.17	7,02.92	10,79.09
2 Medium and Large Scale Industries	1,84,86.00	1,03,17.00	2,88,03.00	32,57.09	12,48.16	45,05.25
3 Infrastructural facilities for central undertakings sector.	10,87.00	.....	10,87.00	1,53.00	.....	1,53.00
4 Mining	3,10.00	.....	3,10.00	37.58	.....	37.58
Total (VI) Industries and Minerals...	2,29,62.49	1,35,37.51	3,65,00.00	38,23.84	19,51.08	57,74.92
VII. Transport and Communications						
1 Ports and Light Houses ..	1,90.00	5,55.00	7,45.00	15.00	80.02	95.02
2 Shipping .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Civil Aviation .. .. .	.....	1,50.00	1,50.00	.....	35.00	35.00
4 Roads and Bridges	93,12.00	1,80,70.00	2,73,82.00	25,90.45	30,81.51	56,71.96
5 Special Establishment for Land Aquisition.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Road Transport (including Motor vehicles).	4,90,67.00	.....	4,90,67.00	44,31.13	.....	44,31.13
7 Inland Water Transport ..	40.00	1,10.00	1,50.00	.....	12.80	12.80
8 Other Transport Services Konkan Railway.	25.00	.....	25.00	10.00	.....	10.00
Total (VII)—Transport and Communications.	5,86,34.00	1,88,85.00	7,75,19.00	70,46.58	32,09.33	1,02,55.91
VIII. Science, Technology and Environment.						
1 Scientific Research including S & T	2,70.00	.....	2,70.00	.....	.....	.....
2 Urban Environmental Improvement	50.00	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....
3 Aesthetic Environment in Greater Bombay.	2,00.00	.....	2,00.00	.....	45.00	45.00
4 Water Pollution Control ..	1,30.00	.....	1,30.00	18.28	.....	18.28
Total (VIII) Science Technology and Environment.	6,50.00	.....	6,50.00	18.28	45.00	63.28

1986-87 Approved Outlay १९८६-८७ मान्य नियत व्यय			1986-87 Anticipated Expenditure १९८६-८७ अपेक्षित खर्च			1987-88 Proposed Outlay १९८७-८८ प्रस्तावित व्यय			विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष
State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
68,25.00	..	68,25.00	62,64.00	..	62,64.00	75,00.00	..	75,00.00	(पाच) ऊर्जा (विद्युत विकास)
3,32,78.00	69,81.00	4,02,59.00	2,73,89.00	49,00.00	3,22,89.00	3,77,50.00	70,00.00	4,47,50.00	(१) जलविद्युत प्रकल्प
70.00	..	70.00	70.00	..	70.00	1,50.00	..	1,50.00	(२) औष्णिक प्रकल्प
4,01,73.00	69,81.00	4,71,54.00	3,37,23.00	49,00.00	3,86,23.00	4,54,00.00	70,00.00	5,24,00.00	(३) अपारंपारिक ऊर्जा स्रोताची साधने.
									एकूण—(पाच) ऊर्जा (विद्युत विकास)
4,25.32	8,93.83	13,19.15	4,47.36	9,01.73	13,49.09	5,42.65	9,17.35	14,60.00	(सहा) उद्योग आणि खाणकाम
42,82.96	12,72.04	55,55.00	44,56.96	12,72.04	57,29.00	58,26.00	12,72.00	70,98.00	(१) ग्रामीण व लघु उद्योग
2,45.00	.....	2,45.00	2,45.00	.....	2,45.00	2,70.00	.....	2,70.00	(२) मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग
80.00	.....	80.00	80.00	.....	80.00	90.00	.....	90.00	(३) केंद्रीय क्षेत्रातील उपक्रमांकरिता मुलभूत सुविधा.
50,33.28	21,65.87	71,99.15	52,29.32	21,73.77	74,03.09	67,28.65	21,89.35	89,18.00	(४) खाणकाम
									एकूण—(सहा) उद्योग व खाणकाम
52.00	1,88.87	2,40.87	43.90	1,39.14	1,83.04	30.00	1,45.00	1,75.00	(सात) वाहतूक व दळणवळण
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(१) बंदरे आणि दीपगृहे
.....	44.10	44.10	.....	44.10	44.10	.....	48.00	48.00	(२) जहाज वाहतूक
25,00.00	42,17.80	67,17.80	25,00.00	42,17.80	67,17.80	20,70.00	51,10.00	71,80.00	(३) नागरी विमान वाहतूक
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	20.00	(४) रस्ते व पूल
67,15.00	.....	67,15.00	61,79.00	.....	61,79.00	61,28.00	.....	61,28.00	(५) मू संपादनासाठी विशेष बाध्यापना.
.....	11.88	11.88	.....	11.88	11.88	2.70	12.30	15.00	(६) रस्ते वाहतूक (मोटर वाहने घडन)
10.00	.....	10.00	10.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	(७) मू-अंतर्गत जल-वाहतूक
92,77.00	44,62.65	1,37,39.65	87,32.90	44,12.92	1,31,45.82	82,50.70	53,15.30	1,35,66.00	(८) इतर वाहतूक-कोकण रेल्वे
									एकूण—(सात) वाहतूक व दळणवळण
50.00	.....	50.00	50.00	.....	50.00	55.00	.....	55.00	(आठ) वैज्ञानिक तंत्रज्ञान व पर्यावरण
55.00	.....	55.00	55.00	.....	55.00	55.00	.....	55.00	(१) वैज्ञानिक संशोधन (एस व्ही टी धरून)
.....	10.00	10.00	.....	10.00	10.00	.....	10.00	10.00	(२) नागरी पर्यावरणात सुधारणा
50.00	.....	50.00	50.00	.....	50.00	55.00	.....	55.00	(३) बहुमूर्तईचा परिसर सुंदर बनविण्याचा कार्यक्रम.
1,55.00	10.00	1,65.00	1,55.00	10.00	1,65.00	1,65.00	10.00	1,75.00	(४) जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण
									एकूण—(आठ) वैज्ञानिक तंत्रज्ञान व पर्यावरण.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development 1	Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed Outlay सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना (१९८५-९०) मान्य नियत व्यय			1985-86 Actual Expenditure १९८५-८६ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
	State राज्य 2	District जिल्हा 3	Total एकूण 4	State राज्य 5	District जिल्हा 6	Total एकूण 7
IX. General Economic Services						
1 Secretariat Economic Services ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Tourism	3,80.00	70.00	4,50.00	70.00	10.86	80.86
3 Survey and Statistics	3,08.00	.....	3,08.00	18.53	.....	18.53
4 Planning Machinery and Assistance for study in rural development and regional Planning	2,88.00	.....	2,88.00	.....	.....	.....
5. Maharashtra Institute of Development Administration (MIDA)	1,04.00	.....	1,04.00	.....	.....	.....
Total IX—General Economic Services	10,80.00	70.00	11,50.00	88.53	10.86	99.39
Total-A-Economic Services (I to IX)..	53,31,75.69	21,13,13.16	74,44,88.85	7,64,07.33	5,24,14.58	12,88,21.91
B. Social and Economic Services						
X. Education Sports, Art and Culture						
1 General Education	17,18.33	1,99,26.67	2,16,45.00	2,54.80	17,02.69	19,57.49
2 Technical Education	59,94.71	29,13.29	89,08.00	4,42.85	4,14.30	8,57.15
3 Art and Culture	7,87.75	12.25	8,00.00	41.23	1.07	42.30
4 Sports and Youth Services ..	7,79.80	3,05.20	10,85.00	65.73	56.08	1,21.81
Total—X Education, Sports, .. Art and Culture	92,80.59	2,31,57.41	3,24,38.00	8,04.61	21,74.14	29,78.75
XI. Health						
1 Medical Education and Drugs ..	48,17.50	1,03.50	49,21.00	3,93.92	34.08	4,28.00
2 Public Health and Sanitation ..	19,34.00	2,94,03.00	3,13,37.00	1,14.18	27,91.55	29,05.73
3 Employees State Insurance Scheme	2.57	1,39.43	1,42.00	.....	0.75	0.75
Total—XI Health ..	67,54.07	2,96,45.93	3,64,00.00	5,08.10	28,26.38	33,34.48
XII. Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development.						
1 Water Supply and Sewerage ..	18.00	13,44,82.00	13,45,00.00	.....	2,53,79.34	2,53,79.34
2 Housing (including Police Housing)	71,51.99	1,72,65.40	2,44,17.39	12,09.53	18,01.68	30,11.21
3 Urban Development (including State Capital Projects).	48,38.00	59,12.00	1,07,50.00	3,75.45	18,44.59	22,20.04
Total—XII Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development ..	1,20,07.99	15,76,59.40	16,96,67.39	15,84.98	2,90,25.61	3,06,10.59

1986-87 Approved Outlay १९८६-८७ मान्य नियत व्यय			1986-87 Anticipated Expenditure १९८६-८७ अपेक्षित खर्च			1987-88 Proposed Outlay १९८७-८८ प्रस्तावित व्यय			विकास शीर्ष/उप-शीर्ष
State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	१
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(नऊ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवा
1,13.40	16.60	1,30.00	11,3.40	16.60	1,30.00	1,25.00	18.00	1,43.00	(१) सचिवालयीन आर्थिक सेवा
65.00	..	65.00	41.88	..	41.88	45.59	..	45.59	(२) पर्यटन
15.25	..	15.25	....	..	....	20.00	..	20.00	(३) सर्वेक्षण व सांख्यिकी
15.00	..	15.00	15.00	..	15.00	20.00	..	20.00	(४) नियोजन यंत्रणा व ग्रामीण विकास आणि प्रादेशिक नियोजन.
2,08.65	16.60	2,25.25	1,70.28	16.60	1,86.88	2,10.59	18.00	2,28.59	(५) महाराष्ट्र विकास प्रशासन संस्थेचा विस्तार.
9,19,15.81	5,34,09.49	14,53,25.30	8,49,48.21	5,60,58.37	14,10,06.58	10,08,67.51	5,92,20.38	16,00,87.89	एकूण (नऊ) सर्वसाधारण आर्थिक सेवा
									एकूण-ए-आर्थिक सेवा (एक ते नऊ)
6,10.55	44,11.28	50,21.83	5,88.51	45,41.72	51,30.23	7,01.86	48,83.52	55,85.38	(बी) सामाजिक आणि सामुहिक सेवा,
9,66.00	7,03.18	16,69.18	6,14.29	7,03.18	13,17.47	14,68.00	6,72.00	21,40.00	(बहा) शिक्षण, क्रीडा, कला आणि संस्कृती
2,32.26	2.74	2,35.00	2,22.68	2.74	2,25.42	2,50.64	4.36	2,55.00	(१) सामान्य शिक्षण
1,28.02	61.40	1,89.42	1,28.02	61.40	1,89.42	1,46.15	63.85	2,10.00	(२) तांत्रिक शिक्षण
19,36.83	51,78.60	71,15.43	15,53.50	53,09.04	68,62.54	25,66.65	56,23.73	81,90.38	(३) कला आणि संस्कृती
									(४) क्रीडा आणि युवा सेवा
5,36.01	21.19	5,57.20	5,36.01	21.19	5,57.20	6,93.00	7.00	7,00.00	एकूण (बहा) शिक्षण, क्रीडा आणि संस्कृती.
3,69.69	61,01.81	64,71.50	3,69.69	61,01.81	64,71.50	1,80.27	77,16.73	78,97.00	(अकरा) आरोग्य
..	7.80	7.80	..	7.80	7.80	..	10.00	10.00	(१) वैद्यकीय शिक्षण आणि औषधे
9,05.70	61,30.80	70,36.50	9,05.70	61,30.80	70,36.50	8,73.27	77,33.73	86,07.00	(२) सार्वजनिक आरोग्य व स्वच्छता
									(३) राज्य कामगार विमा योजना
5.00	2,88,00.00	2,88,05.00	5.00	2,88,00.00	2,88,05.00	5.00	3,13,21.00	3,13,26.00	एकूण (अकरा) आरोग्य
18,89.30	38,25.14	57,14.44	31,16.30	38,18.97	69,35.27	28,92.90	40,01.35	68,94.25	(बारा) पाणी पुरवठा, गृहनिर्माण आणि नगर विकास
10,89.50	21,99.55	32,89.05	10,89.50	21,99.55	32,89.05	3,00.00	24,00.00	27,00.00	(१) पाणी पुरवठा आणि मलप्रवाह
29,83.80	3,48,24.69	3,78,08.49	42,10.80	3,48,18.52	3,90,29.32	31,97.90	3,77,22.35	4,09,20.25	(२) गृहनिर्माण (पोलीस गृहनिर्माण-सह)
									(३) नगर विकास (भांडवली राज्य प्रकल्पांसह)
									एकूण (बारा) पाणी पुरवठा, गृहनिर्माण आणि नगर विकास.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development 1	Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed Outlay सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना (१९८५-९०) मान्य नियत व्यय			1985-86 Actual Expenditure १९८५-८६ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
	State राज्य 2	District जिल्हा 3	Total एकूण 4	State राज्य 5	District जिल्हा 6	Total एकूण 7
XIII. Information and Publicity ..	7,06.00	54.00	760.00	107.59	9.62	117.21
Total—(XIII) ..	7,06.00	54.00	760.00	107.59	9.62	117.21
XIV. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.	17,46.20	72,53.80	90,00.00	2,95.41	878.19	11,73.60
Total—(XIV) ..	17,46.20	72,53.80	90,00.00	2,95.41	878.19	11,73.60
XV. Labour and Labour Welfare—	1,46.62	58,89.53	60,36.15	14.23	764.33	778.56
Total—(XV) ..	1,46.62	58,89.53	60,36.15	14.23	764.33	778.56
XVI. Social Welfare and Nutrition—						
(1) Social Welfare and Social Security	2,72.00	928.00	12,00.00	11.96	84.10	96.06
(2) Nutrition .. ..	....	50,00.00	50,00.00	....	551.07	551.07
Total—(XVI) ..	2,72.00	59,28.00	62,00.00	11.96	635.17	647.13
Total—(B)-Social Services .. (X to XVI)	3,09,13.47	22,95,88.07	26,05,01.54	33,26.88	3,63,13.44	3,96,40.32
C. GENERAL SERVICES						
XVII. Public Works Infrastructural Facilities for special Services.	63,09.61	....	63,09.61	10,70.09	....	10,70.09
XVIII. Special programme according to felt needs of Districts.	....	3,20,00.00	3,20,00.00	....	5,031.07	5,031.07
XIX. Wardha District Development Plans.	....	17,00.00	17,00.00	....	....	....
XX. Development of Bombay ..	50,00.00	....	50,00.00	156.40	....	156.40
Total—C-General Services .. (XVII to XX) ..	1,13,09.61	3,37,00.00	4,50,09.61	12,26.49	5,031.07	6,257.56
Grand Total—(A+B+C) .. (I to XX) ..	57,53,98.77	47,46,01.23	1,05,00,00.00	8,09,60.70	9,37,59.09	17,47,19.79

1986-87 Approved Outlay १९८६-८७ मान्य नियत व्यय			1986-87 Anticipated Expenditure १९८६-८७ अपेक्षित खर्च			1987-88 Proposed Outlay १९८७-८८ प्रस्तावित व्यय			विकास शीर्ष/उप-शीर्ष
State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	१
1,24.84	20.16	1,45.00	1,24.84	15.26	140.10	132.28	12.72	1,45.00	(तेरा) माहिती व प्रसिद्धी
1,24.84	20.16	1,45.00	1,24.84	15.26	140.10	132.28	12.72	1,45.00	एकूण—(तेरा)
4,51.40	16,03.60	20,55.00	448.21	15,95.67	2,043.88	522.10	17,38.07	22,60.17	(चौदा) अनुसूचित जाती-जमाती आणि इतर मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण.
4,51.40	16,03.60	20,55.00	448.21	15,95.67	2,043.88	522.10	17,38.07	22,60.17	एकूण—(चौदा)
31.01	10,71.91	11,02.92	31.01	11,62.91	11,93.92	34.30	14,69.56	15,03.86	(पंधरा) कामगार आणि कामगार कल्याण
31.01	10,71.91	11,02.92	31.01	11,62.91	11,93.92	34.30	14,69.56	15,03.86	एकूण—(पंधरा)
47.28	1,54.31	2,01.59	42.29	178.00	220.29	76.13	161.22	237.35	(सोळा) समाज कल्याण व पोषण
....	6,24.77	6,24.77	....	576.51	576.51	....	571.80	571.80	(१) सामाजिक सुरक्षितता आणि समाज कल्याण
47.28	7,79.08	8,26.36	42.29	754.51	796.80	76.13	733.02	809.15	(२) पोषण.
47.28	7,79.08	8,26.36	42.29	754.51	796.80	76.13	733.02	809.15	एकूण—(सोळा)
64,80.86	4,96,08.84	5,60,89.70	73,16.35	4,97,86.71	5,71,03.06	74,02.63	5,50,33.18	6,24,35.81	एकूण—(बी) समाज सेवा (दहा ते सोळा)
21,65.00	....	21,65.00	21,00.20	....	2,100.20	1,606.30	....	1,606.30	(सी) सामान्य सेवा
....	64,00.00	64,00.00	....	64,00.00	64,00.00	....	64,00.00	64,00.00	(सतरा) सामाजिक सेवांसाठी सार्वजनिक बांधकामाच्या प्रारंभिक सुविधा.
....	1,95.00	1,95.00	....	195.00	195.00	....	220.00	220.00	(अठरा) जिल्ह्यांच्या गरजांसाठी विशेष कार्यक्रम.
....	8,25.00	8,25.00	8,25.00	....	8,25.00	1,250.00	....	12,50.00	(एकोणिस) वर्धा जिल्हा विशेष योजना.
21,65.00	74,20.00	95,85.00	29,25.20	65,95.00	95,20.20	2,856.30	6,620.00	9,476.30	(बीस) मुंबईचा विकास.
21,65.00	74,20.00	95,85.00	29,25.20	65,95.00	95,20.20	2,856.30	6,620.00	9,476.30	एकूण—सी-सामान्य सेवा (सतरा ते बीस)
10,05,61.67	11,04,38.33	21,10,00.00	9,51,89.76	11,24,40.08	20,76,29.84	11,11,26.44	12,08,73.56	2,32,000.00	एकूण बेरीज—(ए+बी+सी) (एक ते बीस)

20-POINT PROGRAMME—OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs in crores)

Point No. मुद्दा क्रमांक	Item	(1985-90) Seventh Plan Outlay सातवी योजना नियत व्यय 3	1985-86 Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च 4
1	2		
	<i>Attack on rural poverty—</i>		
01	(a) IRDP	114.00	16.70
	(b) NREP	93.30	18.99
	(c) Village & Small Industries	63.00	10.99
	(d) Panchayati Raj .. .. .	....	....
	(e) Co-operation	118.95	16.02
02	<i>Strategy for rainfed agriculture—</i>		
	(a) Dry Land Farming development of microwater sheds	16.40	2.48
	(b) Drought Prone Area Programme	25.25	5.24
	(c) Drought Relief Programme .. .. .	....	....
03	<i>Better use of irrigation water—</i>		
	(a) Major Irrigation Projects	1,320.00	228.60
	(b) Medium Irrigation Projects		
	(c) Minor Irrigation Projects		
	(d) Command Area Development	296.92	48.32
	(e) Catchment Area Treatment of Selected River Valley Projects. .. .. .	....	....
04	<i>Bigger Harvests—</i>		
	(a) Special Rice Production Programme .. .. .	....	....
	(b) National Oilseeds Development Programme .. .. .	....	....
	(c) National Pulses Development Programme	1.00	0.42
	(d) Horticulture (i) Fruit Crops & (ii) Vegetable crops	31.96	2.76
	(e) Storage and warehousing	4.00	9.08
	(f) Agriculture Marketing .. .. .	....	....
	(g) Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development .. AH Dairy	37.75	5.99
	(h) Fisheries	16.00	3.49
05	<i>Enforcement of Land Reforms—</i>		
	Land Reforms	3.25	0.70
06	<i>Special Programmes for Rural Labour—</i>		
	(a) Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery for implementation of minimum wages in agriculture.	0.47	0.01
	(b) Rehabilitation of bonded labour	0.10	0.07
	(c) Grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies .. .. .	....	....
07	<i>Clean Drinking Water—</i>		
	Rural Water Supply Programme under MNP in State Sector	361.48	108.86
08	<i>Health for all—</i>		
	(a) Rural Health—PHCs, Sub-centres, CHCS.	107.48	26.89
	(b) Programmes for control of T. B., Malaria	31.50	8.29
	(c) Rural Low Cost Sanitation in State Sector	3.00	0.21
	(d) Welfare of handicapped	3.77	0.53
09	<i>Two Child Norm—</i>		
	(a) Family Welfare Programmes	0.40	0.40
	(i) Services and Supplies		
	(ii) Area Projects		
	(b) Maternity and Child Health	10.00	1.44

वेवरणपत्र टिपीपी-१

मासिक योजना (प्राप्त) १९८७-८८

२० कलमी कार्यक्रमांतर्गत योजनांवरील प्रस्तावित व्यय व खर्चदर्शक विवरणपत्र

(रुपये कोटीत)

1986-87		1987-88 Proposed Outlay प्रस्तावित व्यय	बाब 2
Approved Outlay नियत व्यय 5	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च 6		
21.36	21.36	23.64	ग्रामीण दारिद्र्याविरोध संघर्ष--
19.91	18.34	20.00	.. (अ) एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम
13.19	13.19	14.60	.. (ब) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम
....	....	....	.. (क) ग्रामीण व लघुउद्योग
19.67	19.69	25.10	.. (ड) पंचायत राज
			.. (इ) सहकार
4.29	4.29	4.45	पावसावर अवलंबून असलेल्या शेतीचा विकास--
6.44	6.33	6.33	.. (अ) कोरडवाहू शेतीचा विकास करण्यासाठी छोटे पाणवाहळ क्षेत्र
....	....	....	.. (ब) अवर्षण प्रवण क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम
			.. (क) अवर्षण निवारण कामे
265.24	292.95	304.97	सिंचन जलसंपत्तीचा सुयोग्य वापर--
65.33	65.33	74.99	.. (अ) मोठे पाटबंधारे प्रकल्प
62.95	62.95	69.50	.. (ब) मध्यम पाटबंधारे प्रकल्प
....	....	....	.. (क) लघु पाटबंधारे
			.. (ड) जलप्रदाय क्षेत्र विकास
			.. (इ) निवडक नदी खोऱ्याच्या प्रकल्पाच्या जलग्रहण क्षेत्रासाठी उपाययोजना
....	....	....	प्रगत शेती--
1.87	1.87	1.89	.. (अ) विशेष भात उत्पादनाच्या कार्यक्रम
0.88	0.88	1.04	.. (ब) राष्ट्रीय तेलशिया विकासाचा कार्यक्रम
4.90	4.70	5.50	.. (क) राष्ट्रीय कडधान्ये विकासाचा कार्यक्रम
			.. (ड) फलोत्पादन--फळे भाजीपाल
15.00	15.00	0.80	.. (इ) भांडारे व बखारी
....	....	....	.. (फ) कृषी बाजार
9.00	9.00	10.00	.. (ग) पशुसंवर्धन व दुग्ध विकास
9.80	9.75	10.80	.. (ह) मत्स्यव्यवसाय
4.50	4.50	4.75	.. (ह) मत्स्यव्यवसाय
0.87	0.84	1.02	जमीन सुधारणेची अंमलबजावणी--
			.. जमीन सुधारणा
0.05	0.05	0.05	ग्रामीण मजुरांसाठी विशेष कार्यक्रम--
0.05	0.05	0.02	.. (अ) शेती उद्योगाला किमान वेतन लागू करण्यासाठी अंमलबजावणी यंत्रणेला बळकटी.
....	....	....	.. (ब) वेटविगारांचे पुनर्वसन
			.. (क) स्वच्छता संस्थांना अनुदान
98.95	98.95	107.00	पिण्यासाठी स्वच्छ पाणी--
			.. राज्य क्षेत्रातील किमान गरजा कार्यक्रमाखालील ग्रामीण पाणीपुरवठा कार्यक्रम
38.26	38.26	26.47	सर्वांसाठी आरोग्य--
13.61	13.61	13.07	.. (१) ग्रामीण आरोग्य प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्रे, उप केंद्रे व सामुहिक आरोग्य केंद्रे
0.25	0.25	0.28	.. (२) क्षय व मलेरिया नियंत्रणाच्या कार्यक्रम
0.58	0.76	0.74	.. (३) ग्रामीण कमी खर्चाचा स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम
			.. (४) अपंगांचे कल्याण
0.25	0.25	0.25	दोन मुलू हे परिमाण--
			.. (अ) कुटुंबकल्याण कार्यक्रम
			.. (१) सेवा व पुरवठा
			.. (२) क्षेत्र प्रकल्प
0.77	0.77	0.85	.. (३) माता व बालसंगोपन

(Rs. in crores)

Point No. मुद्दा	Item	Seventh Plan Outlay (1985-90) सातवी योजना नियतव्यय	1985-86 Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4
10	<i>Expansion of Education—</i>		
	(a) Elementary Education	48.53	8.84
	(b) Adult Education	22.62	2.64
11	<i>Justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—</i>		
	(a) Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Castes (S.C.P.)	2,47.90	42.87
	(b) Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes (TSP)	5,25.04	82.45
12	<i>Equality for women—</i>		
	(a) Assistance for setting up of women's training centres/ institutions for rehabilitation of women in distress.	....	....
	(b) Training-cum-production centres	0.10	0.03
	(c) Women Development Corporations	0.40	0.06
13	<i>New Opportunities for Youth—</i>		
	Youth Welfare and Sports	10.85	1.43
14	<i>Housing for the people—</i>		
	(a) House sites to the rural poor	14.65	3.93
	(b) Programme of assistance for house construction		
15	<i>Improvement of Slums—</i>		
	(a) Environmental improvement of urban slums	29.92	5.27
	(b) (i) EWS houses	5.30	0.65
	(ii) Janata Houses .. .. .	....	....
	(iii) LIG Houses	6.58	0.55
	(iv) MIG Houses	2.40	0.15
16	<i>New Strategy for forestry—</i>		
	(a) Rural fuel wood plantation and afforestation of non- Himalayan ecologically sensitive areas.	2.00	0.29
	(b) Establishment of Silvipastoral forms .. .. .	....	....
	(c) Plantation programmes (State Sector)—(Production, social forestry, other plantation).	1.74	0.24
	(d) Equity contribution to the State Forest Development Corporation.	7.00	1.33
18	<i>Concern for the Consumer—</i>		
	Civil Supplies	3.07	0.47
19	<i>Energy for the villages—</i>		
	(a) Rural Electrification	2,63.36	49.00
	(b) National Programme for Bio-gas Development	78.00	21.51
	(c) Integrated Rural Energy Project	2.15	0.07
	Grand Total	42,24.59	7,89.63

1986-87		1987-88	
Approved Outlay नियतव्यय 5	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च 6	Proposed Outlay प्रस्तावित व्यय 7	बाब २
16.06	16.06	16.06	शिक्षणाचा विस्तार --
4.12	4.12	4.12	.. (अ) प्राथमिक शिक्षण
			.. (ब) प्रौढ शिक्षण
57.85	57.85	65.15	.. अनुसूचित जाती व जमातींना न्याय--
109.50	1,09.50	142.06	.. (अ) अनुसूचित जातीसाठी कल्याण कार्यक्रम (विशेष घटक योजना)
			.. (ब) अनुसूचित जमातीसाठी कल्याण कार्यक्रम (आदिवासी उपयोजनां)
....	....	....	स्त्रियांसाठी समानता--
0.01	0.01	0.04	.. (अ) स्त्रियांसाठी शिक्षण केंद्रे स्थापण्यासाठी मदत/दुःखित स्त्रियांच्या पुनर्वसना
0.07	0.07	0.09	.. (ब) प्रशिक्षण व उत्पादन केंद्रे
			.. (क) महिला विकास महामंडळे
1.89	1.89	2.10	युवकांना नवीन संधी--
			.. युवकांचे कल्याण व क्रीडा
4.50	4.50	4.95	लोकांसाठी गृहनिर्माण--
....	....	....	.. (अ) ग्रामीण भागातील गरिबांना घरासाठी भूखंड
			.. (ब) घरबांधणीच्या कार्यक्रमासाठी मदत
7.45	7.45	8.00	गलिच्छ वस्त्यांची सुधारणा--
0.36	0.36	0.15	.. (अ) गलिच्छ वस्ती पर्यावरण सुधारणा
....	....	....	.. (१) आर्थिक दृष्ट्या दुर्बल असलेल्या लोकांसाठी घरे
0.22	0.22	0.20	.. (२) जनतेसाठी गृहनिर्माण
0.06	0.06	....	.. (३) कमी उत्पन्न असलेल्या लोकांसाठी गृहनिर्माण
			.. (४) मध्यम उत्पन्न असलेल्या लोकांसाठी गृहनिर्माण
0.41	0.45	0.45	वनीकरणासाठी नवीन धोरण--
....	....	....	.. (अ) ग्रामीण जळाऊ लाकडाची लागवड व वनीकरणाच्या कार्यक्रम
0.57	0.57	0.57	.. (ब) कुरणांचा विस्तार
			.. (क) लागवडीचा कार्यक्रम (उत्पादन, सामाजिक वनीकरण व इतर लागवड)
1.00	1.00	1.00	.. (ड) वन महामंडळाला भागभांडवल
0.49	0.49	0.48	गाहकांचे हित--
			.. नागरी पुरवठा
69.81	69.81	70.00	खेड्यांना वीजपुरवठा--
15.60	21.65	15.60	.. (अ) ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम
0.30	0.30	....	.. (ब) बायो-गॅस निमित्तीचा राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम
			.. (क) एकात्मिक ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम
9,68.24	9,99.98	10,59.13	

CHAPTER 2

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER

Population and Labour force

2.1.1. According to 1981 census the population of Maharashtra was 627.84 lakhs. The average annual growth rate for the decade 1971—81 was 2.21 per cent compared with 2.41 per cent for the earlier decade. The estimates of projected population of Maharashtra for 1st October 1981 and 1st October 1982 prepared by the Registrar General and supplied by the Central Statistical Organisation indicate that the annual growth rate in 1981-82 was of the order of 1.86 per cent. Assuming the same rate of growth for the decade 1981—1991, the estimated population of Maharashtra will be 657.87 lakhs on 1st March 1985 and 741.11 lakhs on 1st March 1990.

2.1.2. The percentage of urban population in the State was 35.03 in 1981. Using the past trend in the growth in the percentage of urban population from 1961-1981 it is estimated that the urban population in 1991 would be 39.08 per cent of the total population. Based on this increasing trend the rural and urban population of the State has been estimated for the five years of the plan.

2.1.3. Male/female composition in the rural and urban areas has been estimated on the basis of the past trends in that composition in the State and in the urban areas. The population estimates for males and females in rural and urban areas separately have been worked out as follows:—

Projected population of males and females in the rural and urban areas of Maharashtra

(Figures in lakh)

1st March of	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1981	205.27	202.63	118.88	101.06
1985	214.74	212.22	133.69	115.23
1986	217.06	214.58	137.71	119.09
1987	219.37	216.93	141.88	123.07
1988	221.64	218.27	146.19	127.19
1989	223.88	221.59	150.66	131.45
1990	226.09	223.90	155.28	135.84

2.1.4. The percentage of population in the age-group 15-59 in 1981 was 52.98 for rural areas and 59.29 for urban areas of Maharashtra giving an average of 55.19 for the State as a whole. The Registrar General has projected for India the percentage of population of age 15-59 for the years 1986 and 1991 for India. This percentage will increase from 54.09 in 1981 to 56.03 in 1986 and further to 57.91 in 1991. Using this trend as a guide, the percentage of population in the age-group 15-59 for males and females and for rural and urban areas has been estimated for the plan years, and the corresponding population in the age-group has been estimated as below:—

Number of males and females in the age-group 15-59 in the rural and urban areas of Maharashtra

(in lakhs)

Year	Estimated population in the age-group 15-59 years			
	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1985	118.79	113.86	82.14	69.67
1986	120.45	116.43	85.16	72.57
1987	122.24	118.77	88.24	75.55
1988	124.20	120.99	91.52	78.60
1989	126.21	123.16	94.92	81.79
1990	128.25	125.32	98.49	85.09

Labour force,
work force,
participation
and
unemploy-
ment rates.

2.1.5. The National sample survey in its 38th round (1983) collected information on employment and unemployment according to two concepts viz., usual, current daily status. While usual status indicated long term view of the informant about his usual employment status, the current daily status indicated his active participation as a worker during the week. The unemployment in urban areas is mostly chronic unemployment i.e. work seekers are unemployed on a fairly regular basis. As such unemployment rate according to usual activity basis is more meaningful in the urban areas. In the rural area, the phenomenon is of under-employment and hence unemployment rates according to current daily activity is more meaningful. The estimates of labour force, work participation and unemployment rates have been worked out on the basis of the preliminary results using the quick tabulation of the State sample of the 38th round of the NSS.

Urban areas.

2.1.6. The results of labour force, work participation and unemployment rates for the urban areas based on usual activity status for the population of the age-group 15-59 are given below :—

TABLE

Serial No.	Item	Male	Female
1	Percentage of labour force to population	84.42	21.57
2	Percentage of workers to population	78.82	20.44
3	Percentage of unemployed to labour force	6.63	5.24

Rural areas.

2.1.7. The results of labour force, work participation and unemployment rates for the rural areas based on current daily activity status for the population of the age-group 15-59 are given below :—

TABLE

Serial No.	Item	Male	Female
1	Percentage of labour force to population	84.43	51.64
2	Percentage of workers to population	81.29	50.48
3	Percentage of unemployed to labour force	3.71	2.25

2.1.8. The 38th round of the NSS was carried out in the calendar year 1983. The rates estimated on the basis of that round can be considered to hold good for the population of 1985, a year which is close enough to 1983. The number of those in the labour force, work force and unemployment are hence estimated by using these rates for the year 1985. For the subsequent years, the labour force has been estimated by using the 38th round results. If the level of production in the economy remains at the 1985 level only, then the work force in all the subsequent years would remain constant and all the additions to the labour force will add to unemployment if not provided with work opportunities. While estimating the number of unemployed, this assumption has been made so that the total number of unemployed for which work will have to be found in different plan years could be estimated. The number of those in the labour force and unemployed in different years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan are shown in the table below :—

TABLE

Estimates of labour force and unemployed males and females in the age-group 15-59 in rural and urban areas

(in lakhs)

	Rural				Urban				Total unemployed
	Labour force		Unemployed		Labour force		Unemployed		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1985	100.29	58.80	3.72	1.32	69.34	15.03	4.60	0.79	10.43
1986	101.70	60.12	5.13	2.64	71.89	15.65	7.15	1.41	16.33
1987	103.21	61.33	6.64	3.85	74.49	16.30	9.75	2.06	22.30
1988	104.06	62.48	8.29	5.00	77.26	16.95	12.52	2.71	28.52
1989	106.56	63.60	9.99	6.12	80.13	17.64	15.39	3.40	34.90
1990	108.28	64.72	11.72	7.24	83.15	18.35	18.41	4.11	41.47

2.1.9. As per 1981 census the total number of workers including marginal workers was 267.61 lakhs. This include 242.77 lakh main workers and 24.84 lakh marginal workers. Out of the main workers 84.58 lakhs were cultivators, 65.05 lakhs Agricultural labourers, 7.62 lakh workers in household Industry and 85.53 lakh 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 :—

Workers as per 1981 census.

Sr. No.	Category	Proportion of workers to total population in	
		1971	1981
1.	Cultivators	12.97	13.49
2.	Agricultural labourers	10.70	10.37
3.	Other workers	12.81	14.85
	Total workers	36.48	38.71

2.1.10. Among the male population of the State, the work participation rates has only marginally increased from 52.09 per cent in 1971 to 52.51 in 1981. However, there is a marked increase in the work participation rate of female population which has increased upto 23.98 per cent in 1981 from 19.70 per cent in 1971. The work participation rate in rural areas has increased from 38.60 per cent in 1971 to 42.70 per cent in 1981. But the work participation rate in urban areas declined from 31.80 per cent in 1971 to 31.31 per cent in 1981.

Work Participation rate.

2.2.1. In the absence of comprehensive survey or study of the employment and unemployment situation, information is available only for the employment trends in organised sector of the economy covered by the Employment Market Information Programme. The organised sector comprises the employment in Public Sector and Private Sector employment which are concentrated mostly in the Urban areas. The Public Sector consists of offices of the Central, State and Local Self-Government and other organisations controlled by these agencies and Private Sector comprises non-agricultural, non-household establishments, generally employing 25 or more workers in Greater Bombay and 10 or more workers in the rest of the State. Employment in the organised sector increased by 2.17 lakhs during 1974-79. Similarly, an increase in employment to the tune of 0.34 lakhs was revealed during 1979-80. During the Sixth Plan the employment in the organised sector increased by 2.93 lakhs. The sectoral distribution of changes in employment is given below :—

Employment in organised sector as per E.M.I.

(Figures in lakh)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
March 1974	15.97	12.14	28.11
March 1979	18.14	12.70	30.84
March 1980	18.48	13.02	31.50
March 1981	19.20	13.60	32.80
March 1982	19.50	14.10	33.60
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

2.2.2. The distribution of employment in organised sector classified by broad economic activities revealed that 34.05 per cent of the total employment is in manufacturing activity followed by 33.86 per cent in community, social and personal services, 13.19 per cent in transport, storage and communications, 6.7 per cent in financing, insurance, Real Estate and Business Services, 3.78 per cent in constructions, 2.80 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 during the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan and at the end of 1st year of 7th Five Year Plan can be seen from the following :—

Employment in different economic activities.

Industry Division	No. of employees in lakhs at the end of		
	March 1980	March 1985	March 1986
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	0.46	0.50	0.51
Mining and Quarrying	0.28	0.42	0.39
Manufacturing	11.92	11.94	12.05
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.68	0.93	0.98
Construction	1.18	1.27	1.32
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurant and Hostels.	0.64	0.70	0.70
Transport, Storage and Communications	4.45	4.86	4.86
Financing, Insurance and Real Estate and Business Services.	1.82	2.31	2.34
Community, Social and Personal Services	10.08	11.45	11.73
Total	31.50	34.40	34.89

2.3. It can be seen from the table that there is an increase in employment in all economic activities during the sixth plan.

Unemployment. 2.4. 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.

2.5. 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 during Sixth Plan and during 1985-86 till March 1986 :—

Year	No. of Registration	No. of Vacancies	No. of placements	No. of applicants on L. R. of Exchanges
1980-81	6,07,623	85,526	40,127	12,67,604
1981-82	6,53,270	94,244	43,050	14,23,643
1982-83	5,57,793	84,187	41,936	15,82,845
1983-84	6,65,580	89,348	39,231	19,62,097
1984-85	6,68,656	95,075	47,247	20,44,355
1985-86 (upto March 1986)	6,39,487	79,958	40,102	25,45,558

2.6. The job opportunities that are notified to the Employment Exchanges are far less than the inflow of registrations and therefore, the number of applicants on Live Register is increasing.

Unemployment amongst educated. 2.7. Yearwise trends in unemployment of educated persons that is Matriculates and above from December 1980 to 31st December 1985 and June 1986 can be seen from the following table :—

Sr. No.	Education level	December 1980	December 1981	December 1982	December 1983	December 1984	December 1985	June 1986
1.	Matriculates and Intermediates.	5,07,837	5,50,723	6,09,821	7,01,088	9,44,373	11,56,324	12,31,808
2.	I.T.I. Trained	29,349	30,885	30,162	35,140	41,683	56,566	61,834
3.	Engineering Diploma Holders.	5,191	7,386	8,043	8,726	9,742	12,863	14,360
4.	Engineering Degree holders.	870	931	1,249	1,043	1,399	2,391	2,761
5.	Post Graduates	10,129	10,811	13,099	12,489	12,641	18,567	21,419
6.	Other Graduates	92,797	1,00,506	1,04,465	1,16,104	1,59,596	1,89,827	2,00,075
	Total	6,44,173	7,01,242	7,66,839	8,74,590	11,69,434	14,36,538	15,32,257

2.8. More than 80 per cent of the total educated employment seekers on the Live-Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December 1985 were Matriculates and Intermediates. These include sizable proportion of employment seekers neither having any professional skill nor any job experience. The number, of I.T.I./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. 2.9. 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 I.R.D.P. 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, the National Rural Employment Programme and the Government of India's sponsored Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are also in operation.

2.10. Government has also 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.

2.11. Under this programme educated unemployed persons between the ages of 18 and 40, domiciled in Maharashtra are provided with seed money assistance in the form of a loan to bridge the margin necessary for obtaining finance from the banks to start self employment ventures. The scheme is in operation since 1972-73. The assistance is disbursed through the four Regional Development Corporations in their respective regions, and the Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation in Greater Bombay. **Seed money assistance.**

2.12. The progress of the scheme since its inception is given in the following table :—

Sr. No.	Period	No. of Units assisted	Seed money provided	Estimated project cost	Estimated Employment generated
			(Rs. in lakhs)		
1	1972-73 to 1979-80	41,509	1,508.22	12,972.37	83,018
2	1980-81	7,316	463.56	3,458.76	14,632
3	1981-82	5,285	421.18	3,024.14	10,570
4	1982-83	4,876	442.57	3,966.98	9,752
5	1983-84	4,003	467.79	4,190.32	8,006
6	1984-85	3,661	432.67	N.A.	7,332
7	1985-86	3,434	362.60	2,970.41	6,868
8	1986-87 (Provisional)	3,362	473.84	N.A.	6,724

2.13. In 1983-84, Government of India initiated a programme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth in industry, services and business through the provision of a package of a composite loan with 25 per cent subsidy. DICs 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 avocations, identification of support system required by the beneficiaries, escort services and close liaison with the banks and other local agencies. Salient feature of Government of India's scheme for providing self-employment to educated un-employed are as under:— **Government of India's Scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed.**

(a) The scheme applies 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 Inds. and Service Inds. The scheme extends to the entire State except cities where the population exceeds 10 lakhs (1981 census). Application and recommendations to banks are made by a Task Force Committee including GM DIC and representatives of three major banks.

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

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

(d) During 1984-85, in all 18,667 unemployed persons were sanctioned composite loans. The total amount sanctioned was Rs. 3,109.25 lakhs. During the year 1985-86 13,848 cases were sanctioned, an achievement of 90 per cent against target for 1986-87 (a target of assisting 15,500 persons has been fixed.).

(e) Motivational camps and Entrepreneurial Training Programmes have been closely linked with the scheme.

2.14. This scheme is in operation since 2nd October 1980 and it gives cover to both educated and uneducated, unemployed/under employed 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 small loans not exceeding Rs. 2,500 **Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana.**

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. Loan 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. A provision of Rs. 12.35 crores has been made for the Seventh Plan for the benefit of about 82,300 persons at an average rate of Rs. 1,500 per person. Rs. 188.72 lakhs provision is made for the Annual Plan 1986-87 and Rs. 200 lakhs proposed for 1987-88.

On the recommendations of the Planning Commission, the scheme has been reviewed recently. The State Government has taken a decision to implement the scheme with certain modifications in procedure of sanctioning loan and recovery thereof.

Training for acquisition and upgradation of skills.

2.15. 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 up-gradation of skills in private sector establishments and public sector undertakings. Under this training scheme, the educated unemployed persons are given inplant 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 400 depending upon, the level of education of trainees is paid to the trainees. 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 Scheme, 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. Preference is also given to persons belonging to families where there is no single earning member of those who belong to a family whose monthly income is less than Rs. 200.

The number of educated unemployed trained and absorbed in employment is given in the following table :—

Serial 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	1974-79	30,779	17,813	10,688
2	1979-80	6,246	4,083	2,556
3	1980-81 to 1984-85	30,065	17,886	9,328
4	1985-86	3,564	2,285	1,127
5	1986-87 upto October 1986	1,187	N.A.	N.A.

Financial Assistance to Educated Unemployed.

2.16. The Government of Maharashtra 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 between the age group of 21 to 30 years.

Since the inception of the scheme till March 1986, the yearwise position of number of candidates benefitted is given below :—

Year	No. of candidates benefitted	
	Part ' A '	Part ' B '
	(Plan)	(Non-Plan)
Till March 1980	2,352	71,393
1980-81 to 1984-85	22,773	53,619
1985-86	4,095	27,790

2.17. One of the principal objectives of the Sixth Five-Year Plan was the progressive reduction in unemployment. In order to frame appropriate policies and programmes in different economic sectors towards realisation of this objective, it is essential to provide opportunities for gainful employment, to all sections of the population. The primary objective of the planned development should therefore be, provision of work opportunities to all. So far, the problems of unemployment and under employment have not been analysed by and large at micro level.

District
Manpower
Planning and
Employment
Generation
Councils.

Several special programmes for employment were launched in the past but they have not made necessary impact on reduction of unemployment. It has, therefore, become necessary to tackle this problem at micro level to find out a meaningful solution to this complex and challenging problem.

In order to translate the above objective into practice, the District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Council (DMP & EGC) has been established in each district with effect from 10th August, 1981. The Government has constituted D. M. P. and E. G. C. in each district of Maharashtra consisting of the following members :—

- (1) People's representatives (including MLAs and MPs).
- (2) Industrialists, Educationalists and representatives of voluntary Organisations.
- (3) Chief Executive Officer of the Z. P. and other high level implementing authorities in the District will be members of this council. The District in charge Minister will be the Chairman of the Council and the Cabinet Ministers and other Ministers of the district will work as Additional Chairman of Council. The other Ministers of State of the district and the Divisional Commissioner will be the Additional Vice-Chairman. The Collector of the district will work as *ex-officio*, Vice-Chairman and the Head of the District Employment Exchange will be the *ex-officio* Secretary of the Council.

The Council will be mainly drafting plan schemes of the District and draw plans for available manpower for self-employment. The District Employment Officer will collect the necessary information of the Plan and seek co-operation from the implementing agencies. With the help of this plan, the extent of unemployment situation in the district will be known as well as various fields in which the self-employment projects can be taken will be tapped. Most of the districts have prepared Employment Plans indicating the wage paid employment, salaries employment and self-employment programmes. The Employment Exchanges have so far placed nearly 2,200 educated unemployed into self-employment through DMP and EGC. The Employment Exchanges will give Vocational Guidance to the educated unemployed and motivate them by giving them technical guidance for self-employment. The Council will meet once in two months. It will help the candidates who desire to settle in self-employment. The council will take into consideration the available training facilities in the district and suggest new programmes for Technical/Vocational Training. There will be four Sub-Committees to ensure that the working of the employment exchanges in the district goes on smoothly and will provide necessary guidance.

CHAPTER 3

AGRICULTURE

CROP HUSBANDRY, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION, HORTICULTURE AND VEGETABLE CROPS, SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Introduction

3.1. Maharashtra's agriculture is characterised by its dependence on rainfall. The State has only about 12 to 13 per cent of the gross cropped area under irrigation and, of the remaining, almost 1/3 of the area is in the drought-prone region. In the past Plan periods, Maharashtra did extremely well in improving the productivity and production of Kharif jowar and, to some extent, in the case of wheat and paddy. The yields of kharif jowar, paddy, sugarcane are much higher in this State compared to other States. In the 6th Plan period, the State witnessed significant increases in the production of oilseeds and Tur amongst pulses. The introduction of hybrids showing better tolerance to diseases and composites of bajra resulted in significant improvement in the production of bajra during 1983-84. With the release of a few promising varieties of rabi jowar, a break through in productivity, and therefore, production of this important crop in the State may be possible.

3.2. An important objective of agricultural production planning has to be to bring about radical changes in the lots of the farmers by assisting them to improve the productivity of crops which they cultivate and thus enhance profitability. A great deal of variation exists in the yield levels obtained in respect of different crops in different areas, as also amongst farmers

Maharashtra's Agriculture in brief

3.3. Maharashtra has a total geographical area of 307.6 lakh hectares, of which 43.22 lakh hectares is under forests and about 27.21 lakh hectares are not available for cultivation having been put to non-agricultural use or being barren and unculturable. About 27.55 lakh hectares of land do not get cultivated being either under permanent pastures or grazing land (15.83 lakh hectares) or being under miscellaneous crops and groves (1.85 lakh hectares) or is culturable waste land (9.87 lakh hectares). About 16.66 lakh hectares remain fallow either as current fallows or other fallows. The net sown area of the State is about 183 lakh hectares. The gross cropped area in 1979-80 was 199.91 lakh hectares and this increased to 203.86 lakh hectares during 1981-82 with 20.72 lakh hectares being sown more than once. The net irrigated area has increased from a level of 19.85 lakh hectares to 20.25 lakh hectares and the gross irrigated area was 26.86 lakh hectares during 1981-82. There are considerable fluctuations in the gross irrigated and gross cropped area, arising principally from the behaviour of the monsoon. Maharashtra is predominantly dependent upon the South Westerly monsoon and in vast tracts there is considerable uncertainty not only in the quantum of rainfall but also in its spread. Broadly, only about 12 to 13 per cent of gross sown area is under irrigation.

3.4. Climatically, the State can be divided into four main regions. The first region comprises the coastal districts (Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg) with low variations in temperature, mild winter, high humidity and heavy seasonal precipitation. The second region comprises the districts of Western Maharashtra with a relatively hot summer a humid and temperate rainy season and a moderately cold winter. The third and fourth regions comprise the Marathwada and Vidarbha districts respectively. These regions have varying summer temperature but the summer in Vidarbha is more severe than Marathwada while the winter temperature in both the regions is rather low.

3.5. The State receives a major portion of its rainfall from the South-West monsoon with the highest rainfall ranging between 2,500 mm. to 4,000 mm in the hilly areas of the Western Ghats and the coastal districts. Towards east of the Ghats, the rainfall decreases abruptly dropping to as little as 500 mm. in the drought prone areas of the State, also known as the "Rain-shadow" region. The area still further to the east normally receive assured rainfall between 800 mm. to 1,500 mm. The State also receives some precipitation from the retreating monsoon during the months of October and November, which is critical for the Rabi and late Kharif seasons. On the whole, therefore, except for the coastal districts and the Ghat areas the rainfall all over the State is rather scanty.

3.6. There are 9 district agro-climatic zones and the State has been divided into 72 Eco-units consisting of rainfall zones and soil classification and production Planning has been attempted on the basis of these Eco-units from 1981-82.

3.7. Rabi jowar occupies the largest area in the State followed by Kharif jowar and cotton. The other principal crops are rice, wheat, bajra amongst cereals, groundnut, sunflower, safflower amongst oilseeds and tur, moong, gram amongst pulses. The State has 10 per cent of the area under sugarcane in the country. Maharashtra's cropping would show that almost all the major crops are cultivated in the State over substantial areas.

Production
1987-88.

3.8. The following table shows targets for production of principal Agricultural Commodities during VIIth Plan, Annual Plan 1986-87 and Annual Plan 1987-88:—

		(in lakh tonnes)			
Serial No.	Crop	Target during Seventh Plan (1985-90)	Target for 1986-87	Anticipated achievement for 1986-87	Target for 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Foodgrains—					
1	Rice	29.40	25.90	18.60	26.25
2	Wheat	10.54	9.50	9.50	9.85
3	Jowar—				
	(i) Kharif	51.77	34.00	34.00	34.50
	(ii) Rabi	7.47	21.00	21.00	21.50
4	Bajra	10.56	9.50	9.50	9.70
5	Maize	1.67	1.50	1.50	1.48
6	Other cereals	3.83	3.50	3.50	3.72
Total—cereals ..		1,15.24	1,04.90	97.60	1,07.00
7	Pulses	15.77	13.50	13.50	14.00
Total—Pulses ..		15.77	13.50	13.50	14.00
Total—Foodgrains ..		1,31.01	1,18.40	1,11.10	1,21.00
B. Oilseeds—					
1	Groundnut	11.21	9.00	9.00	9.60
2	Safflower	5.34	4.00	4.00	4.08
3	Sunflower	2.94	2.00	2.00	2.10
4	Other Oilseeds	2.29	1.65	1.65	2.06
Total—Oilseeds ..		21.78	16.65	16.65	17.84
C. Cotton (lint) (in lakh Bales)		20.00	18.70	18.70	19.10
D. Sugarcane (Cane) ..		3,85.00	3,30.00	3,30.00	3,48.30

3.9. The anticipated achievement of production in respect of food grains for the year 1986-87 indicates shortfall. It is because of failure of monsoon almost through out the season and in most of the part of the State drought situation is prevailing.

Highlights
of Annual
Plan
1987-88.

3.10. For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 3,250.00 lakhs has been proposed under Crop Husbandry. The main items are as indicated below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Direction & Administration (Training and Visit Programme) ..	1,271.87
2. Seeds	412.00
3. Agricultural Farms	41.03
4. Manures and Fertilizers	21.92
5. Commercial Crops	
(i) Cotton Development	56.36
(ii) Oilseeds Development	189.09
6. Plant Protection	81.56
7. Agricultural Engineering	156.14
8. Crop Insurance	55.63
9. Agricultural Economics and Statistics	45.85
10. Small and Marginal Farmers—	
(i) Dryland development (input minikits)	123.26
(ii) T.A.S.P.	179.08
(ii) Special Component Plan	266.00
(iv) Massive Programme to assist small and marginal farmers	74.00
(v) Land Development works	148.00
11. Investment in Public Sector	10.00
12. Pulses Production Programme	103.58
13. Sugarcane production	13.60
14. Others	1.03
Total ..	3,250.00

3.11. The schemes in brief are as follows :—

The composite Extension Agricultural project with the financial assistance of the World Bank was started in Maharashtra State during the year 1981-82 in nine districts which was then extended in phases, in all the remaining districts during the year 1982-83.

**Agricultural
Extension
Programme.**

Total period of this project was contemplated initially for five years i.e. upto 1985-86 and was to be completed by 30th June, 1986. The period of this project has been extended upto 30th June, 1987. The matter of Continuance of the project has been taken up with the Government of India and with the presumption that the expenditure will be shared by the Central Government an out lay of Rs. 1,271.87 lakhs for different items has been proposed for implementing this scheme for the year 1987-88.

Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds

3.12. Prior to June, 1982, Seed Certification Agency was part of the State Department of Agriculture. However, from 1st June, 1982 independent working of the Maharashtra State Seed Certification Agency, Pune was started as an autonomous body registered under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. Even though certification fees are collected from the Seed producers who offer area for certification, actual receipts are much less than the expenditure and every year there is a deficit of about 70 lakhs. This deficit is borne by the State Government. An outlay of Rs. 27.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88. The 7th Plan outlay is Rs. 95.00 lakhs.

**Maharashtra
State seed
Certification
Agency.**

3.13. With the establishment of the Maharashtra State Seed Corporation in 1976 with the assistance of World Bank under the National Seeds Projects, the State took an important step in the production and distribution of seeds on a commercial basis in order to meet the market requirements of various types of seeds. The production of seeds is subjected to the vagaries of nature which often results in cycles of surplus and shortages. In the light of the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture, the State Government had taken up a scheme for buffer stocking of seeds with a view to ironing out large fluctuations in the demand and supply situation and to put seed production and distribution on a stable footing. The scheme is in operation since 1981-82. The buffer stock of seeds is made through the Maharashtra State Seeds Corporation.

**Buffer
Stocking of
Seeds (Seed
Carryover
Stock).**

An outlay of 375.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88. The Seventh Plan outlay is Rs. 10,00.00 lakhs. It is proposed to maintain 50,000 qtls. of buffer stock through the M.S.S.C. and assistance will be given to the M.S.S.C. for maintaining buffer stock of seeds.

3.14. Another area of agricultural importance on the seed front is meeting the unexpected requirements of seeds of any particular crop which can be cultivated in aberrant weather situation. The department had taken up a scheme for Contingency Seed Stocking in order to ensure availability of planting material as part of the continuous planning exercise. It would be necessary to streamline and strengthen the distribution of seeds of contingent crops which are to be taken up as mid-post correction in the light of erratic monsoon behaviour.

**Contingency
Seed
Stocking.**

This scheme is in operation since 1982-83 for providing alternate cropping pattern. The scheme is operated through Zilla Parishad for providing immediate supply of seeds to cultivators during natural calamities. For this purpose, funds are provided to Zilla Parishad as a short term loan.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88. The Seventh Plan outlay is Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

Agricultural Farms

3.15. It is necessary to develop and make improvement at Taluka Seed Farms so as to ensure sufficient Seed production of improved varieties of different crops. During the year from 1983-84 to 1985-86 funds were utilised mainly for installation of sprinkler units for having optimum irrigation utilisation. Irrigation potential can be created or increased by construction of new wells, renovation of old wells, installation of pipeline, electrification for the use of improved machinery etc. Similarly facilities like safe storage for valuable seeds, bullocks shelter, labour quarters etc. are necessary. The provision of Rs. 41.03 lakhs has been proposed during 1987-88 towards the various development activities of Taluka Seed Farms. Seventh Plan outlay is Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

**Creation of
facilities at
Taluka Seed
Multiplica-
tion Farm.**

Manures and Fertilizers.

3.16. There has been significant growth in fertilizer consumption in Maharashtra and the same has been averaging at about a compounded growth rate of 15 to 18 per cent or so. Despite the rapid increase in fertilizer consumption there is great variation from district to district. As many as 16 districts had fertilizer consumption well below the State average of 25.4 kg./ha. including some of the districts in the primary paddy tracts such as Bhandara, Chandrapur, Thane and Ratnagiri etc. One of the key factors in improving productivity of several crops, in the districts wheret he average yields are very low would essentially lie in improving low fertilizer consumption and more optimal application of this important input.

Fertilizer Control Laboratories.

3.17. At present there are four laboratories established at Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad and Amravati with the capacity of 2500, samples each per year, totalling 10,000 samples per year for the State and additional staff for analysis work has been provided. For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 7.19 lakhs has been proposed. The Seventh Plan outlay is Rs. 45.00 lakhs.

Soil Testing Laboratories.

3.18. Soil Testing is to analyse soils from farmers' field for major nutrients, to find out the nutrients status in the soil and to make recommendations for use of fertilisers for different crops as per need. In the present soil testing laboratories major plant nutrients viz. N.P.K are determined from the soil, alongwith the electric conductivity of the soil to assess the soil condition.

In Maharashtra State soil testing activities were initiated first during the year 1957. In the beginning two soil testing laboratories were established in the State viz. one at Pune (1957) and second at Nagpur (1959) subsequently expansion programme was undertaken and total strength in the State was extended upto 14 Static Soil Testing Labs. and 3 Mobiles, which are established at different district places.

In the Seventh Five-Year Plan period it is proposed to bring uniformity in the staffing pattern in all the existing soil testing laboratories so that each soil testing laboratory will have annual soil samples analysis capacity of 25,000 in number. Thus, yearly achivement of 3.65 lakhs soil samples could be fulfilled.

Similarly at present almost all the soil testing laboratories are accommodated in the hired premises, where there is inadequate space and other essential amenities which resulted in improper arrangement of equipments and this affects desired outcome.

Considering the above facts, the phased programme of constructing laboratory building at Aurangabad is proposed to be considered first.

A total provision of Rs. 8.50 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88. The Seventh Plan outlay is Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

Managerial subsidy for opening of the New Retail Outlets.

3.19. The consumption of the inputs i.e. hybrid and high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizers, biofertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, etc. is very low in the remote and inaccessible areas of the State. This is because of the insufficient distributing centres. To increase the production it is felt necessary that these inputs must reach to the farmers as per their demands and guidance of T & V scheme. It has been decided to give managerial subsidy, transport subsidy and subsidy on advance stocking of inputs to these newly opened sale points in the co-operative sector. The subsidy so given will be maximum Rs. 2000/-per year or Rs.200/-per ton of actual sell of fertilizers which ever is less. The conditions for opening of the sale points are :—

- (i) The centre should not be at the distance of 8 Km. from existing sale point.
- (ii) In the rainy season it goes difficult for transportation of the inputs under such circumstances the distance can be less than 8 Km.
- (iii) A newly opened sale points should distribute the following minimum quality of inputs.

	Fertilizer	Seeds (Qtl.)	Insecticides (Qtl./Ltr.)
(I) Normal Areas ..	20	10	5/20
(II) Tribal areas	10	5	2/10
(III) Remote and inaccessible areas	5	2.5	1/10

An outlay of Rs. 6.23 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88. The Seventh Plan outlay is Rs. 110.00 lakhs.

Plant Protection.

3.20. Effective pest management on various crops would be urgent and necessary in any effort to improve productivity of crops and more particularly so in the case of cotton, pulses, rice and oilseeds.

To make investments in pest control operations meaningful, it is but necessary to opt for integrated pest management relating upon—

(a) Surveillance of pest build up and undertaking chemical pest control operations only when there is a need.

(b) Undertaking chemical control of pest on an area basis without which the cost benefits are not high.

(c) Using biological control of pests through parasites and predators.

(d) Extending cultivation of varieties which have better tolerance to various insects, pests or diseases.

3.21. It is very essential that cultivators should get quality inputs like seed, fertilizers and insecticides by way of constant inspection by quality control staff. In order to enforce the quality control, it is essential to strengthen the organisation suitably at various levels. For this programme there is Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88. Quality Control Organisation.

3.22. There are certain pests and diseases of food crops like paddy and jowar which cause substantial losses in production. These pests and diseases appear on crops every in the endemic areas of the State with varied intensity. The cultivators, though intend to undertake plant protection measures, cannot do so to the required extent since they cannot afford to purchase the pesticides, being costly. The Government of India under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme sanctions 50 per cent subsidy to cultivators on the cost of pesticides used for undertaking control measures against certain pests and diseases of crops and the assistance is shared by the State and the Central Government on 50 : 50 basis. It is proposed to organise the plant protection campaigns in the endemic pockets for the control of pests of paddy, jowar, whitegrubs on all crops and rodent menace. An outlay of Rs. 76.56 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88. The Seventh Plan outlay is Rs. 375.00 lakhs. Plant Protection Campaigns.

3.23. Often insects develop in a pest form because of absence of natural enemies. locating natural enemies of insectpests, multiplying them under laboratory conditions and releasing them in the areas affected by the pest is a very effective method of control, popularly known as biological control. Some such biological agencies have been tried in the State. Biological control measures needs to be applied on intensive scale. To make beginning in this direction, it is necessary to establish a Central Biological Control Laboratory. The roll of the laboratory would be to locate the natural enemies/parasites of different crop pests and further multiplying and realising them in endemic pockets. The proposed laboratory will also produce parasites, predators and insect disease producing organisms from different institutions in the country, multiplying them and make them available for release in the affected areas. Establishment of Biological Control Lab.

The provision during the year 1987-88 is proposed as Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

3.24. The Agriculture has been one of the ancient culture of our country. The illiterate farmers and qualified scientists of our country have contributed towards development of Agricultural Science. The constant efforts of these farmers, scientist are responsible for the modern Agriculture development. Under these circumstances it has been proposed to develop the Agricultural Museum at State level which may comprise various old and new impliments, the methods of irrigation, plant protection and other important aspects of cultivation practices. Agricultural Information Unit.

A total outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for the year 1987-88.

3.25. (a) *Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme.*—The objective of the scheme is to distribute subsidised certified seed of cotton in the entire Maharashtra State through the Maharashtra State Seed Corporation Ltd., Akola by granting subsidy of Rs. 150 per quintal for certified seeds and Rs. 250 per quintal for delinted seeds. It is also envisaged to encourage the farmers to adopt new varieties by imparting them training of various nature. Commercial Crops.

The outlay proposed during 1987-88 is Rs. 56.36 lakhs as a state Share and equal amount will be available from the Centre.

(b) *Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project.*—In order to increase the production and to meet requirement of edible oil, the Government have launched an ambitious programme for production of oilseeds during the Seventh Five-Year Plan for achieving the same objective with which the Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project has been started from 1984-85. For increasing the production of oilseeds, componentwise incentives are given. In order to achieve the targetted production, it is proposed to give various incentives like subsidy for plant protection chemicals, certified seeds, sprinkler sets, plant protection appliances and other equipments. The programme also includes demonstrations for which inputs are distributed to the cultivators free of cost.

The Government of India has been providing 100 per cent financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Programme for 1984-85, but from the year 1986-87 this scheme is being implemented on 50 per cent financial assistance from Government of India.

An outlay of Rs. 189.09 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme for 1987-88 as State Government Share and equal amount will be made available by the Government of India. An amount of Rs. 11.34 lakhs will be spent in Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

(c) *Intensive Sugarcane Development Scheme.*—Under this scheme it is proposed to develop sugarcane nurseries. Installation of drip and sprinkler irrigation sets, particularly in the areas of sick sugar factories, would help to efficiently use available irrigation water. It would help in increasing the area and production under sugarcane in the State.

This scheme involves a total outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs, out of which Rs. 180 lakhs will be obtained from sugarcane Development fund of Central Government. The itemwise details proposed are as below :—

Serial No.	Component	Grant required in lakhs	Area/sets (ha).
1	Development of sugarcane nurseries	120	600
2	Installation of drip irrigation sets	40	200
3	Installation of sprinkler sets	40	800
		200	...

An outlay of Rs. 13.60 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88. Seventh Plan outlay is Rs. 90.00 lakhs.

Production of Pulses crops.

3.26. The State Govt. has decided to launch a special programme for increasing the production of pulses during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Priority has been given for increasing the production by adopting intensive cultivation methods particularly use of certified seed, Rhizobium culture, fertilisers and adoption of plant protection measures. In addition to this, it is also proposed to extend the area under various pulses by utilising the kharif and rabi fallows. The new varieties of pulses have been introduced to the cultivators by distribution of seed and fertilizers are also supplied, by which the production of pulses is increased.

To achieve the targetted production, it is proposed to give various incentives in the form of subsidies for seeds, fertilisers and plant protection chemicals. The programme includes demonstrations of various pulses for which inputs are supplied to the farmers free of cost.

An outlay of Rs. 103.58 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme for the year 1987-88, as State's share. The Government of India will give equal amount as their share for the same. An amount of Rs. 9.21 lakhs will be spent in Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

Agricultural Engineering.

3.27. *Land Development by Bulldozers.*—This activity has been started as a 'service' activity and at present it is run on 'no profit no loss basis'. The advantages of using the machinery is saving valuable time required for land development and also for areas where sufficient labour is not available. At present there are 24 bulldozing units for the Department. These units have been proposed to be equipped with new trucks and special repairs kits.

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for Seventh Five Year Plan for this programme and an outlay of Rs. 21.32 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Sprinkler and drip Irrigation.

3.28. The biggest problem of agricultural development in the State is the very limited area under irrigation which is only 12 per cent against the National average of 25 per cent. Any additional area that would be created with existing irrigation sources amounts to creation of additional irrigation potential and that too at a very low cost. The two systems available for this purpose are sprinkler and drip systems which ensure 100 per cent. water utilisation. The problem of damage to the land due to excessive irrigation is also avoided and it further ensures higher productivity and more economical use of water. Similarly cost on land levelling, labour and fertilizers is minimised. It also helps weed control.

To popularise the use of drip and sprinkler system of irrigation and induce the cultivators to adopt this system subsidy scheme is proposed during 1987-88 the pattern of subsidy and financial limits under this scheme on an experimental basis for one year will be as under :—

(a) For small and marginal farmers the subsidy will be at the rate of 50 per cent of the cost of installation, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20,000.

(b) For farmers with land-holding between 2 to 6 ha. the subsidy will be at the rate of 35per cent of the cost of installation, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 14,000; and

(c) For farmers of land-holding in excess of 6 ha. the subsidy will be 20 per cent subject to a ceiling of Rs. 8,000.

Keeping this in view these systems are being considered and an outlay of Rs. 18,00,000 lakhs has been approved for the VIIth Plan period, and for 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 120.60 lakhs has been proposed.

3.29. Technology in Agriculture is improving fast. Use of improved agricultural implements has become necessary since it contributes in increasing agricultural production. Improved implements cover more area and are driven on less power. The scheme envisages grant of subsidy for purchase, arranging demonstrations, and custom hiring of selected improved implements.

Improved
Farm
implements
and
appliances.

Subsidy on purchase of improved implements is granted to small and marginal farmers at the rate of 25 per cent and 33½ per cent respectively for the present.

Subsidy is granted on the following implements :—

- (1) Iron plough (Light/medium).
- (2) St. blade harrow.
- (3) Keni.
- (4) Two bowl/seed-cumfert. drill.
- (5) Hoes/(Blade hoe, dryland weeder).
- (6) Serrated sickless.
- (7) Rice Weeder.
- (8) Chaff cutter (hand operated).
- (9) Paddy thresher (pedal operated).
- (10) Cotton plant puller.

Under centrally sponsored scheme following items will be implemented in selected 45 blocks of the State.

(a) *Establishment of 45 farmers Agro-service centres and extending custom hiring facility of selected implements to cultivator.*—This will be beneficial particularly to small and marginal farmers. Cultivators cannot go in for costly improved implements, due to their weak financial condition. Such costly implements can be made available with custom hiring facility thereby they may be able to increase their agricultural production by carrying out farm operations in time.

These centres will be set up through the MAIDC Ltd. as well as through well managed Agricultural Cooperative Societies with progressive leadership.

(b) *Intensive Demonstrations of improved implements.*—Improved implements being more efficient, covering more area and driven with minimum power would not become popular if the cultivators are not exposed to intensive demonstrations. In order to convince the common farmer in dryland area, the programme of intensive demonstrations of selected implements will be taken up, through the extension staff under T & V scheme.

(c) *Subsidy.*—Subsidy at 50 per cent to small and marginal farmers on purchase of improved implements will be made available on the lines of State scheme.

The total outlay of Rs. 14.22 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987-88, 50 per cent share will be borne by the Central Government for the Centrally sponsored scheme. 7th Plan outlay is Rs. 250.00 lakhs.

3.30. In order to give protection to farmers from untimely rains and unfavourable climatic condition, Pilot crop Insurance Scheme was commenced from 1981-82 for Kharif jowar and paddy. During the year 1982-83, groundnut and cotton crop was included. The scheme was continued upto 1984-85, and under the scheme 100 per cent subsidy was given to small and marginal farmers participated in the scheme.

Compre-
hensive
Crop
Insurance
Scheme.

From Kharif 1985-86, the Pilot Crop Insurance scheme was withdrawn, and Comprehensive Crop Insurance scheme was introduced. Under the scheme 50 per cent subsidy is given to small and marginal farmers participating in the scheme, on account of premium charges. Out of 50 per cent of the subsidy amount 25 per cent is reimbursed by the Central Government to the State Government. All the talukas are covered and crops included are paddy, Kharif, Jowar, Bajra, Groundnut and Tur. During Rabi 1986-87 crops covered are Rabi, Jowar, wheat, Safflowers, Linseed, Gram and Sesamum. There is an approved outlay of Rs. 1,610.00 lakhs for the VIIth Plan and outlay of Rs. 55.63 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

3.31. (a) *Creation of Evaluation and Monitoring cell.*—At present there is no specific programme for monitoring and evaluation for any of the plan schemes of the department. It is proposed therefore to create independent evaluation and monitoring cell at Directorate level at the first instance. It is also proposed that initially the work of evaluation of some of the selected schemes should be entrusted to some independent institution which has experience in conducting such study. In this process it will also help the staff to get trained in the methodology of the work of evaluation and monitoring. Continued assistance of professional organisation for certain period will prove useful.

Agricu tural
Economics
and Statistics.

Plan outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs (1985-90) is kept for this programme. An amount of Rs. 32.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987-88 for the scheme.

(b) *Sample survey for study of constraints in transfer of technology for increased Agril. Production.*—The survey is undertaken for solving suitable sampling methodology for studying the effect of new agricultural Technology for higher production, in the selected districts for three years commencing from 1985-86. The area of operation is in Beed and Nashik districts.

60 villages in each district are to be selected to achieve the above mentioned objectives. From each village 8 (Eight) cultivators are to be selected, thus the total number of cultivators in the district are 480. For determining the yield estimates, one crop cutting experiment for high yielding variety and one for local variety in each village are to be carried out. A provision of Rs. 1.20 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88 of which 50% will be borne by ICAR.

(c) *Scheme for timely reporting of Agril. intelligence Statistics and improvement of Crop Statistics*—(i) *Scheme for Timely reporting of Agril. Intelligence.*—With a view to improving the reliability of the preliminary forecast of area shown under principal crops in Maharashtra, the instant scheme was undertaken for obtaining realistic estimates of area under principal 9 K.h. crops, 6 Rabi crops and 3 main summer crops at the time of issue of preliminary forecast reports. It is a continuing scheme with 50% Central assistance.

(ii) *Scheme for improvement of Crop Statistics.*—The scheme was first sanctioned in Rabi 1974-75 by the Agricultural and Co-operation Department and Government of India, New Delhi with hundred per cent financial assistance. But from the year 1979-80, 50 per cent assistance is given by the Central Government.

In this scheme (i) Supervision over crop inspection work done by Talathi's and supervision over crop cutting experiment conducted by Revenue Inspectors/Giamsevak's are carried out on preassigned randomised and non overlapping basis on an adequate scale (ii) On the basis of the supervised data the reliable and accurate estimates of area and production statistics of principal crops are worked out.

The above schemes will be continued during 1987-88 with a proposed provision of Rs. 12.65 (50% state share).

Scheme to improve the economic condition of weaker section.

3.32. Tribal cultivators are scattered in 6,540 villages in 73 talukas of fourteen districts of Maharashtra State. The tribals are the weakest among the weaker sections of the society and due to long period of isolation and economic deprivation the majority of them are living below poverty line. The main objectives of the sub-plan to be implemented will be as follows:—

(1) To narrow the gap between the level of development of the sub-plan area and other areas of the State.

(2) To improve the standard and quality of life of the tribal communities

To achieve above objectives the following schemes are being implemented:—

(i) *Scheme to assist Tribal farm families to bring them above the poverty line.*—In order to achieve desired objectives, it is proposed to give substantial financial assistance to the tribal farm families to enable them to increase their annual income. The scheme is proposed to be revised on the lines of benefits available under S.C.P. scheme. For this purpose tribal farm families whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 3,500 from all the sources will be selected and Rs. 9,650 are proposed to be spent on each tribal farm family in a period of 3 years on items like land development, improved agricultural implements, plant protection appliances, inputs, sprinkler and drip irrigation sets, bullock pairs and bullock cart etc.

The itemwise limit of financial assistance, however, will be restricted and kept proportionate to the size of the holding. At present assistance up to Rs. 650 is only given to the beneficiaries.

Besides, priority is given to development of land including horticulture and utilisation of available irrigation potential, as these components provide permanent source of income and are capable of generating farm income to the desired level. Maximum subsidy relief will be restricted to Rs. 9,650. The total outlay approved for Tribal Sub-Plan schemes under this sector for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 1,250.00 lakhs and the outlay proposed for Annual Plan 1987-88 is Rs. 1,79.08 lakhs.

(ii) *Scheme to assist SC/NB Farm families.*—The object of the scheme is to increase per hectare productivity of beneficiaries (SC/NB farm families) by giving financial assistance on the items which are responsible for increasing agricultural production. It is proposed to cover about 81,000 beneficiaries during the Seventh Plan period. This is a centrally sponsored scheme. Under this scheme, SC/NB farm families are given assistance for land development, bullock pair and cart, input kit and assistance for minor irrigation. For this programme total Seventh Plan outlay is Rs. 1,25.00 lakhs and Annual Plan outlay of Rs. 266.00 lakhs for the year 1987-88 has been proposed as State share. Equal Share would be made available by the Government of India.

Tribal Area Sub-Plan

Special Component Plan

Supply of input kit in dry land (rainfed) area to small farmers.

3.33. There are large number of farmers who are not using chemical fertiliser at all, where as others do not use fertilisers on certain crops. Per ha. consumption of fertiliser in the State is very low. All such farmers are given fertiliser, Azotobacter and rizobium minikit packets at free of cost. For this purpose total outlay of Rs. 123.26 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88. The Seventh Plan outlay is Rs. 900.00 lakhs.

3.34. The programme is aimed at—

(1) To induce the farmers to take up to new varieties of seed and to augment the agricultural production, distribution of improved seed of oilseed, pulses, and coarse grain to small and marginal farmers.

(2) To propagate new varieties of seeds amongst small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production and to have quick spread of these varieties.

(3) To distribute the newly involved seed which is unfamiliar to the cultivators and to undertake demonstrations of these seeds on the farmers' field and taking into consideration their reaction, the variety to be propagated.

Massive programme of assistance to small and marginal farmers.

Accordingly 6 to 8 lakhs minikits will be required during 1987-88. A provision of Rs. 74.00 lakhs has been proposed. The 7th Plan outlay is Rs. 740.00 lakhs.

3.35. An outlay of Rs. 148.00 lakhs has been proposed for assistance to small and marginal farmers for land development works.

3.36. The total approved outlay for Crop Husbandry for the Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985-90 is Rs. 13,304.00 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 3250.00 lakhs. This includes an outlay of Rs. 199.63 lakhs for TASP and Rs. 315.73 lakhs for S.C.P.

3.37. The four-Agricultural Universities set up in Maharashtra impart instructions at undergraduate and post-graduate level in Agriculture and allied subjects. They also offer two year's course in Agriculture and allied subjects to the children of farmers at Agricultural Schools. There are nine Agricultural Colleges in the State. The College of Fisheries has also been established under the Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth from the year 1981-82. At present Agricultural Universities except the Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth have one Veterinary College each. Therefore, Government has decided in principle to establish one Veterinary College under the Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth. There are also two Agricultural Engineering Colleges one each under the Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth and Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth. Similarly Agricultural Engineering College under Marathwada Agricultural University is also being setup. There is one Agricultural Technology (Food Science) College under the Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth. At present there are twenty-five Agricultural Schools.

Agricultural Research and Education.

At the Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth research is mainly carried out on Sugarcane, Wheat and Jowar while in Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth research is carried out on Cotton, Wheat, Pulses and Oil-Seeds. In the Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, the research is carried out in Cotton, Sugarcane, Sorghum, Wheat, Pulses, Oil-Seeds and Sericulture. In Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth research is mainly carried out on Horticulture crops and Nagli, Rice, Marine, Fisheries and Khar Lands. The outlay proposed for the four Agricultural Universities for 1987-88 is Rs. 705.00 lakhs.

The State Government enacted a new Legislation consolidating the various Acts under which the Agricultural Universities had been established, primarily with the intention of bringing about a much better co-ordination in the working of the Agricultural Universities. Under the new Act, a High Level Statutory Body, the Maharashtra Council of Agricultural Education and Research has set up. The Council is not only required to Co-ordinate the working of all the Agricultural Universities but is required to plan for the proper growth of agricultural education and research in the State through the Universities, so as to bring about qualitative improvements in the functioning of the Universities. An outlay for Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88.

The total outlay approved for Agricultural Research and Education for 1985-90 is Rs. 3,745.00 lakhs. For the Annual Plan 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 750.00 lakhs has been proposed which includes Rs. 45.00 lakhs for Maharashtra Council for Agricultural Education and Research.

Horticulture and Vegetable Crops

3.38. There is a substantial scope for Horticulture Development in the State. From the year 1982-83 the State Government has undertaken a very ambitious programme of Horticulture with the institutional finance. Horticultural Development covers promotion and development of fruits, vegetables, condiments and spices etc.

At present the area under Horticultural crops is about 4.80 lakhs hectares. During Seventh Five-Year Plan period schemes have been framed to provide benefit to small and marginal farmers to augment their income with the necessary inputs like credit and by giving suitable subsidies.

It is proposed to cover an additional area of 1.15 lakhs hectares during the Seventh Plan period for which a total outlay of Rs. 31.96 crores has been approved. The main emphasis during the Seventh Plan under Horticulture will be to put maximum efforts for bringing uncultivated as well as barren lands under fruit orchards. New area coverage during 1986-87 was 9.825 hectares.

3.39. The various schemes like subsidy against planting material to be distributed to Gharkuls, control of pests, massive plantation programme on the lands belonging to small and marginal farmers etc. will be continued during 1985-90 period with adequate outlays. Similarly the scheme for Taluka nurseries will be strengthened wherever necessary after taking into account nurseries under other programmes in the State. A total outlay of Rs. 13.83 crores (inclusive of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for T.S.P.) has been approved for this scheme during the Seventh Plan period.

3.40. It has been proposed that a new Horticulture Development Corporation should be established in the State for undertaking various activities like establishment of horticultural estates, resettling landless and marginal farmers, marketing and processing horticultural produce etc. An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been approved for grant of share capital to this Corporation during the VIIth Plan period, with a proposed outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs for 1987-88. The Corporation has not yet been established and, therefore, a token provision has been proposed.

3.41. The total approved outlay for the VIIth Plan is Rs. 3,196.00 lakhs, inclusive of TASP outlay of Rs. 206.00 lakhs. The Annual Plan 1987-88 outlay proposed for the sector is Rs. 550.00 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 177.60 lakhs for TASP.

Soil and Water Conservation

3.42. 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. To obtain maximum crop production it is proposed to provide suitable land treatments according to land use capabilities. The effect of Dry Land Agricultural Development Programme is observed to the maximum when the land development treatments are undertaken on comprehensive watershed basis. Government had, therefore, approved the Comprehensive Watershed Development Programme (COWDEP) during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The various land treatments, planned are of—(i) the Dry Land Development on the poor reaches of the watersheds, (ii) Inter-bunds treatment like land shaping and grading to absorb maximum quantities of moisture in the profile, and (iii) Water harvesting for recharging surface in the dry land areas. The programme is targetted at 5,000 completed bunding units per Sub-Division per year. Thus the following programmes are mainly undertaken under the Soil and Water Conservation :—

- (i) COWDEP
- (ii) Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development Projects at Mandrup (Solapur), Akola, Shekta (Aurangabad) and Malegaon (Nashik).
- (iii) Rainfed Farming Project.
- (iv) Massive Programme for assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers.

3.43. The Fact Finding Committee appointed to assess various development imbalances in different regions in respect of various sectors, has given its suggestions in respect of soil conservation. On the basis of these suggestions an outlay of Rs. 9,086.00 lakhs for removal of regional imbalances in the State has been provided in the Seventh Plan and for 1987-88, Rs. 1,900.00 lakhs have been proposed.

3.44. The total outlay of Rs. 10,116.00 lakhs has been approved for the Seventh Plan. For the Annual Plan 1987-88 the outlay of Rs. 2,500.00 lakhs has been proposed which is inclusive of Rs. 518.00 lakhs for the scheme for assistance to small and marginal farmers for water recharging measures Rs. 500.00 lakhs for National wats Shed Development programme and Rs. 1,900.00 lakhs for removal of backlog and Rs. 26.00 lakhs for T.A.S.P.

Afforestation for Soil Conservation

3.45. With a view to arrest soil erosion in vulnerable areas and also in the catchments and river valley projects areas various soil and moisture conservation measures have to be carried out. For the Seventh Plan, the target fixed is 5,200 hectares. The outlay approved for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 151.00 lakhs. The Annual Plan 1987-88 outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Reclamation of Khar and Khajan Lands

3.46. Reclamation of Khar and Khajan lands is undertaken in the coastal districts of the State, through construction of bunds and sluice gates with a view to make these lands fit for cultivation. This programme is an important programme evolved to check saline water so as to protect cultivable land becoming unfit for cultivation. The programme of reclamation of Khar and Khajan land not only benefits the agriculture, horticulture and fisheries, but also benefit the weaker sections by bringing their Khar lands under use. During Seventh Five Year Plan an area of about 10,000 hectares is proposed to be reclaimed. Some of the reclamation schemes have been posed for E.E.C. assistance. The outlay approved for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 2,019.00 lakhs while for 1987-88 it is proposed at Rs. 550.00 lakhs. The area proposed to be covered during 1987-88 is about 2400 thousand hectares.

CHAPTER 4

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Animal Husbandry programme in the State is taken up with a view to help augmenting the production of animal proteins of high biological value, such as milk, meat etc. and to provide gainful employment to rural masses including labourers, small farmers etc.

The main activities covered to achieve the objectives are —

- (i) Animal Health Cover,
- (ii) Breeding of livestock.
- (iii) Feed and fodder development and
- (iv) Training of Farmers.

4.2. The total production of milk by the end of 1986-87 is expected to be 23.73 lakh tonnes and the per capita milk available will be 97 grams (excluding Goat milk). The target for 1987-88 of milk production is fixed at 24.92 lakh tonnes presuming 5 per cent growth over the anticipated production for 1986-87. The anticipated production of milk, eggs and wool by 1986-87 and the targets for the year 1987-88 are given below :—

Animal Product and Unit	7th Plan Target	Annual Plan 1986-87		Target for 1987-88
		Target	Anticipated Achievement	
(1) Milk (lakhs ton)	29.00	23.73	23.73	24.92
(2) Eggs (No. Millions)	1950	1525	1525	1570
(3) Wool (lakhs kg.)	16.00	14.00	13.78	14.25

4.3. The activities of the Animal Husbandry Department are production oriented and are expected to play a key role in the economic upliftment of the masses by contributing to the increase in per capita income. The Seventh Plan approved outlay is Rs. 37.75 crores for this sector. The annual outlay of the sector for 1987-88 is Rs. 1000.00 lakhs.

7.4. The sub-sectorwise distribution of the above outlay is as indicated below :—

Sub-sector	7th Plan Outlay	(Rs. in lakhs)
		Outlay approved for 1987-88
(1) Direction and Administration	40.00	0.54
(2) Extension and Training	153.00 (12.00) 0.46 SCP	55.65 (5.15)
(3) Veterinary Services and Animal Health	2,134.27 (161.35) 92.00 SCP	574.65 (97.25)
(4) Administrative Investigation and Statistics	41.00	10.30
(5) Cattle and Buffalo development	1,119.73 (52.00) 18.00 SCP	278.14 (26.35)
(6) Poultry development	100.00 (9.00) 9.30 SCP	39.36 (2.20)
(7) Sheep and Wool development	41.00	....
(8) Piggery development	5.00	....
(9) Feed and Fodder development	55.00	7.00
(10) Assistance to Animal Husbandry Co-operative	....	(0.50) 15.00
(11) Investment in Public Sector and other Undertakings.	86.00	20.00
Grand Total	3,775.00 (234.35) 119.76 SCP	1,000.00 (131.45)

Figures in brackets pertain to T.A.S.P.

4.5. Out of the above outlay, the outlay indicated below will be utilised for removal of the regional imbalance in this sector, as assessed by the Fact Finding Committee :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

7th Plan Outlay	1987-88
	Approved outlay
775.00	150.00 (22.35)

Direction and Administration

4.6. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided during the Seventh Plan period which includes the provision for strengthening of the Directorate of Animal Husbandry and offices of the District Deputy Directors of Animal Husbandry.

Extension and Training

4.7. An outlay of Rs. 153.00 lakhs has been provided during the Seventh Plan and the outlay of Rs. 55.55 lakh has been proposed during 1987-88 for continuation of the Schemes for training live-stock Supervisor, training of farmers, diploma Course for direct Candidates etc., already taken up during the 7th Five Year Plan.

Veterinary Services and Animal Health

4.8. Veterinary Health Cover is one of the most important inputs of the livestock production. By the end of 1986-87, 30 Polyclinics, 54 Veterinary Hospitals, 989 Veterinary institutions manned by the Veterinary graduates and 2,446 institutions manned by the Livestock Supervisors or Assistant Livestock Development Officers would be functioning in the State. It is proposed to establish 38 Veterinary Aid Centres in the State. Similarly, 33 Veterinary Aid Centres will be upgraded to the status of Veterinary Dispensary. With this proposed additional infrastructure, at the end of 1987-88, one Graduate Veterinarian will be available for every 17,655 cattle units and one veterinary institution will be available for 5,566 cattle units, for rendering animal health and breeding services (as per 1978 Livestock Census).

4.9. The Institute of Veterinary Biological Products, Pune manufactures various vaccines used for control of contagious diseases in livestock. With the strengthening of the infrastructure for health cover, requirement of vaccines of various types is increased. To cope with the requirement of field staff, this Vaccine Institute will be strengthened by providing additional equipment. An outlay of Rs. 21.25 lakhs has been proposed for this Institute, for purchase of new machinery and equipments.

A total of outlay Rs. 574.65 lakhs has been proposed for this sub-sector for different schemes.

Administrative Investigation and Statistics

4.10. The scheme of strengthening of Integrated Survey Scheme, and Livestock Census Cell will be continued during 1987-88 for which an outlay of Rs. 5.80 lakhs has been proposed.

Cattle and Buffalo Development

4.11. At present there are 12 Cattle Breeding Farms, 8 Intensive Cattle Development Projects, 29 District Artificial Insemination Centres, 2 Frozen Bull Semen Stations and 2,866 Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres, out of which 1,637 sub centres have frozen semen facility.

4.12. The Special Livestock Production Programme for milk is a Centrally Sponsored Programme being implemented in the selected 10 districts viz. Thane, Nashik, Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Beed, Nanded, Wardha, Nagpur and Bhandara. This is the only programme of the Department to assist the weaker beneficiaries to cross the poverty line and hence the important programme under 20-Point Programme.

An outlay of Rs. 278.14 lakhs has been provided for this sub-sector.

Poultry Development

4.13. The Poultry production in the State is being achieved mainly through private sector and the role of the Department is of extension and of providing health cover. The majority of the poultry is indigenous and its productivity is low. Necessary provision has been made mainly for spill over works at intensive Poultry Development Blocks and continuation of beneficiary schemes like distribution of day old chicks and supply of duck units. In 1987-88 outlay of Rs. 39.36 lakhs proposed under this sub-head is mainly required for the continuation of the existing schemes.

Feed and Fodder Development

4.14. There is a shortage of feed and fodder in the State for the existing livestock population. To match the requirement of massive cattle development programme proposed in the Seventh Plan, it is necessary simultaneously to undertake feed and fodder development programme. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been approved for strengthening of infrastructure and for grant of subsidy for fodder seed, fertilizers etc., to the beneficiaries to increase the area under fodder crops.

Assistance to A. H. Co-operative Societies

4.15. From the current year the Department has decided to start the new programme Assistance to Animal Husbandry Co-operative and for this programme, an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has to Animal Husbandry Co-operative Societies and for this programme, an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been Proposed in the A.P. 1987-88, for meeting the expenditure on the State's contribution towards subsidy is to the extent of 15% of the total cost. The remaining assistance for the project to the extent of 80% is made available by the N.C.D.C., in the form of loan (60%) and subsidy (20%), while remaining cost (5%) is to be borne by the Society members.

Investment in Public Sector and other undertakings

4.16. A share capital contribution of Rs. 10.00 lakhs each has been proposed for MAFCO and Maharashtra Sheep and Goat Development Corporation, during 1987-88.

4.17. The total outlay proposed for Animal Husbandry sector for 1987-88 is Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs including of T.A.S.P. Share of Rs. 131.45 lakhs. The outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs also includes an amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs for removal of backlog.

CHAPTER 5

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The main objectives of the Dairy Development programme are to supply wholesome milk to the people at a reasonable rate and to provide a subsidiary occupation to farmers to improve their financial condition. With these objectives in view, Government has sanctioned milk schemes at various places in the State including urban and rural areas. The policy of Government is to organise and develop dairying mainly through co-operative societies which have taken up the responsibility of collection of milk from the members producers. While formulating the 7th Five Year Plan of the Dairy Development Programme, care has been taken to ensure efficient functioning of the Government Milk Schemes to maintain steady and regular distribution of milk to the consumers, and provide adequate outlet for the marketing of surplus milk.

5.2. During the year 1986-87, milk production in the State accounted for about 63.5 lakh litres per day, out of which Government Milk Scheme would procure about 22 lakh litres which comes to 35 per cent of the total milk produced in the State. The average procurement is expected to go upto about 25 lakh litres per day by the end of the 7th Five Year Plan. To cope with the increased quantity of milk procured, emphasis has been given to complete the existing works undertaken by the Department. This includes a dairy project at Baramati and Sangamner, capable of handling 1.00 lakh litres of milk per day and a milk powder plant at Akola of 15 M.T. per day capacity.

5.3. During the second year of the 7th Five Year Plan, i.e., 1986-87, the total outlay of Rs. 980.00 lakhs was approved. The target and achievement in respect of handling capacity and powder plants is as under —

Item	Seventh Plan 1985-90 lakh litres per day	Target lakh litres/day 1986-87	Achievement lakh litres/day 1986-87	Target 1987-88 (Approximatly)
(1) Handling of milk ..	40.00	35.00	40.00	35.00
(2) Powder Plants ..	86.00	76.00	61.00 M.T./day	76.00

Above figures include the capacities available in Co-operative Sector also. Target under powder plants will be achieved after commissioning of Baramati, Sangamner and Akola Dairy.

5.4. There are at present four dairies in Greater Bombay. Out of these four dairies, distribution capacity of which is 15 lakh litres/day, three dairies viz. Aarey, Worli and Kurla are in the State sector. The fourth dairy viz. Mahananda Dairy set up in 1983 is in the co-operative sector.

5.5. It is proposed to set up a new dairy at Thane to cater to the needs of the population of Kalyan, Thane, Bhiwandi and townships in Thane district. An outlay of Rs. 309.70 lakhs has been provided during the 7th Plan and an outlay of Rs. 24.10 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1987-88 for this purpose.

5.6. The existing chilling centres in the State are mostly located in the developed areas. It is proposed to set up new chilling centres in the backward and inaccessible areas of the State such as Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Yavatmal, Wardha etc. to provide a nucleus for development of these areas. Adequate outlay for this purpose has been provided in the 7th Plan and the Annual Plan 1987-88.

5.7. There are at present 6 milk powder plants in the State, 3 in the State sector (Sangli, Latur and Nanded) and 3 in the co-operative sector (Kolhapur, Jalgaon and Pune). In addition to these, one milk powder plant is being set up in Akola district during the year 1987-88 for which an outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan.

5.8. The installed capacity of milk drying plants in the State is 61 M.T. per day which includes 25 M.T. capacity of Co-operative Sector also. The work of additional 15 M.T. capacity Powder Plant at Akola is in progress which is likely to be completed during the year 1988-89. The installation of 10 M.T. capacity Powder Plant at Kolhapur has already been completed. This plant is installed in Co-operative Sector under O.F. II programme. Additional 30 M.T. milk drying capacity plant will be installed by the end of 1990 under O.F. II programme.

5.9. The State has been experiencing a steady and continuous growth in the procurement of milk, creating a problem of utilisation of the milk rendered surplus after meeting the needs of the population of Bombay and other townships. The problem is being sought to be met to some extent by conversion of surplus milk into products. The Government has taken other steps also in this direction. The arrangements have been entered into with the needy States such as West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka etc. for supply of different quantities of milk to them. A separate marketing cell has been created for the exploration of sales possibilities in and outside the State.

5.10. The transport of milk by rail tankers has been found to be more economical, convenient and faster than the transport by road. A provision of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been provided for purchase of railway tankers.

5.11. An outlay of Rs. 343.76 lakhs has been provided in the 7th Plan for the inputs programme aimed at developing milk potential. This programme will include the schemes such as training programme for Adiwasis and Scheduled Castes families, supply of one year old buffalo calves with insurance and feeding subsidy, supply of dry pregnant buffaloes with transport and feeding subsidy, etc. This programme is intended to benefit the beneficiaries below the poverty line in the tribal and non-tribal areas by making available the facilities of subsidy and grant-in-aid for the schemes. For this scheme a total outlay of Rs. 56.17 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88. This includes an amount of Rs. 35.60 lakhs for Tribal Area Sub-Plan and Rs. 20.57 lakhs for Special Component Plan.

5.12. The number of Dairy Co-operative Societies in the State at present is about 11,984. This number is likely to go up to about 13,540 by the end of the 7th Plan. These Societies are paid managerial subsidy on the tapering scale of Rs. 1,200 for the first year, Rs. 800 for the 2nd year and Rs. 500 for the 3rd year. The Dairy Co-operative Societies in general have developed self reliance in the management of their affairs. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been provided in the 7th Plan for the new societies coming up. For these societies, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has also been proposed by way of capital grants for testing equipment, cans, registers etc.

5.13. In the Co-operative sector, the National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) provides substantial finance for transport vehicles, milk cans, plants and machinery etc. The existing pattern of assistance from the NCDC is as under :—

Serial No.	Item	NCDC loan portion	NCDC subsidy portion	State Government subsidy	State Government's share capital contribution	Share of Co-operative Society
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				(Percent)		
1	Transport Vehicles	50	25	25	....	....
2	Milk Cans	100	....	....	....	....
3	Plant, Machinery and Buildings.	70	....	....	22½	7½

5.14. In the A. P. 1987-88, the State contribution for this programme is Rs. 10.00 lakhs whereas contribution from N.C.D.C. will be of the tune of Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

5.15. The Total outlay approved for the Dairy Development Sector during 1985-90 is Rs. 43,00.00 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 1080.00 lakhs inclusive of TASP share of Rs. 104.91 lakhs and Special Component Plan share of Rs. 26.57 lakhs.

CHAPTER 6

FISHERIES

The main objects of the fisheries Development Programmes are (1) to optimise the fish production from the available water resources and to ameliorate the Socio-economic condition of the fishermen, who belong to the weaker section of the society.

The fisheries resources of Maharashtra comprise of Marine, Inland and Brackish Water fisheries as follows :—

(1) Marine	..	..	..	..	87,000 sq. kms.
(2) Inland	..	..	..	..	3 lakh ha.
(3) Brackish Water	..	..	..	..	80,000 ha.

6.2. During the Sixth Five Year Plan period, it is observed that the marine fish production has more or less stabilised, particularly on the west coast. Therefore, while formulating the programmes for marine sector care has been taken to see that the present level of production is maintained with a scope for future expansion. While the marine production aspect was taken care of, it was observed that landing and berthing facilities, and harbour facilities were not adequate. Therefore, sufficient outlay has been provided for this aspect. The inland fishery is a culture fishery and has a good scope for development. The brackish water fisheries was a new subject during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Necessary surveys and pilot projects were undertaken. In the VIIth Five Year Plan, further expansion of this programme by establishing hatchery and area development programme schemes have been formulated. A provision of Rs. 16,00.00 lakhs has been provided for Fisheries Sector in the 7th Plan and Rs. 475.00 lakhs in A. P. of 1987-1988.

6.3. The natural resources of marine, brackish water and fresh water fisheries and the present status of development have been briefly outlined below :—

(i) Area in the 0 to 70 m depth zone	..	..	..	..	44,000 sq. km.
(ii) Harvestable fish potential	..	..	..	..	3.74 lakh tons
(iii) No. of vessels as in 1982—					
Mechanised	..	..	..	..	4,557
Non-Mechanised	..	..	..	..	7,928
(iv) Fishermen population (1982)	..	..	..	..	2,52,091
(v) Fish production (1985)	..	..	..	..	3,60,000 tons.

Resources
and present
status.

Brackish Water Fisheries—

(i) Area under tidal influence	..	..	..	..	80,000 ha.
(ii) Area suitable for fish farming	..	..	..	..	14,455 ha.
(iii) Area of plots each exceeding 50 ha.	..	..	..	..	9,000 ha.
(iv) Present fish production	..	..	..	..	Nil

Fresh Water Fisheries—

(i) Water spread area of tanks	..	..	..	..	3 lakh ha.
(ii) Fishermen's population (1978)	..	..	..	..	2,24,728
(iii) Present availability of fish need	..	..	..	..	15 crores fry
(iv) No. of fish seed farms	..	..	..	..	28
(v) Present fish production (1985)	..	..	..	..	3,60,000 tons.

Inland Fisheries Programme

6.4. The impounded fresh water resources of Maharashtra are 3,02,000 ha. out of which 1,82,000 ha. (or 60 per cent) are in the form of reservoirs. While availability of fish seed is the largest constraint in the development of fresh water fisheries, the fact remains that the reservoir fisheries development could not be undertaken to the desired extent in Maharashtra so far. The fishery of large reservoirs is more or less capture fishery, but the yield is amenable to better management practices. It is necessary to intensify the reservoir fisheries development in the Seventh Plan by increasing the resources through judicious stocking of fish seed so as to augment the yield from reservoirs from 20 kg./ha. at present to 40 kg./ha. at the end of Seventh

Plan. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided in the 7th Plan and an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

6.5. The fresh water fish culture in smaller tanks of 200 ha. is generally undertaken in the Co-operative Sector. These co-operatives of illiterate or semi-educated conservative fishermen need to be strengthened financially, managerially and technologically, in order to enable them to carry out the fish farming more intensively and to raise the fish production from the tanks leased out to them. The fish hunting attitude can gradually be moulded into fish farming attitude. The success of intensive fish farming lies, inter alia, in motivating the fish farmers to undertake diligently the operations involved. Therefore the use of extension techniques and imparting professional training to them is considered essential. The main thrust in the fish farming would be on training of fishermen, allotment of tanks on lease, provision of necessary inputs including seed, financial assistance and technical guidance from time to time. The financial and managerial support from the State will induce co-operative societies in taking up the activities including marketing also. The schemes and patterns of assistance in fresh water fisheries will have to satisfy the above needs. The scheme like fish Farmers Development Agency is proposed to be extended to other districts by modifying the pattern according to the local needs. In the 7th Plan, the outlay provided for Fish Farming Development Agency programme is Rs. 50.00 lakhs and for 1987-88 Rs. 12.00 lakhs have been proposed for operation of these Agencies.

6.6. Fish seed is the most important input in fish farming. The requirement of fish seed in Maharashtra is about 50 crores fry per annum. Though the present availability of 15 crores fry just meets the full demand, it is bound to fall short of growing need when the requirement gets converted into actual demand. It is, therefore, proposed to intensify fish seed production in seventh plan. So far, the emphasis is only on hypothecation. The production of seed by this technique depends on exacting physical, chemical conditions at the precise time i.e., the peak phase of maturity of the fish. Even little variations of temperature and rainfall nullify the entire efforts. It is, therefore, necessary to diversify the methods of fish seed production, and give the recognition to the other methods like wet and dry bund breeding, while at the same time, utilising new techniques in induced breeding and hatching.

6.7. To bridge the wide gap between the requirement and availability of fish seeds, 27 fish seed farms have been in operation and 12 more are in different stages of construction. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs in the 7th Plan has been approved. An outlay of Rs. 62.00 lakhs has been proposed for construction work during 1987-88.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of National Fish Seed Farm, Government of India has approved two projects for construction of major fish seed farms at Upper Penganga in Yavatmal district at an estimated cost of Rs. 52.24 lakhs and Upper Wardha in Amravati district at an estimated cost of Rs. 56.98 lakhs. The Government of India will finance 70 per cent of the capital cost limited to Rs. 24.36 lakhs for each farm in the form of a loan. The construction work of these projects is in progress. It is proposed to undertake establishment of National Fish Seed Farms at Tillari, District Kolhapur and Warna, District Sangli, at an estimated cost of Rs. 85.00 lakhs each. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

Marine Fisheries. 6.8. The marine fishery is exclusively capture fishery and the strategy will have to be chalked out accordingly. The harvestible potential of 0 to 70 metre depth zone in the sea is estimated to be 3.74 lakh tonnes. Any addition to the number of mechanised boats is not likely to raise the production levels much beyond this potential. The fall in the catch per unit (boat) makes the operation uneconomic. In order to arrest the downward trend of catch per boat, it is necessary to regulate and rationalise the size of the fishing fleet. The Government have already decided to limit the number of mechanised boats to about 4,500. The present fleet consists of 4,557 mechanised boats (1982). While the total number of vessel need not be further raised, it is necessary to replace the unserviceable vessels. The economically most important variety viz., prawn having reached the peak stage, it is necessary to diversify the fishing methods by regulating the bottom trawling operations encouraging gill netting etc., and stricter implementation of the marine fishing regulations, so as to attain the harvestible potential up to 70 m. line and maintain that level of productions. A provision of Rs. 195.00 lakhs has been approved in 7th Plan for mechanisation and improvement of fishing boats under Marine Fisheries Programme. The outlay provided for the Annual Plan 1987-88 Rs. 40.00 lakhs. During the 7th Plan period 400 fishing boats out of the existing fleet will be taken up under the programme. This programme receives substantial assistance from the NCDC.

6.9. The pace of development of fishing harbours needs to be stepped up. Bombay is the only fishing port and chartered boats are not allowed here specially due to overcrowding. This has necessitated the concerned vessels to operate from Goa to Vizag. Though there are 184 landing centres scattered all along the coast line, the landing facilities are inadequate. In view of this, it is necessary to give more emphasis on completion of Mirkarwada harbour project. Under the Centrally Sponsored programme, Government of India provides 50 per cent central

assistance for improvement of fishing harbours. Under the scheme, the project of construction of full-fledged fishing harbour at Mirkarwada in Ratnagiri district had been taken up during 1977-78. Initially, the cost of the project was Rs. 344.00 lakhs, which was subsequently escalated to Rs. 1107.00 lakhs. The construction work of the project will be continued. Besides, a project at Mahim, District Bombay is proposed to be taken up. A total outlay of Rs. 147.00 lakhs is provided for 1987-88 and equal outlay is expected from the Government of India. A provision of Rs. 398.00 lakhs has been approved in the 7th Plan for development of fishing harbours.

Brackish Water Fisheries

6.10. Maharashtra is endowed with fair amount of brackish water resources. The fish culture of this type could not get desired momentum due to the lack of natural resources of the seeds of cultivable varieties of fish/prawns. Hence Maharashtra does not have the tradition of brackish water fish culture. After the survey of sites and selection of spots for construction of farms in the Sixth Plan, it is now necessary to undertake the construction of the large sized fish farms, in the form of fishery estates, where the individual ponds can be leased to the fish farmers. In view of the heavy requirement of prawn seed, it is essential to give high priority to the production of prawn seed, both in State and Private sector and to continue survey of natural seed resources. A combined project of brackish water prawn hatchery at Bada Pokharan and a brackish water farm at Asangaon in Thane District, at a total cost of Rs. 64.63 lakhs is undertaken. The construction work of hatchery is in progress and is likely to be completed soon. An outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Other Programmes

6.11. Professional training in Marine and Inland fisheries is imparted to fisheries officers at various centres such as Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay and Extension Training Centre, Hyderabad.

6.12. Financial assistance is granted to the Secondary School for providing additional accommodation, Lab-Museum-hall, store room and purchase of equipments etc. in connection with introduction of 'Fisheries' as a subject. Under this programme, a total provision of Rs. 0.12 lakhs has been approved for 1987-88.

Preservation, Transport and Marketing

6.13. Under this scheme financial assistance (under NCDC pattern) for construction of ice and cold storage plant and purchase of transport vehicles, is provided to the fisheries co-operative societies.

6.14. For implementation of Inland Fisheries Development Programmes, 6 fish seed farms and 5 reservoirs have been transferred to the Maharashtra Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd. on 1st July 1983. Besides, ice and quick freezing plant and fish meal plant at Sason Dock Complex have also been given to the Maharashtra Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd. on 1st October 1985. The Corporation is also in correspondence with Government and foreign fishing companies for chartering some vessels to undertake deep sea fishing project. In order to provide share capital to the Maharashtra Fisheries Development Corporation for implementing the fisheries development projects, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been approved during the 7th Plan. The outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

Assistance for purchase of Fishery Requisites

6.15. In order to ensure that the fishing efforts are not thwarted on account of heavy cost of fishing gear and accessories, subsidy on fishery requisites such as nylon, monofilament and cotton twines and H.S.D. Oil, is granted to the fishermen below poverty line.

6.16. The scheme of loans to the fishermen and to the co-operative societies for repair to engine, boat and nets, purchase of nets etc. will be continued during 1987-88.

6.17. In order to cover risk of the fishermen, subsidy for payment of insurance premium is given to the fishermen. For this scheme an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been approved for 1987-88.

National Welfare Fund for Fishermen

6.18. The Government of India have constituted National Welfare Fund to provide basic amenities, like drinking water supply, sanitation, education and housing etc. for fishermen. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for 1987-88 for this scheme.

6.19. The total outlay proposed for Fisheries Sector for 1987-88 is Rs. 475.00 lakhs, inclusive of Tribal Area Sub-Plan share of Rs. 42.75 lakhs, and special component Plan share of Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

CHAPTER 7

FORESTS AND SOCIAL FORESTRY

I. FORESTS

Forests are important and essential not only for the material benefits which we derive from them *viz.* timber, firewood and a number of other articles of daily use but also for their vital role in the protection of our land against soil erosion, flood, desiccation and a variety of evils which follow the destruction of trees and forests. The role of forests and wildlife in maintaining the environmental security and their ecology, economy and social importance hardly needs emphasis. There is an increased awareness as regards the value and importance of forests environment. Therefore, the need to preserve the forests and wildlife so also to afforest the barren forest areas, has been recognised as the major concern during the Plan period. The strategy, therefore, has been to provide for various facets of the forestry activities with reference to productive, protective and environmental role of the forests.

7.2. The forest area under the control of the Government of Maharashtra is 64,177 sq. Kms. which is 20.9 percent of the total geographical area of the State. The State ranks third in the country in relation to the extent of forest area.

7.3. An outlay of Rs. 56,88.00 lakhs has been approved for the Forestry sector for the VIIIth Plan. And an outlay of Rs. 15,00.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88, which includes Rs. 476.50 lakhs for the Tribal Area Sub-Plan. The programme has been oriented on functional basis and the activities are classified in well-defined categories. The programme for 1987-88 under these categories, in brief, is as under :—

Serial No.	Category	Approved outlay for Seventh Plan 1985-90	Proposed outlay for 1987-88
1	2	3	4
1	Direction and Administration ..	1,85.00	25.00
2	Statistics	15.00	3.50
3	Extension and Training	6,80.00	1,02.00
4	Survey of forest resources	3,40.00	39.50
5	Wild life and Environmental conservation ..	7,75.00	2,35.00
6	Foresry Plantation	23,51.00	8,20.50
7	Forest Produce-Development and utilisation ..	3,10.00	1,06.00
8	Communications	1,10.00	30.00
9	Investment in Public Sector Undertaking ..	7,00.00	75.00
10	Others	2,22.00	63.00
Total ..		5,688.00	15,00.00

7.4. The main items of the programme are summarised below :—

(i) The conversion of low value mixed forest areas into high value plantation of teak through the agency of the Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd., will be continued. During the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been Proposed as the Government's equity participation to enable the Corporation to avail institutional finance from the NABARD.

(ii) In order to cover barren forest areas with vegetational cover in the shortest possible time, an experiment of aerial seeding was conducted in the State during the last three years. The maintenance activity of which will be continued in 1987-88, for which an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided.

(iii) In consonance with the State Government decision to eliminate the forest contract system the harvesting of forest produce will be carried out departmentally or through Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies. This will provide massive employment to the forest dwellers apart from eliminating the damage to the forests. For this purpose an outlay of

Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been provided in the VIIth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88.

(iv) In order to meet the demands of the trained forestry personnel, expansion of forestry training facilities has been taken up in the year 1985-86. For the completion of the expansion programme, an outlay of Rs. 85.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88. Short orientation courses would also be continued for which an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

(v) The wildlife and nature conservation activities including the development of Tiger Project of Melghat will be continued for which an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been proposed.

(vi) The protection of the existing forests has received special attention and a special Modern Forest Fire Control Project has already commenced in Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts. For the protection activities, a total outlay of Rs. 160.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88. In the production forestry, establishment of central nurseries for massive production of the planting stock will be continued for which an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed.

(vii) The reforestation of degraded forests and plantation of forest species for industrial and commercial uses, will be expanded further for which Rs. 300.00 lakhs and Rs. 125.00 lakhs respectively have been proposed for the year 1987-88.

(viii) The continuance of the various individual beneficiary schemes such as supply of bullock carts to tribals and other scheduled castes, supply of logging equipments and other implements, Manufacture of Moulded leaf Cap supply of bicycles to forestry workers residing in the forest areas would also be continued. For this, an outlay of Rs. 220.00 lakhs has been approved for the 7th Plan period. For the year 1987-88 to continue these schemes, an outlay of Rs. 43.50 lakhs has been proposed.

Environmental Programme

7.5. The State Government is taking all the necessary measures for environmental protection and conservation and maintenance of *ecological* balance. The following are the major programmes undertaken by the State Government in this respect :

Forest

7.6. The State Government is fully aware that the indiscriminate and reckless felling of trees and depletion of the forests and the wild life upsets the *ecological* balance resulting in with recurring misery to the people and to the Country's future. The State Government, is, therefore, making systematic and planned efforts to conserve and develop the forest areas in the State. The steps taken by the State Government are summarised below :—

(i) In conformity with the guidelines issued by the Government of India and in the light of the Forest Act, the State Government has made it a policy not to recommend release of any forest land for any purpose unless it is inescapably required for a public purpose. The State is already implementing Maharashtra Felling of Trees Act, 1964 under which the felling of certain trees has been prohibited. Efforts are being made to strictly enforce the provision of the said Act.

(ii) The State Government has established the Forest Development Corporation in 1974 with a view to take up development of potentially productive forestry based on large scale plantation of quality species and spontaneous forest growth in a the area entrusted to the Corporation.

7.7. The Forest Department of the State has taken the following schemes for plantation of trees :—

- (1) Raising of nursery seedlings by the tribals.
- (2) Plantation of forest species.
- (3) Reforestation of degraded forests.
- (4) Afforestation of denuded forest through poor and unemployed persons.

Social Forestry.

7.8. Due to of the inadequacy of the forest area and the rapidly developing shortages of forest produce, the social forestry schemes have been undertaken. A separate Department of Social Forestry has been opened to ensure proper implementation of social forestry schemes.

7.9. The State has undertaken the " Maharashtra Social Forestry Project " with the help of USAID. The said project envisages an ambitious programme of plantation of trees in an area of about 81,000 hectares covering about 5,400 village panchayats.

7.10. To encourage non-official efforts in tree plantation and tree care, the State has started a scheme of recognising those who have done outstanding work in this field as " Vrikshamitra".

7.11. The State Government organises every year " Vanamahotsava " with a view to create tree consciousness among the masses of rural and urban areas and love for trees among the younger generation.

7.12. In order to maintain the ecological balance in the River Valley areas, the State Government contemplates to undertake a massive programme of afforestation in these areas. The massive afforestation programme is to be undertaken for realising the following :—

- (i) Prevention of soil erosion and recharge of ground water.
- (ii) Amelioration of climate.
- (iii) Protection of agricultural lands.

(For massive Afforestation are outlay of Rs. 340.50 lakhs has been proposed in that 1987-88).

7.13. The Government of India has established Waste Lands Development Board with the objectives of identifying waste lands in forest area, revenue common lands or degraded farm lands and taking action for development of these waste lands. The Board has suggested the following measures for this purpose :—

- (1) All programme like Social Forestry, afforestation under anti poverty programme soil conservation etc. should be dealt in a co-ordinated and integrated fashion.
- (2) The programme under Seeds Co-operation should be expanded to include the production and supply of Fodder, grasses and legume seeds to farmers on a Commercial basis.
- (3) State Government should prepare guidelines for leasing forest and non-forest waste lands to the rural poor.
- (4) State Government should set up machinery for implementing urban fuelwood and fodder plantations.
- (5) State Government should identify degraded scrub forest land and efforts should be taken for the development of these areas.

The target fixed by the Government of India for Maharashtra during 1987-88 is nearly 240 million seedling. This programme will be funded from various sources e.g. Forest Department provision, provision under Horticulture and Social Forestry Department, E.G.S., N.R.E.P., D.P.A.P. etc.

II. SOCIAL FORESTRY

7.14. The total area of Maharashtra State is 3,07,690 sq. kms. Out of this area the Forest area is 64,177 sq. kms. This is 20.9 per cent of the total area. Even this area is unevenly distributed. Almost half of it is open and devoid of tree growth. The forest, therefore, 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 Government forest to reach the optimum level. Therefore, the only course left is to take up Social Forestry by undertaking massive tree planting on all available private and community waste lands, along farm bunds, waste land strips, on road and rail sides, in 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, nearer habitation with the active involvement and participation of the people in planting, tending and subsequent protection and management of the woodlots.

7.15. The principal aims and objects of Social Forestry in Maharashtra area as under :—

- (i) to augment the production of firewood, fodder, small timber, fruits, etc., by under taking massive tree planting in community and private, waste and open lands in rural areas.
- (ii) to build community assets in the form of fuel and fodder reserves in Panchayat lands, ensuring equitable distribution of forest produce to local villages and at the same time providing additional source of income to village panchayats.
- (iii) to increase the scope of rural employment and thus help in containing the migration of rural labour to the city slums.
- (iv) to help restore ecological balance, provide recreation and in general improve the quality of life in rural areas.
- (v) to contain deforestation in Government lands through the development of private and community woodlots close to habitation.
- (vi) In general, improvement of rural economy by creating infrastructure for the development of woodbased village industries, dairy development, etc.

**Aims and
objects of
Social
Forestry.**

7.16. The Social Forestry Project is being implemented with the financial assistance, of USAID since 1982-83. The completion date of the flow of assistance will be 30th September 1990. The assistance consists of two parts namely; (i) Loans of 25 million dollars i.e. Rs. 23,50,00,000 and (ii) Grant of 5 million dollars i.e. Rs. 4,70,00,000. The loan is to be utilised for creation of the organisation as well as for undertaking of the plantation works. The grant is meant for Training, Research and Information and Technological Unit. The agreement commits this Government to not only utilise the loan and grant expected from United State Agency for International Development but also to contribute equal amount for the project during the same period. The total cost of the project is estimated to be 60 million dollars or Rs. 46.40 crores.

**The
Maharashtra
State Social
Forestry
Project.**

7.17. The strategy and methodology adopted under this project is of (i) involving Gram Panchayats and villagers in raising community and private plantations, (ii) continuous training of multi-disciplinary groups consisting of social forestry department staff, village leaders, extension workers from other departments involved in rural development, representatives of Social Forestry Organisation, etc., (iii) visits to places where successful social forestry work has been done by community and private persons, (iv) holding of seminars, workshops at various levels. This has considerably helped in providing the necessary motivation and enlisting co-operation of the villagers in tree planting programmes and in the transfer of nursery and plantation technology to them. The component of Research, Evaluation and Monitoring (both technical and socio-economic) through independent agencies is expected to help a great deal in improving and refining the methodology of implementation.

7.18. To encourage the people and institutions it is proposed to give following types of awards for remarkable work in the field of Social Forestry:—(1) Individuals, (2) Panchayats (3) Schools, (4) Voluntary Agencies, (5) Industries, (6) Co-operatives; during 1987-88.

During the Seventh Plan the target proposed is 63,600 ha. The target for the year 1987-88 is 21,600 ha. For this programme approved outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 1537.00 lakhs.

Establishment
of School/
Community
Nurseries.

7.19. To create consciousness and love for trees among the children of the Adiwasis and Rural people in general, this scheme of raising nurseries is being implemented in all the districts of Maharashtra. The Social Forestry Department provided to schools/Institutes, the necessary inputs and technical know how for raising the seedlings. The fully grown seedlings will be purchased from the beneficiary leaving to them a marginal profits as an incentive. From the year 1986-87 the scheme "tree for a child" is merged with the scheme for school/community Nurseries. The scheme aims at involving the younger generation in massive plantation programme and help in restoring ecological balance and containing environmental degradation. The seedlings so planted are taken care of, by the students under the guidance of the Social Forestry Department and schools. The schools are given all the rights for raising of seedlings. They are also paid for the labour involved. In addition they are paid Rs. 100 per 1,000 seedlings as an incentive.

7.20. For 1987-88, the financial target is set at Rs. nearly 50.00 lakhs. The physical target is raising of 1 lakh, of fruit seedlings and 66.85 lakhs seedings of other species.

7.21. The total outlay provided for 1987-88 for Social Forestry sector is Rs. 1650.00 lakhs inclusive of T.A.S.P. share of Rs. 161.60 lakhs and Special Component Plan Share of Rs. 118.22 lakhs.

CHAPTER 8

CO-OPERATION, FOOD STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING/MARKETING AND QUALITY CONTROL

8.1. 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 the Co-operative movement about 80 years ago and has assumed an important place covering 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 enveloped many other fields of economic activity. With the State Government's participation by way of share capital contribution 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 paramount 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 in the State. The progress of the Co-operatives during the past 25 years is given below:—

Item	As on 30th June 1961	As on 30th June 1971	As on 30th June 1981	As on 30th June 1985 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1 No of Co-operatives ..	31,565	42,603	60,747	75,360
2 No. of members (in lakhs) ..	42	86	148	200
3 Paid-up share capital (Rs. in crores)	53	238	600	970
4 Of which Government share (Rs. in crores).	8	39	105	205
5 Loans advanced (Rs. in crores) ..	95	348	1,116	2,120

8.2. Provision of credit for agricultural production will be continued as one of the principal programmes during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The basic approach, however, is to consolidate and strengthen the institutional structure.

Extension of Co-operative Credit for Agricultural Production

8.3. Extension of the Co-operative credit for Agricultural Production is one of the major programmes in the Seventh Plan. Hitherto, short term, medium term and long term credit was made available to the agriculturists from two separate agencies. During the later part of the Sixth Plan an attempt has been made to give long term credit through selected Primary Agricultural Credit Societies to facilitate the agriculturists to obtain credit through one 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 60 per cent and above.

Short Term Loans

8.4. The target fixed for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 500 crores. During 1985-86 the short term loans of Rs. 320.00 crores have been advanced against the target of Rs. 350 crores. On the basis of performance of 1985-86 a target of Rs. 385.00 crores for short term loan has been proposed for 1987-88 as against the target. A Rs. 350.00 crores for 1986-87

Medium Term Loans

8.5. The total medium term lending at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan, is estimated at Rs. 250 crores. A target of Rs. 40 crores has been approved for 1986-87 against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 40 crores (Rs. 70 cr. cum.), for 1986-87. The target for 1987-88 is Rs. 50 crores (Rs. 120 cr. Cum.).

Long Term Loans

8.6. Since the short term lending agencies have already started giving long term financed the level of the long term finance to be given by the short term lending agencies at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan is estimated at Rs. 200 crores (cummulative) while the long term lending to be done by the Land Development Bank at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan would be Rs. 375 crores (cummulative). As regards the target of Rs. 56 crores for 1985-86, the same has been achieved fully upto March, 1986. Thus the total long term lending by both the agencies during the Seventh Five Year Plan would be Rs. 575 crores (cummulative). A target of Rs. 66 crores has been fixed for 1986-87 and a target proposed for 1987-88 in Rs. 74 crores (191.57 Cum.).

Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions

8.7. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Land Development Bank through its branches at district level and taluka level is distributing long term loans to agriculturists for minor irrigation works like digging of new wells, repairs to wells, purchase of pump sets, purchase of dairy animals, poultry etc.

8.8. During the Seventh Five Year Plan a target of Rs. 575 crores has been proposed, of which short term agency would disburse Rs. 200 crores, while the Maharashtra State Co-operative Land Development Bank would disburse Rs. 375 crores. Out of Rs. 375 crores, lending under the ordinary programme would be Rs. 20 crores and the balance of Rs. 355 crores would be under the Special Programme. These lending programmes are undertaken by floatations of debentures to which contributions are made by State Government, Central Government, Land Development Bank and NABARD.

8.9. In the case of Ordinary debentures, the State's share during the Seventh Plan is expected at Rs. 50 lakhs and in the case of Special debentures an amount required for Government contribution is expected to be Rs. 725.00 lakhs. A total outlay of Rs. 775.00 lakhs has been approved for the Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs been proposed for the year 1987-88.

Co-operation

8.10. Co-operation section 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 co-operative marketing, assistance for co-operative sugar factories, ginning and pressing units, assistance to consumers' co-operative societies etc. The Seventh Plan outlay approved for various programmes is Rs. 118.96 crores for various schemes under the sector. The proposed outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 2510.00 lakhs.

8.11. The programme of strengthening of credit structure at district level and below includes loans to co-operative credit societies towards conversion of short term loan into medium term loan, contribution to the share capital of co-operative credit institutions, outright grants for contribution to the co-operative societies and District Central Co-operative Banks etc. These Sixth Plan schemes are continued during the Seventh Plan period on the existing basis. During the Seventh Plan period a new scheme for strengthening the primary agricultural credit structure by giving subsidy to the primary agriculture credit societies for making them multipurpose societies, has been proposed with an outlay of Rs. 2.00 crores. It is expected that an equal outlay will be made available by the Government of India. To begin with an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1987-88.

8.12. A scheme of capital subsidy for small and marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes who are not covered under IRDP has been included in the Seventh Plan. These farmers will be given subsidy on the same pattern as admissible under IRDP. This is a 50 per cent Centrally assisted programme and State share for the Seventh Plan would be restricted to Rs. 7.50 lakhs. No outlay has been proposed for the scheme during 1987-88.

8.13. The total outlay proposed for strengthening of credit structure during Annual Plan 1987-88 is Rs. 91.88 lakhs.

8.14. The scheme for assistance to Adivasi Co-operative Societies is a continuing scheme with its various components for assistance to societies for godown facilities, training of personnel, purchase of trucks etc. The total outlay approved for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 596.00 lakhs with Annual Plan 1987-88 proposed outlay of Rs. 32.92 lakhs.

Development of Co-operative Marketing

8.15. The Co-operative marketing structure consists of State Co-operative Marketing Federation at the State Level, Vidarbha Co-operative Marketing Society at Regional level for Nagpur and Amravati divisions and the primary marketing co-operatives at the Tahsil level. There are 582 marketing co-operatives. The basic objective of the Co-operative marketing is to prevent exploitation of agriculturists by traders, to enable the cultivators to have better returns of their produce, by making arrangements for purchase and sale of their produce. With this objective, 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. The total outlay for 1987-88 proposed for the development of Co-operative Marketing is Rs. 205.15 lakhs. The Seventh Plan outlay is Rs. 1,655.00 lakhs.

Co-operative Storage

8.16. The total requirement of the storage capacity of the State for storing of agricultural inputs etc. is estimated to be 25 lakh M.Ts. by the end of 1984-85. Keeping in view of the estimated increase in agricultural production, use of fertilisers etc., it is proposed to create additional storage capacity of 4.25 lakhs MTs. through (i) N.C.D.C. II World Bank Storage Project and (ii) National Grid of Rural Godowns (Government of India Scheme) During the Seventh Plan period.

8.17. As on 31st March 1985 out of 2075 sanctioned godowns, 1104 godowns were completed with the total constructed capacity of 4.04 lakhs MTs. under both the schemes.

(i) N.C.D.C. II-World Bank Storage Project

8.18. With the assistance of the N.C.D.C. a programme for construction of 900 godowns having total capacity of 2.25 lakhs M.Ts. with the total outlay of Rs. 22.50 crores has been approved in the Seventh Plan. State's share of Rs. 450.00 lakhs at the rate of 20 per cent is provided for grant of financial assistance to Primary agricultural Co-operative and marketing societies. The N.C.D.C. gives financial assistance by way of share capital at the rate of 25 per cent. The anticipated expenditure under this scheme during 1986-87 was about Rs. 45.00 lakhs. No outlay has been provided for 1987-88 as the scheme is nearing completion.

(ii) National Grid of Rural Godowns

8.19. During the Seventh Plan it is proposed to continue the existing pattern of financial assistance i.e. 50 per cent to be borne by beneficiary Society and 50 per cent of the cost of construction to be borne by the State Government and the Government of India equally.

8.20. With the assistance of Government of India programme for construction of 700 godowns having total capacity of 2.00 lakhs M.Ts. with the total outlay of Rs. 20.00 crores has been approved in the Seventh Plan. A provision of Rs. 500.00 lakhs at 25 per cent. for grant of financial assistance to A.P.M.Cs., P.A.Cs. Marketing Societies etc. is approved. Likewise a provision of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been accepted under the Centrally sponsored scheme in the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

8.21. For the Annual Plan, 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs under State Plan and an equal outlay under Centrally Sponsored programme has been proposed to assist about 516 godowns which are already under construction along with a few new godowns of 20,000 M.Ts. capacity.

Cotton Growers Marketing Federation

8.22. A new scheme for share capital contribution to the Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers Marketing Federation Ltd., has been introduced in the last year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The State Government has been operating Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme for the last few years, through the Apex Marketing Federation. It has recently been decided to have an independent federation for operating the scheme of monopoly procurement. The Cotton Growers Marketing Federation will be the Chief agent of Government for implementing the scheme in the State. The authorised share capital of the Federation would be Rs. 50 crores. During the Seventh Plan period it has been decided to grant a share capital of Rs. 4.50 crores to this Federation. The outlay proposed for Annual Plan, 1987-88 is Rs. 100.00 lakhs, against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for 1986-87.

Share Capital Contribution to Co-operative Sugar Factories

8.23. Co-operative sugar factories which form a part of agro-industrial complex started in the Co-operative Sector in the State have proved tremendous success in changing the rural economy. These factories occupy a special place in the process of industrial and economic development of the State. 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. Area on a large scale is being brought under sugar-cane cultivation in the State. Large number of proposals of new sugar factories have been received by the State Government. Government has assigned priority for locating the sugar factories in the backward parts of the State i.e. Vidarbha and Marathwada. Government has recently decided to give Government share capital to the following specified Co-operative Sugar factories in Vidarbha and Marathwada in the revised pattern of 1:5 instead of existing pattern of 1:3 :—

- (1) Tulja Bhavani Co-operative Sugar Factory, Ltd., District-Osmanabad.
- (2) Manjra Co-operative Sugar Factory, Ltd., District-Latur.
- (3) Jalna Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., District-Jalna.
- (4) Shankar Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., District-Nanded.

- (5) Shree Ram Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., District Nagpur.
- (6) Shetkari Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., District Amravati.
- (7) Mahatma Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., District Wardha.
- (8) Vaina Ganga Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., District Bhandara.
- (9) Balaji Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., District Akola.

During the Seventh Plan period it is expected to set up about 20 new Co-operative Sugar factories in the State.

8.24. The total outlay of Rs. 40.00 crores has been approved for grant of share capital contribution to new 20 factories and some spill over amount of 8 sugar factories already sanctioned during the Sixth Plan period. The estimated cost of project of a new sugar factory is about Rs. 10.00 crores. Members of Co-operative Sugar Factory are required to contribute 10 per cent of the cost as their share capital contribution in the backward areas and 15 per cent in the developed areas. The Government's share capital contribution (inclusive of NCDC share) is 30 per cent of the cost in backward areas and 25 per cent in developed areas, and the balance of 60 per cent is raised as long term loan from I.F.C.I., I.D.B.I. etc. The Annual Plan outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 1,509.00 lakhs for this scheme. During 1987-88 a total outlay of Rs. 37.18 lakhs has been proposed for S.C./S.T./N.Bs. for provision of financial assistance for purchase of shares of Co-operative Sugar Factories. There are about 19 sick and weak-Co-operative sugar factories in the State which require financial assistance for their rehabilitation particularly for cane development in their areas. The scheme of loans for rehabilitation of sick Co-operative sugar factories is a continuing scheme and an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan, 1987-88. A new scheme for financial assistance for by product and ancillary industries has been introduced during the Seventh Plan period with an outlay of Rs. 26.16 crores. The development of Sugar Industries in the State has so far been in the form of putting more and more sugar units. It has been recognised that the setting up of ancillary industries based on by-product is the minimum need, not only for stabilising the industries but also for avoiding the exploitation of utilising the by-products by the agencies outside the Co-operative sector. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme for 1987-88. Two new Schemes for assistance to SC/NB and ST marginal farmers/Landless labours for purchase of pairs of bullocks and rubber wheeled bullock Carts, are proposed to be introduced from 1987-88 with proposed outlay of Rs. 58.33 lakhs. The total outlay proposed for 1987-88 for Co-operative Sugar factories is Rs. 2,072.05 lakhs.

Development of Agricultural Processing other than Sugar Factories

8.25. The State Government provides share capital contribution to Agricultural processing Societies to the extent of 20 per cent of capital cost on matching basis excluding oil mills. The schemes 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. For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been approved for assisting 75 ginning and pressing units of different capacities. During 1987-88, a total outlay of Rs. 35.25 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme.

National Co-operative Development Corporation—III Project

8.26. The National Co-operative Development Corporation-III Intergrated Cotton and cotton seed processing project has been taken up with World Bank assistance during the Seventh Plan Period. The project covers spinning mills, 4 ginning and pressing units, solvent extraction plant etc. The pattern for ginning units is 50 per cent loan from N.C.D.C. share capital contribution of the State Government with NCDC assistance at 25 per cent, share capital by the State from the State Plan resources 20 per cent and societies own funds will be to the extent of 5 per cent of the cost. The outlay of Rs. 145 lakhs has been approved for this scheme during the Seventh Plan period. For 1987-88 the outlay proposed is Rs. 8.25 lakhs.

Assistance to Consumers Co-operative Societies

8.27. The basic idea behind organising consumer Co-operative Society is to protect the consumer from exploitation by middle man and to provide consumer articles to common man at reasonable prices and also to control the trend of prices. With this objective 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, wholesale consumer stores, primary stores etc., The total outlay for the various schemes under this programme proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 41.53 lakhs.

Schemes for Co-operative Training, Education and Propoganda

8.28. 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 Districts Co-operative Boards. The Sangh undertakes various type of training programmes including organisation of special course in co-operative banking at co-operative training college, Nagpur, Urban Co-operative banking diploma course, specialised courses for various labour societies etc. The outlay approved for the 7th Plan is Rs. 130.00 and the outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

8.29. The total outlay proposed for the Co-operative Sector for 1987-88 is Rs. 2,510.00 lakhs inclusive of TASP share of Rs. 266.94 lakhs and S.C.P. of Rs. 92.20 lakhs.

Warehousing and Marketing

8.30. 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 produce, seeds, fertilisers and other notified commodities. The authorised share capital of this Corporation is Rs. 500.00 lakhs. The paid up share capital is Rs. 410.80 lakhs contributed equally by State Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation. The constructed capacity of the Corporation is 3.38 lakhs M. Ts. and the hired capacity is 1.44 lakh M. T. as on 31st March 1985. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 the corporation has proposed yearly construction of 1.00 lakh M. T. During the 7th Plan it is proposed to create additional storage capacity of 5 lakh M.Ts. with the total investment of Rs. 2,000.00 lakhs for construction of 500 godowns. The Corporation has to raise 20 per cent of the capital cost by way of share capital which works out to Rs. 400.00 lakhs. This amount is to be shared equally by the State Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is approved for grant of financial assistance by way of Government share capital contribution to the Corporation during the Seventh Plan period. For the Annual Plan 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been proposed. An equal share is expected from the Government of India.

Development of Agricultural Marketing

8.31. Regulation of markets is necessary for well organised system of agricultural marketing. The Agricultural Produce Market Committees are established for regulation of transactions of purchase and sale for regulated agricultural commodities under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963. There are 238 regulated markets having 236 principal markets and 425 sub-market yards. The total arrivals at the notified markets are valued at Rs. 1,650.00 crores during 1985-86. These institutions are given financial assistance in the form of loan for development of market yards and subsidy for propoganda and publicity etc. An outlay of Rs. 198.00 lakhs is approved for grant of loan for 200 markets and a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed to assist 50 Agricultural Produce Market Committees by way of subsidy in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

8.32. For the Annual Plan, 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 39.74 lakhs for loans to APMCS, and subsidy of Rs. 0.26 lakhs for propoganda and publicity etc. has been proposed.

8.33. The total outlay proposed for Food Storage and Warehousing/Marketing and quality Control sub-sector is Rs. 80.00 lakhs with T.A.S.P. share of Rs. 0.50 lakhs.

CHAPTER 9

AREA DEVELOPMENT

(IRDP, DPAP, IADP, IREP, RRB, CD LR.)

I. INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Seventh Plan strategy for rural development, lays greater emphasis on poverty alleviation and a number of centrally sponsored programmes are currently under implementation throughout the country. Among these, the Integrated Rural Development Programme is a part of the 20-Point Programme. The Integrated Rural Development Programme which was initially started in 1978-79 in 127 blocks in the State has now been introduced in all 298 Panchayat Samiti blocks in the State. The main objective of the programme is to provide productive income generating packages to all rural families below the poverty line. I.R.D.P. involves identification of families belonging to the target group consisting of small/marginal farmers, agricultural and non-agricultural labourers, rural artisans, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families. As per the census of households below poverty line carried out in June, 1982, about 34.34 lakh families in the rural areas have been identified. Out of these about 19 per cent belong to Scheduled Caste and 18 per cent to Scheduled Tribes. During the Sixth Plan period about 9 lakh such families have been covered.

Objectives
and
Coverage.

9.2. During the Seventh Plan period 12.89 lakh families are proposed to be assisted, of which 1.90 lakh families have been covered during 1985-86 and 2.10 lakh families including approximately 1.20 lakh from among old who have not crossed yet poverty line and accounted for second dose, are likely to be benefited during 1986-87. Equal number of beneficiaries are proposed to be covered during 1987-88. The scheme also envisages imparting training to about 10,500 rural youths in self-employment during 1987-88. Government have created District Rural Development Agencies in all districts for implementation of the programme in 1981-82. On an average, 600 families were to be assisted per block per year during Sixth Plan where as in the 7th Plan, the targets are based on incidence of poverty in the blocks/districts.

9.3. The I.R.D.P. is essentially an individual beneficiary programme presently involved in limited schemes of development such as (i) dug wells, deepening/renovation of old wells, installation of pumpsets (ii) Distribution of milch animals, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry (iii) Supply of ploughs, bullocks/bullock carts (iv) Assistance for cost of seedlings, land levelling, garden tools, fishing sets, boats etc. (v) Training and assistance to the rural youths and artisans in rural industries, services and business (ISB) etc. However in response to Government of India's recent guidelines the question of expanding the scope by reserving certain percentages of benefits under different sectors of development is under consideration of this state.

Programmes
under
IRDP.

9.4. The pattern of allocation of funds for each block was different in initial years but from the years 1981-82, the allocation per block has been uniformly kept at Rs. 6.00 lakhs. This has been raised to Rs. 8.00 lakhs per block for each of the remaining three years of the Sixth Plan period. In the Seventh Plan, the allocation per block will be based on incidence of poverty in the blocks districts. In the Seventh Plan the Government of India proposed to give second dose of financial assistance to the already assisted beneficiaries in order to enable them to cross poverty line, if they have not crossed poverty line, besides assisting new beneficiaries. The subsidy is available as per the rates depending upon the type of BPL families like S.F. (25 per cent), MF/AL (33½ per cent), Tribes (50 per cent). The total outlay approved, for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 228.00 crores. The expenditure is shareable on 50:50 ratio between Centre and the State. With a view to cover 1.20 lakhs old and 0.90 lakh new beneficiaries an outlay of Rs. 2,364.50 lakhs as State's share has been proposed during 1987-88, which includes Rs. 543.84 lakhs for Tribal Sub Plan and Rs. 436.52 lakhs for Special Component Plan. Equal Central Assistance is expected during 1987-88. Besides this subsidy, loan is also available to the beneficiaries from Co-operative and Commercial Banks which is approximately double the subsidy amount.

Allocation
of Funds and
its Utilisation.

II. DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME

9.5. The drought prone area programme has its origin in the erstwhile Rural Works Programme started in the middle of the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1970-71) as a Central Sector Scheme. Later, as a result of the midterm appraisal of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Rural Works Programme was converted into Drought Prone Areas Programme. Subsequently, the Fifth Five-Year Plan introduced the concept of Area Development Programme and Drought Prone Areas Programme was implemented as one of the area development programmes of the Fifth Plan with the idea of block approach where groups of villages having capacity to show quick results are selected under mini watershed development. Another feature of Drought Prone Areas Programme was that it involved an additional investment over and above the normal plan. Maharashtra is a predominantly drought affected State with over 85 per cent

Background.

of the area under dry cultivation. Due to wide variations in rainfall the State has as many as nine agro-climatic regions. Further, the rainfall is very undependable and erratic. On this background economic well being of large part (about 1/3rd of rural Maharashtra) measuring 112 lakh hectares often becomes precarious due to frequent droughts.

Coverage.

9.6. Taking the above factors into consideration, the State Government appointed First Fact Finding Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Pardasani in 1960 and Second Fact Finding Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Sukhatankar in 1973 to identify the drought prone areas and lay down suitable long term strategy to deal with the frequent droughts in these areas. The later Committee identified in all 87 drought affected blocks from 14 districts. Drought Prone Areas Programme is being implemented in these blocks from 1974-75. Of the 87 blocks, 42 blocks received central assistance (50%) till 1981-82. In the beginning of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the Government of India appointed a "Task Force" under the Chairmanship of Dr. Swaminathan and its recommendations regarding coverage and strategy were given effect from 1982-83. This Task Force deleted 15 blocks from the list of 42 Centrally assisted blocks and added 26 new blocks, raising the number of Centrally Assisted Blocks to 53 from 10 districts. The State Government requested the Government of India to reinclude the deleted blocks and include a few more blocks in the list of Centrally assisted blocks. Accordingly, the Government of India have appointed a Working Group to examine the matter, as a result 21 more blocks have become eligible for Central assistance under DPAP from 1985-86. Thus at present 87 blocks in 14 districts have been identified as drought affected. Out of these 74 blocks are eligible for central assistance.

9.7. In 1984 the Government of Maharashtra has also appointed Third Fact Finding Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Subramanian, the then M.L.A. to analyse the changes in drought conditions in the State after 1973 and suggest suitable changes in the Drought Prone Areas as also the policies and strategies. The interim report recently submitted by the Committee is under active consideration of Government. The final report of the Committee is expected probably before the end of 1986-87.

9.8. The list of 87 blocks of 14 districts where the Drought Prone Areas Programme is presently being implemented is given below :—

List of Drought Prone Areas Programme Blocks in Maharashtra

Serial No.	District	Centrally assisted Block		State assisted Block		Total DPAP Block
		NTSP	TSP	NTSP	TSP	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ahmednagar ..	(1) Ahmednagar (2) Jamkhed (3) Parner (4) Pathardi (5) Sangamner (6) Sheogaon (7) Shrigonda. (8) Karjat (9) Newasa	(1) Akola	(1) Kopergaon (2) Rahuri (3) Shrirampur.	....	13
2	Solapur ..	(10) Akkalkot (11) Barshi (12) Karmala (13) Madha (14) Mangalwedha (15) Mohol (16) Sangola (17) Solapur (North) (18) Solapur (South) (19) Pandhapur	....	(4) Malsiras	....	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Nashik ..	(20) Chandwad (21) Nandgaon (22) Sinner (23) Yeola (24) Malegaon (25) Niphad	(2) Kalwan (3) Dindori (4) Baglan (5) Nashik	....	(1) Igatpuri	11
4	Sangli ..	(26) Jath (27) Atpadi (28) Khanapur (29) Miraj (30) Kawathe- mahankal (31) Tasgaon	....	....	....	6
5	Satara ..	(32) Khandala (33) Khatav (34) Man (35) Koregaon	....	(5) Phaltan	....	5
6	Pune ..	(36) Shirur (37) Dhond (38) Baramati (39) Indapur (40) Purandar (41) Haveli	(6) Junnar (7) Ambegaon (8) Khed	....	....	9
7	Dhule ..	(42) Dhule (43) Sindkheda	(9) Sakari (10) Nandurbar	....	....	4
8	Aurangabad	(44) Gangapur (45) Vaijapur (46) Kannad (47) Paithan (48) Aurangabad (49) Khuldabad	....	....	....	6
9	Jalgaon ..	(50) Edalabad (51) Amalner (52) Chalisgaon (53) Parola (54) Pachora	....	(6) Bhadgaon (7) Erandol	....	7
10	Jalna ..	(55) Ambad	....	....	....	1
11	Beed ..	(56) Georai (57) Patoda (58) Beed (59) Manjalgaon (60) Kaij (61) Ashti	....	....	....	6
12	Buldhana ..		....	(8) Malkapur (9) Khamgaon	....	2
13	Osmanabad	(62) Bhoom (63) Paranda (64) Kalam	....	(10) Tuljapur (11) Osmanabad	....	5
14	Iatur ..	....	....	(12) Ahmedpur.	....	1
Total ..		64 +	10 +	12 +	1 =	87

- Objectives.** 9.9. Objectives of the Drought Prone Areas Programme are—
- Promoting more productive dryland agriculture on the basis of the soil; water, climate resources of the area;
 - Development and productive use of the water resources of the area;
 - Soil and moisture conservation, including promotion of proper land use practices;
 - Afforestation including farm forestry; and
 - Livestock development including development of pasture and fodder resources.

Funding Pattern. 9.10. During 1985-86, the first year of the VIIth Plan, each of the 74 centrally assisted Drought Prone Areas Programme blocks received Rs. 12 lakhs (including 50 per cent State Share) and the rest 13 State assisted blocks received at the rate of Rs. 5.00 lakhs per block. As indicated by Government of India, the funding pattern of the scheme is slightly modified since 1986-87. Accordingly, the outlay per block per annum would be Rs. 15 lakhs for the Centrally assisted blocks from 1986-87 onwards. As a result the outlay of Rs. 45.15 crores originally approved for Seventh Plan will enhance to Rs. 57.05 crores. Consequently, the State share in Seventh Plan would be Rs. 30.41 crores. In the Annual Plan, 1987-88, outlay of Rs. 6.33 crores has been proposed towards State's share. The total outlay in 1987-88 would be Rs. 11.88 crores at the rate of Rs. 15 lakhs per block for the 74 Centrally assisted blocks and Rs. 6 lakhs per block for the State assisted 13 blocks. There are 10 Centrally aided blocks and 1 State assisted i.e. total 11 blocks in TSP area for which a total outlay of Rs. 156.00 lakhs is proposed in 1987-88. The Central share of TASP Blocks would be Rs. 75 lakhs and the balance Rs. 81 lakhs would be as the State share.

Implementing Agency. 9.11. Till 1982-83 implementation of the programme was entrusted to the concerned Departments at district level for which necessary staff was created under the budget head of the Drought Prone Areas Programme and it was operated through Treasury. From 1983-84 the implementation of the Programme was entrusted to the DRDAs created in 1982-83. From 1st April 1985 the implementation of the DPAP has been entrusted to the Line Deptts. and necessary changes in the administrative set-up for DPAP have been made. All field staff has now been repatriated to the Line Deptt. and only skeleton staff has been retained in DRDAs for project formulation, monitoring etc.

Targets and achievements. 9.12. The VIIth plan will cover 2.07 lakhs hectares under agriculture and will create irrigation potential of 25,000 hectares, will inseminate 2.52 lakhs breedable cows; give health cover to 10 million livestock population; and will produce 50 lakh kg. fish. The quantifiable monetary benefits in agriculture sector is about Rs. 14.43 crores, in minor irrigation 3.91 crores, in afforestation and plantation sector Rs. 5.07 crores, in Animal Husbandry Sector Rs. 1.59 crores and in Fishery Sector Rs. 5.00 crores. Thus, the total quantifiable monetary benefit within the project period would be about Rs. 30 crores.

9.13. Some of the physical targets and achievements under this programme are as under:—

Serial No.	Item	Units	1985-86 Achievements	1986-87 Achievement (Anticipated)	1987-88 Target
(1)	Soil and water conservation	Hectares	4,000	5,000	5,000
(2)	Creation of irrigation potential	..	8,000	9,000	9,000
(3)	Afforestation	..	3,100	6,000	6,000
(4)	Pasture developments	..	1,500	5,000	5,000

III. INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN RATNAGIRI/ SINDHUDURG DISTRICTS

9.14. In recent years, area development approach has to be regarded as an effective instrument of bringing development and economic prosperity to under-served backward tracks. The UNICEF has shown considerable interest in this kind of "area approach development" and was offered to share expenditure involved with the State Government and local agencies in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg, the most backward districts in the State of Maharashtra and which have also a predominantly large child and women population.

9.15. The Development Corporation of Konkan Limited (DCK) was entrusted with the work of formulation of this Project, which has to cover about 100 villages selected in several clusters of villages known as Panchakroshis, each comprising of 4-5 villages or covering about 20 settlements in each block. The settlements are traditionally bonded together by a common mandi or customs. 'Panchakroshis' have, therefore, been regarded as convenient units for socio-economic development. The programme was commenced from the year, 1980. This approach is expected to bring about vital improvement in health, nutrition, education, community development and to generate resources in its perview.

9.16. This area approach was initially introduced in 10 Panchakroshis during 1980-81 at an estimated cost of Rs. 249.49 lakhs. Subsequently the programme was extended to 16 Panchakroshis as a result of which the original project cost increased from Rs. 249.49 lakhs to Rs. 303.37 lakhs. This will be shared among UNICEF (Rs. 129.47 lakhs), State Government (Rs. 154.07 lakhs), and Participants (Rs. 19.83 lakhs). Consequently the State Government's share on this account will have to be enhanced from Rs. 96.24 lakhs to Rs. 154.07 lakhs. As against this total expenditure likely to be incurred upto the end of 1986-87 would be of the order of Rs. 133.77 lakhs which leaves balance of Rs. 20.30 lakhs. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 20.30 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 1987-88 for erection of 220 Gobar Gas Plants, providing 100 latrine seats, distribution of nutritious food for 9,000 children below 6 years and providing medical facilities to women as well as children in 16 Panchakroshis. UNICEF has discontinued further assistance beyond December 1986 for this programme.

IV. INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMME (IREP)

9.17. The IREP was taken up in Maharashtra on pilot basis at the instance of Planning Commission. This 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. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs was provided for Annual Plan 1986-87. Expenditure of about Rs. 30 lakhs is expected to be incurred during 1986-87.

9.18. In May 1986 Government of India have formulated Centrally sponsored scheme for Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme. The Planning Commission would provide 100 per cent Central Assistance under this scheme, for staff of IREP Cells at State level and in selected Districts/blocks. Central funds would also be provided for software activities of these cells including training and extension.

9.19. The IREP scheme will be implemented by Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA), in one village in the block selected as "Urja Gram". MEDA may develop rural energy planning methodology by conducting case studies of the IREP blocks. It is proposed to take up this programme in five more blocks. An outlay of Rs. 8.50 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 for this scheme. As this outlay is meant for staff, the entire expenditure will be reimbursed by Government of India and as such there is no burden on State Plan.

V. SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL RURAL BANKS (RRBs)

9.20. The Regional Rural Banks are jointly sponsored by Government of India, State Government and Commercial Banks to cater to the credit needs of the Weaker Sections of the Society. The RRB combines expertise of Commercial Banks and Rural Orientation of Co-operative Banks. The Government of India, Sponsoring Bank and State Government contributes 50%, 35% and 15% respectively of the share capital of RRBs. The State Government contributes Rs. 3.75 lakhs as Share Capital Contribution to each RRB established in the State. Prior to VIth Five-Year Plan only 1 RRB was established in the State viz., Marathwada Gramin Bank which covers 5 districts of Marathwada region. During VIth Five-Year Plan, a programme to establish 8 new RRBs covering 11 districts was taken up in consultation with Government of India and RBI viz., (1) Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg Gramin Bank, (2) Aurangabad-Jalna Gramin Bank, (3) Chandrapur-Gadchiroli Gramin Bank, (4) Solapur Gramin Bank, (5) Akola Gramin Bank, (6) Bhandara Gramin Bank, (7) Yavatmal Gramin Bank and (8) Buldhana Gramin Bank.

Except for Buldhana, all the above RRBs have been established by the end of Sixth Plan. The Buldhana Gramin Bank was established during the current year i.e. 1985-86.

9.21. It is proposed to cover remaining 13 districts by the above programme by establishing 13 additional RRBs in the State during VIIth Five-Year Plan. During 1986-87, one RRB has been established at Thane. An outlay of Rs. 49 lakhs has, therefore, been provided in VIIth Five-Year Plan for Share Capital Contribution at the rate of Rs. 3.75 lakhs per RRB for the above 13 RRBs. It is proposed to establish 2 RRBs during 1986-87 and an outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan, 1987-88 towards Share Capital contribution to these 2 RRBs.

VI. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS

9.22. The rural sanitation is an important factor for Rural Development and it has become necessary that some efforts are made to improve the sanitary conditions in the rural areas. The following schemes are, therefore, proposed to be implemented during Annual Plan 1987-88:—

- (1) Grant-in-aid to the Maharashtra Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Kothrud, District Pune.
- (2) Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishads for providing latrine seats to individual householders in the rural areas (the old Bhangi Mukti or Gram Safai Programme).
- (3) Training of Associate Women Workers.
- (4) State Centre for Research and Training in rural development.

Grant-in-aid to Maharashtra Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Pune.

9.23. Under the scheme, the Maharashtra Gandhi Smarak Nidhi is given grant-in-aid at the rate of Rs. 1.00 lakhs per annum. The main function of the Institution is to undertake the manufacture and supply of latrine seats to the individual householders through the Zilla Parishads. Government gives grant to the Zilla Parishads equal to the cost of latrine seats. The Zilla Parishads bear the cost upto plinth level and the cost of superstructure has to be borne by the individual householder. The Institution also provides technical advice to the householders for installation of latrine seats and construction of latrine. It holds seminars and "shibirs" in villages particularly in backward and Adiwasi areas for the purpose of popularising and adopting the latrine system. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Plan and Rs. 1.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 1987-88.

Grant-in-aid to Zilla parishad for Providing latrine seats.

9.24. Under the scheme, grant-in-aid is given to Zilla Parishads for providing latrine seats to individual householder in the rural areas. The Zilla Parishad is paid grant-in-aid of Rs. 250 for installation of one latrine seat for an individual householder (and not merely for purchase of latrine seat) and superstructure will be the responsibility of the individual householder. However, in case of Scheduled Caste/New Buddhists and Scheduled Tribes, the Zilla Parishads may incur the whole expenditure of installation of latrine with superstructure thereon, if they so desire from their own resources but they will be eligible for grant of Rs. 250 as clarified above and in addition, an amount of Rs. 250 will be paid under National Rural Employment Programme. Thus the individual householder belonging to Scheduled Castes/Neo Buddhists and Scheduled Tribes will get a total grant of Rs. 500 for construction of one latrine. The rest of the expenditure will have to be incurred by the Zilla Parishad if it so desires from its own funds. Thus the entire scheme is implemented by the Zilla Parishad who is required to draw up the programme for the district every year. An outlay of Rs. 58.75 lakhs has been provided for the scheme during Seventh Plan period. For the Annual Plan 1987-88, and outlay of Rs. 10.35 lakhs is proposed.

Training of Associate Women Workers.

9.25. The scheme of training of Associate Women Workers was 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme till 1978-79. The scheme is now being implemented as a State Plan activity from the year 1978-79. The main objective is that selected Village Women Workers with leadership qualities should lend active support to the organisation of Integrated Child Welfare Service, Feeding Programme under the Applied Nutrition Programme. The selected women are imparted training under the scheme at the Home Science wings of the Gramsevak Training Centre of Manjri, District Pune and Sindewahi, District Chandrapur.

9.26. Duration of each course is of fifteen days and about 50 candidates are deputed for each course at each Home Science Wing. During the period of training, each trainee gets stipend of Rs. 5 per day in addition to travelling expenses for and ree journeys, incurred by her. The Centre is also paid Rs. 200 for each course on account of contingencies. The total expenditure is, however, limited to Rs. 5,450 per course of 50 trainees. The training is imparted according to the syllabus prescribed by the Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakhs is provided for Seventh Plan and Rs. 0.28 lakh for the Annual Plan in 1987-88.

Establishment of State Centre for Research and Training in Rural Development.

9.27. The Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development have entered into an agreement with the European Economic Community authorities of assistance for the project proposals for establishing and strengthening of the State Centres for Research and Training of Rural Development in India.

9.28. 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. Pending finalisation of modalities, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for Seventh Plan. For the Annual Plan 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 3.37 lakh has been proposed to be provided.

VII. LAND REFORMS

9.29. Under the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act (amended in 1975), till March, 1985, 2.82 lakhs hectares of land has been declared surplus. The scheme for granting financial assistance to the allottees of surplus land is in operation since 1975-76. Under this scheme hitherto assistance to the extent of Rs. 1,000 per hectare was being granted to the assignees of surplus land by way of subsidy and since 1984-85, this quantum of assistance has been raised to Rs. 2,500 per hectare. The financial assistance is for the items like Construction of Wells, purchase for agricultural implements, development of land or afforestation. The expenditure incurred under the scheme is shared equally by the Government of India and State Government. During the Seventh Plan 1985-90, it is proposed to cover about 40,000 families for which an outlay of Rs. 230.00 lakhs has been approved. The Annual Plan 1987-88 outlay for this scheme has been proposed at Rs. 60.00 lakhs which would cover about 3,000 families. The proposed outlay includes Rs. 6.00 lakhs for T.A.S.P. and Rs. 18.00 lakhs for S.C.P.

9.30. Financial assistance is also being granted to tribal tenants under the Tenancy Laws and for restoration of their alienated lands in the tribal areas. Similarly, these schemes have also been extended to tribals from outside T.A.S.P. area. This programme is a continuing programme and during Seventh Plan period an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been provided for the same. The total number of beneficiaries to be covered under these schemes during the Seventh Plan 1985-90 is 11,000. For Annual Plan 1987-88, the outlay proposed is Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 for modernisation of Photo Registry at Pune.

Thus, under this subsector a total outlay of Rs. 102.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

CHAPTER 10

RURAL EMPLOYMENT (EGS, RLEGP, NREP)

A. EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME

10.1. 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 Programme, Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Programme, the Area Development Programme like D. P. A. P. 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 cannot 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 from rural areas. Therefore, after careful reappraisal of the plan policies and programmes and their impact on the people, the Government of Maharashtra launched Employment Guarantee Scheme in March 1972 as a part of the 15-Point Programme designed for economic upliftment of the people. The scheme intends to provide employment on productive works to the workers desirous of rendering unskilled manual work and thereby reduce the incidence of unemployment, under-employment and poverty in the rural areas. The guarantee of work constitutes the major fundamental objective of Government fiscal and economic policy. The State Government gave a statutory backing to the guarantee of employment through the Employment Guarantee Act, 1977 which was brought into force from 26th January 1979. Under the Act, every adult person in rural areas has acquired a legal right to get guaranteed unskilled manual employment.

Salient Features

10.2. The aim of the Employment Guarantee Scheme is to provide gainful and productive employment, gainful to the individual and productive to the economy on approved works to all unskilled persons in the rural areas including the areas of 'C' class Municipal Councils, who need work and are prepared to do manual labour but cannot find it on their own. The Guarantee of work is restricted to unskilled manual work. The operation of the scheme has been designed in such a way that the Employment Guarantee Scheme does not adversely affect agricultural operations and production and that the scheme is not to be activated where work is available on Plan and Non-Plan works in progress.

Aim and Objective.

10.3. Any adult person residing in rural area and willing to do any unskilled manual work under the Employment Guarantee Scheme may get his name registered with the registering authority of the village. A person who is registered for employment under the scheme and who is in need of employment has to apply to the Registering Authority of the concerned village or to the Samiti Officer of the concerned Panchayat Samiti. On receipt of application for demand for employment, the Samiti Officer would direct the employment seekers by a letter to the work sanctioned under the Scheme within the Panchayat Samiti area and if it is not possible to direct him to any work within the Panchayat Samiti area, to work in any other Panchayat Samiti area within the same district. The persons demanding work have no choice of work. The guarantee is to provide work anywhere in the District though operationally work is normally provided within the Panchayat Samiti area. The Implementing Officer or his representative should employ the person on the work, if the person presents himself for work within 7 days of the receipt of the letter issued by the Samiti officer. If it is impossible for the implementing Agency or his representative to absorb the work seeker on the work the latter should accordingly report to the Samiti Officer who would immediately direct the work seeker to some other work. The Samiti Officer has to provide work under the Scheme within 15 days after the receipt of a notice of demand for work. Failure to provide employment will create the liability of payment of unemployment allowance at the rate of two Rupees per day and the allowance will be payable by the Samiti Officer on receipt of application from the work seeker.

Procedure for registration, making demand for and provision of employment.

10.4. Labour intensive work of a productive nature which create community assets are only to be taken up under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. A productive work means any work which in the opinion of the State Govt. will directly or indirectly contribute to the increase of production. The labour intensive work taken up under the scheme should be such works of which the cost of unskilled component is more than 60 per cent of the total cost. The works taken up under the scheme are technically feasible and financially viable. The technical and financial norms applicable to normal development work are strictly adhered to and no deviation from the normal pattern is made. In order to have a close and effective supervision on the works programme, small works costing less than Rs. 20,000 and diffused works are not to be taken up under the scheme. However, exception has been made in the case of afforestation and nala bunding works. The works provided in the Annual Budget under EGS are not considered

Criteria for selection of works.

unless the normal budget funds provided for each work are exhausted. The directly productive projects such as soil and water conservation measures and afforestation and economic infra-structural projects like roads are illustrative of the types of works that can be taken under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. While selecting works priority is assigned to directly productive projects and maximum limit on the annual expenditure on road works in the non-hilly and in noninaccessible areas has been fixed at 33 per cent.

Planning of works Programme.

10.5. For proper planning of the works programme a blue print of works for a period of one year, which can be taken up under the Employment Guarantee Scheme is kept ready for each Panchayat Samiti area in the District in accordance with the estimated demand for employment. Works which conform the technical and financial norms, which are surveyed, plans and estimates prepared and administrative and technical sanction accorded are only included in the blue prints. The necessary inputs required for implementing works programme such as survey, preparation of plans and estimates for new works, staff, machinery, etc. are also assessed in advance and action initiated accordingly.

Condition for starting works.

10.6. The works under the Employment Guarantee Scheme are started subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The full requirements of labour on various farm operations and other allied activities in the rural areas are met;
- (ii) Labour is deployed to the existing Plan or Non-Plan construction work within the Panchayat Samiti area or in the adjoining Panchayat Samiti area wherever possible.
- (iii) Full employment potential of existing works in progress or on incomplete works is exhausted.

10.7. Work under the Scheme can be commenced only if there are 50 or more persons requiring to be absorbed after deployment as stated above, without affecting the principle of guarantee of work to job seekers. It is clarified that if less than 50 persons come forward they will be absorbed on the continuing works. Incomplete productive works had an absolute priority and new productive works are only taken up if there are no incomplete productive works to absorb the persons who demand employment in accordance with the guarantee in a Panchayat Samiti area.

10.8. In order to arrest growing number of incomplete works and also to harness the available labour for completion of incomplete works particularly during the productivity year of 1982-83, the Collectors have been requested to prepare District Productivity Plan for the completion of incomplete works taken up under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. In order to facilitate early completion of these works the Collectors have been instructed not to start any new works until the labour demand of incomplete works is met in the Panchayat Samiti area.

Sanctions.

10.9. The District Collector is in overall charge of Employment Guarantee Scheme. He has to accord sanction to the works from amongst blue prints approved by the District Level Committee. Works in respect of which plans and estimates are prepared, administratively approved and technically sanctioned are only sanctioned for taking up under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. The administrative approval and the technical sanction to the plans and estimates of the works to be taken up under the Employment Guarantee Scheme are accorded by the Administrative Department or Authority in whom the works would ultimately vest or by the Competent Authority appointed by the said Department. The Collector is competent to sanction works costing up to Rs. 10 lakhs and the Divisional Commissioners have been empowered to accord approval to the work costing up to Rs. 15.00 lakhs. In case of works not covered above the Planning Department in consultation with concerned technical departments accord sanction for taking up such work under the Employment Guarantee Scheme.

10.10. Three-tire administrative set-up has been evolved for execution of EGS works 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 (Tahsil levels). 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 rural employment programme. The Collector is in overall charge of the programme at the District level and looks after the planning, implementation, co-ordination, monitoring, supervision and inspection aspects of the programme. At Panchayat Samiti level besides other related matters, the Tahsildar has been assigned the functions of assessment of the demand for employment and deployment of employment seekers on different works under execution in the Panchayat Samiti. Recently the Divisional Commissioners have also been actively involved in the process of implementation of Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Inspection and Supervision.

10.11. Inspection and Supervision Cell under the control of a Senior Officer who is designated as "Officer on Special Duty" has been established in the office of every Divisional Commissioner for the inspection of works taken up under the scheme. The Collectors, Chief Executive Officers, Zilla Parishads, Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars are also assigned duties of inspection

of works taken up under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. The implementing agencies and their supervising officers are also expected to supervise the Employment Guarantee Scheme works assigned to them. The scope and norms for inspection have been devised for conducting inspections by the offices at the Sub-Divisional and Taluka levels. Inspection, Vigilance and audit cells have been constituted in those collectorates where expenditure on the scheme is very high. Government have recently amended the M. E. G. Act, 1977 to empower the Divisional Commissioner to Supervise the scheme which covers instances of malpractices etc. A high level Vigilance Committee under the chairmanship of Planning Secretary, has been constituted. Vigilance squads have been constituted at District/Divisional and at the State levels. To expedite the departmental enquiries in case of malpractices and corruption in EGS., two posts of Special Enquiry Officers have been created one at Nashik and the other at Nagpur.

10.12. Under the Employment Guarantee Act, 1977 the State Government has to constitute a District Employment Guarantee Committee in every district and Samiti Level Employment Guarantee Committee in every Panchayat Samiti area. These Committees within their respective jurisdiction, supervise and review the implementation of the scheme from time to time and are expected to suggest to the State Government and Council, such steps as in their opinion are necessary for more effective implementation of the Employment Guarantee Act. The State Legislature had constituted a special Legislature Committee to go into the working of this State's EGS., to make visits to the works, hold discussions with labourers and implementing officers and present assessment of the implementation of the EGS., as well as recommendations regarding the improvement of the programme both in its concept as well as in its execution. The Committee has already presented various reports to the Legislature and the State Government. Majority of the recommendations made in these reports have already been accepted and implemented by the State Government. As per provisions of the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act, the State Employment Guarantee Council has been established for rendering advice to the State Government on various matters relating to the implementation of the Scheme. The Collectors have been empowered to appoint local works committees on works where the labour attendance is 100 or more.

10.13. The works under the scheme are invariably executed departmentally. The works are executed by Government Departments such as Irrigation, Public Works, Soil Conservation, Forest and Zilla Parishad according to the jurisdiction of each agency. The works are allotted to the implementing agencies for execution by the Collector after assessing the workload under Plan and Non-Plan work with the Sub-Division. Additional divisions and sub-divisions are sanctioned exclusively for execution of EGS works if necessary. Exception is, however, made in case of skilled items of works which are executed through piece rate workers, if it is not possible to execute them departmentally on musters.

**Departmental
execution
of works.**

10.14. The wages under the EGS are linked with the quality and quantity of work output of the labour. An uniform schedule of rates of wages for all types of works taken up under the scheme has been devised. The schedule of rates of wages has been devised in such a way that an average person working diligently for 7 hours in a day should earn wages equal to the minimum wage for agricultural labour prescribed for various Zones in the State. There is neither maximum nor minimum limit for earnings under the EGS. The wages are paid on weekly basis. Amenities like potable water, creches, first aid facility etc. are provided at the work site.

Wages.

10.15. The Planning Department makes a budget provision and releases the quarterly credit limits to the Collectors. The Collector having discretion to make further releases to the implementing agencies at the district level who in turn releases funds to the sub-divisional officer for payment of expenses incurred for implementation of the works. An account of expenditure is required to be maintained by the implementing agencies at the primary and district units in accordance with the normal procedure laid down by the Government.

**Financial
procedure
adopted.**

10.16. The Employment Guarantee Scheme is a part of the plan programme. The EGS is a district level scheme and accordingly provision of the EGS is made for the district plan. The work taken up under the EGS are dovetailed with the appropriate programmes taken up under the plan. In order to ensure that the expenditure under the ECS is incurred on productive work, efforts have also been made to take up as far as possible unskilled portion of the plan programme through the ECS discipline. Each department would identify such works which can be taken up through EGS disciplines. These would include canals of major, medium and minor irrigation works, road works, Ayacut development, Afforestation, Horticulture etc. Specified amounts from overall EGS allocation are earmarked for each department to be spent on such identified schemes through EGS discipline. The work remaining incomplete after expenditure from EGS funds in the prescribed 60:40 ratio, is taken up for completion under the plan provisions. This will ensure that EGS funds are channelised on productive work and land acquisition compensation is met from the plan funds.

**Integration
with plan
programme.**

10.17. Fortnightly and monthly progress reports have been prescribed for the EGS. 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, expenditure incurred, labour attendance at the end of the fortnight etc. is obtained in the fortnightly report. The categorywise number of works sanctioned, completed, in progress,

**Information
and
Monitoring
of the EGS.**

employment potential of these works, actual labour attendance at the end of the month, the total wage component of expenditure incurred during the month and during the financial year are obtained in the monthly progress report.

Resources. 10.18. In order to raise resources for the implementation of the scheme, the State Government has levied special taxes and levies. The State Government had to make a matching contribution equal to the net collection of taxes and levies every year. The net collection of taxes and levies and the matching contribution from the State Government have to be credited to a separate fund called the Employment Guarantee Fund which has been constituted to ensure that the resources raised for the purpose of the implementation of the EGS are utilised only for the purpose of EGS. If there is any balance in a particular year, the same is carried forward to the subsequent year.

Progress of Employment Guarantee Scheme. 10.19. The EGS is in progress since 1st May 1972. The total expenditure incurred under the EGS since its inception till the end of March 1987 was at Rs. 1579.38 crores. As a result of this expenditure 192.59 crore mandays of employment have been generated. The yearwise budget provision, actual expenditure incurred and the mandays of employment generated is given in the following table :—

Year	Budget Provision (Rs. in crores)	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)	Mandays of employment generated (in crores)
1972-73	2.23	1.88	0.45
1973-74	3.71	1.89	0.51
1974-75	15.00	13.72	4.81
1975-76	30.49	34.61	10.95
1976-77	50.00	51.10	13.32
1977-78	55.00	51.54	11.53
1978-79	70.63	74.17	16.35
1979-80	100.40	109.23	20.54
1980-81	110.90	122.12	17.15
1981-82	116.00	126.17	15.60
1982-83	125.66	130.93	12.80
1983-84	157.34	184.98	16.45
1984-85	155.74	232.04	17.80
1985-86	246.55	245.00	18.95
1986-87	150.00	200.00*	15.38
Total	1,389.65	1,579.38	192.59

* Provisional

Pattern of Expenditure. 10.20. The provision of the State Plan in regard to improvement of soil and water resources for greater production effort in agriculture have been provided into the process of planning and project formulation of the EGS. The pattern of expenditure incurred under the EGS during 1982-83 to 1985-86 is given in the following table :—

Category of work	Percentage of expenditure during			
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1. Irrigation	38.1	36.9	37.4	30.9
2. Soil Conservation and Land Development	18.7	15.6	17.8	16.2
3. Afforestation	5.8	5.9	6.4	7.7
4. Roads	30.7	37.0	35.9	40.1
5. Other Works and other expenditure	6.7	4.6	2.5	5.1
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

During 1985-86 about 47% expenditure has been incurred on Soil and Water Conservation measures.

10.21. The yearwise and monthwise average daily labour attendance under the EGS during last five years is given below :—

Months	(Figures in lakhs)							Yearwise, Monthwise average daily labour attendance.
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	
April ..	9.20	9.06	5.70	7.71	6.07	7.30	6.62	
May ..	8.62	8.23	4.54	8.14	6.23	8.20	7.68	
June ..	5.86	6.16	4.03	8.03	5.99	7.47	8.19	
July ..	3.95	4.80	3.51	6.48	5.26	5.14	5.48	
August ..	3.51	4.42	3.94	4.38	4.73	4.76	4.14	
September ..	3.48	3.82	4.47	3.21	6.01	5.87	3.84	
October ..	3.06	3.34	3.86	2.82	4.69	5.49	3.51	
November ..	3.49	2.91	3.71	2.91	4.75	5.04	3.16	
December ..	4.80	4.23	4.57	4.72	5.90	6.96		
January ..	6.45	4.89	5.01	5.61	6.16	6.48		
February ..	7.26	5.00	5.56	6.30	7.48	6.38		
March ..	8.75	5.56	7.28	5.95	7.55	6.68		

10.22. In all 1,85,244 different types of works were sanctioned under the EGS since its commencement till March, 1986. Out of these 1,18,197 works were completed. The broad categorywise number of works sanctioned and completed till March 1986 is given below:—

Category	No. of works	
	Sanctioned	Completed
1. Labour intensive component of Major and medium Irrigation Projects Canal Centres.	5,392	3,792
2. Minor Irrigation Works—		
(a) Minor Irrigation Works	4,099	2,086
(b) Percolation Tanks	10,873	5,468
(c) Other Minor Irrigation Works	5,865	3,255
3. Soil Conservation and Land Development (Blocks)	1,18,613	89,608
4. Afforestation and other Forest Works	10,342	4,310
5. Road Works	24,390	8,939
6. Other Works	5,660	639
Total ..	1,85,244	1,18,197

Provision in the Seventh Plan 1985-90

10.23. A provision of Rs. 450 crores has been approved for the Seventh Five Year Plan for the EGS of which special component provision is Rs. 67.50 crores and Tribal Sub-plan provision is at Rs. 54 crores.

Provision in the Annual Plan 1986-87

10.24. A provision of Rs. 150 crores has been made for EGS during 1986-87. Anticipated expenditure is likely to reach to Rs. 200 crores generating about 15.38 cores mandays.

Provision in the Annual Plan 1987-88

10.25. A provision of Rs. 162.50 crores has been made for EGS for 1987-88. This would generate about 12.50 crore mandays of employment. The sectoral distribution of the proposed outlay will be as follows :—

	(Rupees in crores)
(a) Labour intensive component of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects ..	10.00
(b) Minor Irrigation Works	45.25
(c) Soil Conservator and Land Development	32.50
(d) Afforestation and Social Forestry	14.63
(e) Roads and other expenditure	60.12
Total ..	162.50

Special Component Plan 1987-88

10.26. For the year 1987-88 the Special Component Plan would be about Rs. 24.37 crores.

Tribal Sub-Plan for 1987-88

10.27. In the proposed Annual Plan, the tribal sub-Plan will be around Rs. 19 crores.

**B. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S RURAL LANDLESS EMPLOYMENT
GUARANTEE PROGRAMME (RLEGP)**

Objectives. 10.28. The Government of India launched on 15th August, 1983, a National Programme called RLEGP. The main objectives of this programme are :—

(a) to improve and expand employment opportunities particularly for the rural landless with labour a view to provide guarantee of employment to at least one member of every landless labour household upto 100 days in a year :

(b) to create productive and durable assets for direct and continuing benefits to the property groups and for strengthening rural, economic and social infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and steady rise in the employment opportunities and income levels of rural poor ;

(c) to improve the overall quality of life in the rural areas.

10.29. Work Projects relevant to 20-Point Programme and Minimum Needs Programme can be taken for implementation in rural areas generally relate to—

(a) Construction of Rural link roads as part of the Minimum Needs Programme. The link roads to be undertaken are from Road Development Plan for the period 1981-2000 prepared by PWD. The main thrust of this 1981-2000 Road Development Plan is to provide a communication link to all villages within population of 500 and above and to bring the villages with a population of less than 500 within comfortable range to distance depending upon the conditions:

(b) Construction/renovation of field channels to maximise the utilisation of potential created by existing irrigation project;

(c) Land development and reclamation of waste land or degraded land with special emphasis on ecological improvement in hill and desert areas;

(d) augmenting existing ground water resources through micro-level ecological planning involving afforestation soil and moisture conservation and Water Management ;

(e) Social Forestry;

(f) Soil and Water conservation works including the improvement of minor irrigation works ;

(g) Sanitary latrines;

(h) Construction of houses for SC/ST and bonded labourers and development of micro-habitat under Indira Awas Yojna; and

(i) Construction of primary school buildings on first priority in those revenue villages which have primary schools without buildings of their own.

10.30. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Programme. A meaningful Coordination has been established between the RLEGP and the State Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Progress. 10.31. The yearwise progress of projects sanctioned, expenditure incurred and mandays generated is as under :—

(Figures in lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure incurred	Per cent of expenditure to releases	Target of mandays	Mandays Achieved	Per cent of 6 and 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1983-84	790.00	790.00	236.94	33.34	309.84	317.96	103
1984-85	3,950.00	3,156.00 (+553.06 last year's unspent balance).	3,592.78	96.86			
1985-86	3,877.00	3,816.00 (+last year's unspent balance Rs. 116.28 lakhs).	3,705.97	94.25	189.33	231.80	122

10.32. The total allocation under RLEGP for 1986-87 is Rs. 3,997.00, including a provision of Rs. 991.00 for Indira Awas Yojana i.e. constructions of low cost houses for SC/ST and Rs. 48.00 lakhs for Sanitary Latrines. As against the allocation of Rs. 3,997, lakhs Projects worth Rs. 4,418.23 lakhs have been sanctioned in 1986-87.

Allocation
for Annual
Plan
1986-87.

10.33. The Government of India has given indication that the annual outlay under RLEGP during Seventh Five-Year Plan will be at the level of 1984-85 allocation. During the year 1984-85, the allocation was at Rs. 39.50 crores. Accordingly the allocation for Seventh Five-Year Plan for RLEGP will be about Rs. 200 crores, which would generate about 14 crores of mandays of employment.

Allocation
for Seventh
Five-Year
Plan.

10.34. The Government of India have indicated that the allocation for 1987-88 may be taken at the level of allocation for 1986-87 i.e., about Rs. 40 crores which would generate about 230.00 lakh mandays of employment.

Allocation
for Annual
Plan
1987-88.

10.35. As per the guidelines of the Government of India, 25 per cent of annual allocation of the State will be utilised for Social Forestry Projects, of this 25 per cent, 5 per cent of the funds will be earmarked for promoting decentralised nurseries and 10 per cent of annual allocation will be for projects which exclusively benefit SC/ST. Funds will also be earmarked for construction of micro-habitat and houses for SC/ST and freed bonded labourers under Indira Awas Yojana and Rural Sanitary Latrines programme as may be specified by the Government of India.

Earmarked
Allocations

10.36. From the financial year 1986-87, Government of India have made distribution of wheat at a concessional rate of Rs. 1.50 per kg. per manday compulsory as part of wages in kind. Government of India makes direct payment for the value of wheat to F.C.I. from the annual allocation indicated above. Besides the distribution of wheat, the labourers under RLEGP are also provided jawar at a subsidised rate of 60 paise per kg. per manday.

Foodgrains
at Sub-
sidised rates.

C. NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (NREP)

10.37. It is an accepted principle in the Indian Planning that the process of Planning must commence with the identification of felt needs of the local population at the village level and subsequent preparation of suitable schemes to meet them. Often the present sectoral approach may not adequately cover this particular need and hence it is possible that there may be gap between the aspirations of the local population and their reflection in the planning process. Such a situation may engender a general apathy towards a Planning progress itself, leading to absence of development of local leadership. The Government of India has introduced, on a 50 per cent matching basis, a programme styled as 'National Rural Employment Programme' in place of the former 'Food for Work Programme'. The Government of India's detailed guidelines for this programme state that the types of works which should be taken up under the programme should lead to generation of gainful employment, creation of durable community assets and improvement of nutritional status and the living standard of the rural poor.

The main objectives of this programme are :—

- (i) to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed (both men and women) in rural areas;
- (ii) creation of durable community assets to strengthen the rural infrastructure which would be the base for further improvement; and
- (iii) generally, help improving the quality of village life.

10.38. In the light of this decision the State Government have issued detailed instructions in regard to the implementation of this programme on the basis of the guidelines communicated by the Government of India.

10.39. All the works taken up under this programme are within the boundary of each Grampanchayat.

Area of
operation.

10.40. The sources of funds for the programme will be—

Sources of
Funds.

- (i) the grant from Government under N.R.E.P.
- (ii) balances from the village Employment Fund.
- (iii) budgetary provisions from Annual plan for works of similar nature.
- (iv) actual receipt of donations and/or contributions from Village Fund, and
- (v) Loans from the Village Development Fund.

10.41. The works to be taken up under this programme are according to the guidelines of the Government of India and as specified from time to time by the State Government in conformity with these guidelines.

Shelf of
Projects.

10.42. Allocation of NREP Fund is made as per the formula prescribed by Govt. of India under which 75 per cent weightage is given to the number of agricultural labourers and marginal farmers, and 25 per cent weightage to the incidence of poverty in each district.

10.43. 25 per cent of the funds under this programme are reserved for schemes of Social Forestry, and another 10 per cent for schemes to be undertaken for direct benefits of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the balance 65 per cent are used for works to be taken up by the Grampanchayats and for expenditure on Staff etc.

Ratio of material and labour component and distribution of foodgrains.

10.44. The ratio between material component and wage component in respect of individual work as well as for State as a whole which was fixed at 40:60 basis is now revised at 50:50 basis. As per the scheme recently introduced by Govt. of Maharashtra, jowar is given to the labourers at the rate of half kilogram per manday over and above cash wages. In addition, facility of availing of wheat at subsidised price of Rs. 1.50 per kg is also available.

Planning and implementation.

10.45. The District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) have been made responsible for Planning, implementation and monitoring of the programme. Funds for expenditure are made available to D.R.D. As. The projects of Social Forestry are framed by the field organization of the Horticulture and Social Forestry Department and implemented by it after approval by D.R.D.As. From 1985-86, work of plantation of trees in village areas is also entrusted to village panchayats and voluntary organisations having educational institutions in rural areas. The works of direct benefit of S.C./S.T. are also approved by D.R.D.As. and implemented through the existing staff-support of Panchayat Samitis and Village Panchayats under the overall supervision of the Social Welfare Officers of Zilla Parishads. Since 1985-86, works of low cost housing for poor, houseless and landless SC/ST families are being implemented with these funds. The works of Village Panchayats are proposed by Gram-Sabhas and approved by Panchayat Samitis. As the village Panchayats are not technically equipped for preparing plans and estimates of the works, the responsibility of preparation and sanction of plans and estimates, sanctioning of bills of works and supervision over execution of Village Panchayat works and also the works of direct benefit of SC/ST has been entrusted to the technical staff and officers of Zilla Parishad at block and district level. Thus various works under the programme are implemented on behalf of the D.R.D.As. by the existing staff support of Horticulture and Social Forestry Department and the Zilla Parishad, so also the village Panchayats and voluntary organisations.

Seventh Five-Year Plan and Annual Plan Outlays and Mandays.

10.46. An outlay of Rs. 9,130 lakhs is included in the Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985-90, with matching central Share of Rs. 9,130 lakhs, total outlay would be Rs. 1,82,60 lakhs. The State Five-Year Plan of Rs. 9,130 lakhs includes outlay of Rs. 225 lakhs under Tribal Area Sub-Plan and Rs. 338 lakhs under Special Component Plan. During the Five-Year Plan period, it is proposed to provide employment in rural areas to the extent of 900 lakhs mandays. For 1986-87 outlay of Rs.1,991 lakhs is provided and with matching central share of Rs. 1,991 lakhs, total outlay provided for 1986-87 is Rs. 3,982 lakhs. The State Plan outlay of Rs. 1,991 lakhs for 1986-87, includes outlay of Rs. 101.28 lakhs under Tribal area sub-plan and Rs. 75 lakhs under Special Component Plan. During 1986-87, it is expected to provide employment to the extent of 229 lakhs mandays.

Annual Plan 1987-88.

10.47. An outlay of Rs. 20 crores as state share has been proposed for 1987-88 with equal central share. This outlay will generate about 222 lakh mandays of employment. Rs. 195 lakhs will be Tribal sub-plan component and Rs. 75 lakhs will form special component plan outlay for 1987-88 under State Plan.

CHAPTER 11

IRRIGATION (INCLUDING COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT, MINOR IRRIGATION AND AYACUT DEVELOPMENT)

I. MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

Introduction

11.1. In the strategy of development in a predominantly agricultural economy, irrigation becomes central in the plans for agricultural development. Where 70% to 80% of the land depends upon the vagaries of monsoons, a lasting solution can only be found by bringing such land under assured irrigation either from one source or the other. While considering the priorities for investment in the different sectors of development, irrigation becomes a core sector and commands a high priority. Irrigation sector has a direct bearing on the generation of incomes and strengthening the foundation of the country.

Irrigation Potential

11.2. The aggregate water resources of Maharashtra State have been assessed at 1,16,000 million meter cubes. A systematic study of total possibilities of irrigation in Maharashtra was undertaken by the Maharashtra State Irrigation Commission (1962) under the Chairmanship of late Shri S. G. Barve. The ultimate irrigation potential both from surface and underground water resources is presently estimated at 70.61 lakh hectares, 52.61 lakh hectares from surface water resources and 18 lakh hectares from under-ground water resources. It is expected that after the improvements in the management system recommended by the World Bank are carried out, the irrigation potential from surface water resources would go up to the level of 61.92 lakh hectares.

11.3. In terms of MCFT, the total water resources of the State at 75 per cent dependability are estimated at 4,054 TMC. Of these, nearly 2,156 TMC are utilisable. Of the utilisable water resources of 2,156 TMC, approximately 1,254 TMC have been committed upto the end of 1979-80. Considering that the gross sown area by the turn of the century would be about 238 lakh hectares as assessed by the National Commission on Agriculture and assuming that the State's irrigation potential would be completely harnessed by that time, the irrigated area would be about 30 per cent of the gross sown area.

11.4. Of the ultimate irrigation potential of 52.61 lakh hectares from the surface water resources, major and medium irrigation projects and State Sector minor irrigation works account for 48.95 lakh hectares and 3.66 lakh hectares from local sector minor irrigation works.

11.5. Even after harnessing the full irrigation potential of 70.61 lakh hectares both from surface and ground water resources, about 70 per cent of the cropped area in the State will remain subject to the vagaries of the monsoon. As the water resources are insufficient to meet the requirements of cultivated lands, it becomes necessary to utilise the available water fully so as to secure maximum crop production per unit of water extending at the same time the benefit of irrigation to as many farmers as is technically and economically feasible.

Financial Investment and Physical Progress

11.6. At the time of independence irrigation facilities existed for 2.74 lakh hectares by flow. With the initiation of Planning, irrigation was given weightage and as a result, after independence upto the States' Reorganisation in 1956, 0.40 lakh hectares of irrigation potential by flow was added at a cost of about Rs. 8 crores. In the Second Plan, the outlay was Rs. 34 crores and an additional irrigation potential of 0.84 lakh hectares was created. In the Third Plan, the outlay was Rs. 65 crores and the additional irrigation potential created was 1.72 lakh hectares. During three Annual Plans and Fourth Plan, the outlay was Rs. 293 crores and additional potential of 5.32 lakh hectares was created. In the Fifth Plan and two Annual Plans, the outlay was Rs. 733 crores and an additional irrigation potential of 6.18 lakh hectares was created bringing the total irrigation potential at the beginning of Sixth Five-Year Plan in 1980 to 17.20 lakh hectares. Additional irrigation potential of 5.50 lakhs hectares with an investment of Rs. 1341 crores was created during the Sixth Plan period. Thus total irrigation potential of 22.70 lakh hectares was available at the beginning of the VIIth plan in 1985.

11.7. The Sixth Plan Outlay on irrigation had been placed at 1,139.26 crores which comprised 964.24 crores for major irrigation, and Rs. 175.02 crores for medium irrigation. Adding to this, the Sixth Plan Outlay of Rs. 100 crores for State Sector minor irrigation works, the total outlay on major and medium irrigation and State Sector minor irrigation works, had been of the order of Rs. 1,239.26 crores. As against this, on the basis of the outlays sanctioned during the Sixth Plan the revised outlay on major (including CAD component of World Bank assisted projects), medium and on State Sector minor irrigation works is of the order of Rs. 1,341 crores.

11.8. Planwise progress of creation of irrigation potential through major-medium and State Sector Minor Irrigation Works (irrigating more than 100 hectares) is given below:—

Serial No.	Period	(In lakhs hectares)	
		Potential during the period	Cumulative potential
		Achievement	
1	Pre-Plan, 1951	2.74	2.74
2	First Five-Year Plan (1951-56 State's Re-organisation).	0.40	3.14
3	Second Five Year Plan (1956-61)	0.84	3.98
4	Third Five-Year Plan (1961-66)	1.72	5.70
5	Three Annual Plans (1966-69)	1.48	7.18
6	Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)	3.84	11.02
7	Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78)	4.68	15.70
8	Annual Plan, 1978-79	0.90	16.60
9	Annual Plan, 1979-80	0.60	17.20
10	Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85)	5.50	22.70

Physical performance

11.9. A systematic development of irrigation which began with an investment of about Rs. 8 crores and the creation an additional irrigation potential of 0.40 lakh hectares, in the First Five-Year Plan (1951-56) through State Sector sources gained considerable momentum and during the Sixth Plan, (1980-85) has reached the level of an investment of about Rs. 13.41 crores and creation of an additional irrigation potential of 5.50 lakh hectares.

11.10. As on the 1st April 1980 (including the pre-plan period upto the beginning of the Sixth Five-Year Plan), 14 Major, 105 Medium, 1091 Minor Schemes and 340 Lift irrigation schemes (in the State Sector) were completed, 50 Major, and 116 Medium Projects were under construction and 9 Major, 42 Medium Projects were ready after detailed investigations. A cumulative irrigation potential of 17.20 lakh hectares was created by June 1980 including pre-plan irrigation potential of 2.74 lakh hectares.

Review of Sixth Five-Year Plan

11.11. The State's Sixth Five-Year Plan for the Irrigation Sector envisaged an outlay of Rs. 1139.26 crores for Major and Medium Projects (including CAD Component of World Bank aided projects) Rs. 100 crores for State Sector Minor Works and the creation of an additional irrigation potential of 6 lakhs hectares (5.25 lakh hectares through Major and Medium and 0.75 lakh hectares through State Sector M. I. Schemes). Due to the non-availability of funds to compensate the escalation in prices, this target was revised to 5.50 lakh hectares. The revised outlay on Major (including CAD Component of World Bank Aided Projects), medium and State Sector Minor Irrigation Schemes has been about Rs. 1341 crores and an additional irrigation potential of 5.50 lakh hectares (as per the revised target) has been created through these sources raising the cumulative potential to 22.70 lakh hectares by June 1985 (17.20+5.50).

11.12. The works of strengthening of Bhatghar, Ekruk and Darna Dams, Extension of Krishna Canal, Jayakwadi Stage-I, strengthening of Radhanagri dam by construction of buttresses, Mula and Manjra Projects have been completed, as envisaged. A substantial part of the Pench Irrigation Project, is executed and the same is expected to be completed by 1987-88. The Majalgaon Dam (part of Jayakwadi Project, Stage-II), Veer Baji Pasalkar Dam (part of Khadakwasla Project) are nearing completion. Substantial progress has been achieved on the Dudhganga Dam also. Upper Tapi Stage-I and Surya Projects are in an advanced stage of construction. Notable progress has been made on the Lower Thirna and Vishnupuri Projects. The gorge-filling of Warna dam was taken up during 1984-85.

11.13. In view of the large spillover costs of the ongoing projects, the number of new starts during Sixth Plan period had been kept to a minimum. Only 6 Major and 10 Medium Projects indicated below were taken up during the Sixth Plan:—

(A) Major Projects—

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| (1) Gated Weir at Khodshi | (4) Punad |
| (2) Sangola Branch Canal | (5) Human |
| (3) Talamba | (6) Koyna Krishna Lift Irrigation Scheme. |

(B) Medium Projects—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| (1) Kasarsai (Pune) | (6) Nagya Sakya (Nashik) |
| (2) Dehali (Dhule) | (7) Masalga (Osmanabad) |
| (3) Sankh (Sangli) | (8) Shivna Takli (Aurangabad) |
| (4) Mun (Buldhana) | (9) Jam (Nagpur) |
| (5) Bor Dahegaon (Aurangabad) | (10) Tajnapur Lift Irrigation Scheme (Ahmadnagar). |

11.14 The outlays provided for the externally aided projects have been fully spent, and the full reimbursement on MCIP(I) and the Bhima Project have been obtained. The physical progress on these projects, however, has somewhat lagged behind which is expected to be made good in the Seventh Plan. The following Medium Projects were completed during the Sixth Plan.

1980—85

Medium Projects*Western Maharashtra*

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Sidhewadi (Sangli) | (4) Sukhi (Jalgaon) |
| (2) Bassapawadi (Sangli) | (5) Burai (Dhule) |
| (3) Mandohal (Ahmadnagar) | (6) Morna (Sangli) |

Marathwada

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) Shahajani Aurad (Latur) | (8) Giratsal (Latur) |
| (2) Pethwadaj (Nanded) | (9) Masoli (Parbhani) |
| (3) Mahalingi (Nanded) | (10) Ajantha Andhari (Aurangabad) |
| (4) Tawarja (Latur) | (11) Borna (Beed) |
| (5) Sarswati (Beed) | (12) Whati (Latur) |
| (6) Nagzari (Nanded) | (13) Dongargaon (Nanded) |
| (7) Turori (Osmanabad) | |

Vidarbha

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) Sakhalinala (Amravati) | (10) Bethekar-Bothali (Bhandara) |
| (2) Rengepar (Bhandara) | (11) Chargaon (Chandrapur) |
| (3) Kanholi (Nagpur) | (12) Uma (Akola) |
| (4) Sonal (Akola) | (13) Kesarnala (Nagpur) |
| (5) Shekhdari (Amravati) | (14) Mas (Buldana) |
| (6) Chandainala (Chandrapur) | (15) Makardhokara (Nagpur) |
| (7) Deogaon Tank (Yavatmal) | (16) Mandwa (Buldana) |
| (8) Paldhag (Buldana) | (17) Dinanadi (Gadchiroli) |
| (9) Mordhamnala (Nagpur) | (18) Koradi (Buldana) |

11.15. The financial and physical targets set during the Sixth Plan have been fully achieved.

Review of the Annual Plan, 1985-86

11.15(i) The VIIth Plan outlay for major and medium irrigation is Rs. 13,20.70 crores and it is proposed to create additional irrigation potential of 4.53 lakhs hectares. (including 53,000 hectares from State Sector Minor Irrigation). The outlay for 1985-86 was 238 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 253.45 crores has been incurred during 1985-86 and irrigation potential of 63,000 hectares including 13,000 hectares from State sector minor irrigation works is created. The outlay of Rs. 28 crores included in the total outlay for 1985-86 for reducing regional imbalance has also been fully spent.

Review of the Annual Plan 1986-87

11.15 (ii) The outlay for 1986-87 for major and Medium Irrigation Projects was Rs. 293.10 crores, of which, a provision of Rs. 40.44 crores was meant for common schemes, loans to P.A.Ps. Rehabilitation and Land Acquisitions. Thus a provision of Rs. 252.66 crores was made avoidable for project. After deducting E.T.P. charges at 25% therefrom, only 189.50 crores was available for works portion. Subsequently after August 1986, heavy land acquisition payments to the tune of Rs. 51.84. crores were made available to R. and F. D. to make land compensation payments which were statutory and obligatory as per revised Land Acquisition Act. In view of abovementioned factor, grants available for works portion reduced to about 138 crores and target of creation of additional Irrigation Potential of 70,000 hectares was reduced for 50,000 ha.

Strategy for the Annual Plan, 1987-88

11.16. The strategy adopted in the formulation of the Annual Plan 1987-88 within the framework of the guidelines given by the Planning Commission is briefly stated below:—

(1) Priority has been given to those ongoing major and medium irrigation projects which are in advanced stage of completion and the irrigation potential is likely to be available fully or partially in the 7th Plan.

(2) Adequate outlays have been provided for externally assisted major, medium and minor irrigation projects. The World Bank has agreed to extend a loan assistance for the execution of the Majalgaon Component and some works under Paithan Left and Right Bank Canals not covered by MCIP-I. The cost of the Engineering Component of this new World Bank aided project (MCIP-III) is estimated to be Rs. 214.00 crores. Provision for residual works of Jayakwadi Project upto the Majalgaon Dam is also made.

Outlay for the Seventh Plan and Annual Plan, 1987-88

11.17. An outlay of Rs. 1,320.70 crores (exclusive of an outlay for CAD Component of World Bank aided projects) has been provided for the Seventh Plan for major and medium irrigation. An outlay of Rs. 322.85 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan 1987-88. The broad break-up of the non-EGS outlay of Rs. 322.85 crores provided for Annual Plan, 1987-88 is as under :—

MAJOR AND MEDIUM PROJECTS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of the sector/sub-sector	Outlay for Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	Outlay for Annual Plan 1987-88
1	2	3	4

MAJOR AND MEDIUM PROJECTS—SUMMARY

1	Major Projects including Common Schemes ..	10,58,83.00 (48,37.00)	2,30,75.00 (10,38.00)
2	Medium Projects including Flood Control Works ..	2,61,87.00 (19,96.00)	74,37.00 (538.00)
3	Rehabilitation, Land Acquisition, Staff for Land Acquisition and Loans to project affected persons. Included in the above provisions ..		17,73.00 (100.68)
	Total—Major and Medium Projects ..	13,20,70.00 (68,33.00)	3,22,85.00 (16,76.68)

MAJOR PROJECTS—DETAILED BREAK-UP

1	Externally assisted projects ..	5,53,20.00	36,64.00
1-A	Previously externally assisted projects ..		89,15.00
2	Strengthening and extension works and completed projects ..	11,10.00	601.00
3	Non-externally assisted projects—		
	(a) Pre-Sixth Plan Schemes ..	4,06,53.00 (46,37.00)	85,15.00 (10,38.00)
	(b) New Projects of Sixth Plan ..	13,00.00 (200.00)	601.00
	(c) New Schemes of Seventh Plan (modernisation) ..		60.00
4	Common schemes ..	75,00.00	13,20.00
5	Rehabilitation, Land Acquisition Staff for Land Acquisition and loans to project affected persons. Included in the above provisions. ..		17,73.00 (100.68)
	Total—Major Projects ..	10,58,83.00 (48,37.00)	2,48,48.00 (11,38.68)

MEDIUM PROJECTS—DETAILED BREAK-UP

1	Pre-Sixth Plan completed Medium Projects up to June 1985. ..	25,46.00 (253.00)	466.00 (22.00)
2	(i) On going Medium Projects excluding USAID aided projects. ..	1,30,69.00 (15,40.00)	41,27.00 (329.00)
	(ii) USAID assisted Medium Projects ..	95,19.00 (203.00)	26,50.00 (187.00)
3	New schemes of Sixth Plan ..	8,00.00	146.00
4	Modernisation of Medium Projects ..	50.00	15.00
5	New schemes of Seventh Plan ..	1,33.00	18.00
6	Flood Control Works ..	70.00	15.00
	Total—Medium Projects ..	2,61,87.00 (19,96.00)	74,37.00 (538.00)

Note.—Figures in the bracket indicate tribal sub-plan outlay.

Inter-State Projects

11.18. The State Government are executing the Pench, Kalisarar and Bawanthadi Projects jointly with the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the Tillari Irrigation Project jointly with the Government of Goa, and the Dudhganga Project jointly with the Government of Karnataka. Provisions for these projects have been proposed taking all the relevant factors into consideration. Lower Penganga and Lendi projects, which are to be executed jointly by Government of Maharashtra and Government of Andhra Pradesh are yet to be administratively approved. The provision provided in the Seventh Plan and in the Annual Plan 1987-88 for the Inter-State Projects are given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Project	Outlay	
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1987-88
1. Pench (Irrigation)	5,423	1,077
2. Kalisarar	134	110
3. Bavanthadi	50	17
4. Tillari (Irrigation)	500	111
5. Dudhganga	2,500	807
6. Lower Penganga	100	1
7. Lendi	25	17
Total ..	8,732	2,140

11.19. The above outlays are expected to be supplemented from the E.G.S. outlay to the extent of Rs. 150 crores during the Seventh Plan period and Rs. 30 crores during 1987-88.

Tribal Sub-Plan

11.20. There are 5 major and 21 Medium projects benefiting tribal area in the State. The outlays provided therefor during Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1987-88 are as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Seventh Plan	Annual Plan 1987-88
I. Major Projects (Surya, Bhatsa, Goshikhurd, Upper Godavari, Punad.)	4,837	1,138,68
II. Medium Projects	1,996	538,00
Total ..	6,833	1676,68

Flood Control

11.21. An outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs is provided during the Seventh Plan and Rs. 15 lakhs are provided for Annual Plan 1987-88 for flood control schemes.

Physical Targets

11.22. It is targetted to create additional irrigation potential of 4.53 lakhs hectares through Major and Medium and State Sector Minor Irrigation Schemes during the Seventh Plan period. The achievement for 1985-86 is 63,000 hectares (including 13,000 hectares from Minor irrigation). The target for 1986-87 was creation of additional irrigation potential of 82,000 hectares through major, medium and State sector minor irrigation works (70,000 hectares from major and medium and 12,000 hectares from S. S. Minor Irrigation schemes). However the same has been reduced to 60,000 hectares (major and medium 50,000 hectares, Minor Irrigation (S.S.) 12,000 hectares) due to heavy expenditure towards land compensation placed at the disposal of Revenue and Finance Department.

Survey and Investigation

11.23. It is proposed to complete the survey and investigation of all possible major, medium and minor irrigation projects in the State Sector by 1990. It is necessary to compile more hydrological data for assessing the availability of water and the volume of floods in the various rivers and their tributaries. Accordingly, more net-works of river and raingauging stations are being established. More efforts are now required for survey and investigations, as comparatively technically simpler sites are exhausted and those now left to be investigated are comparatively more difficult.

11.24. The Government of Maharashtra, have agreed to cooperate with the National Water Development Agency for studying the possibilities of Interbasin transfer of water. Provisions for survey and investigation have been proposed within the overall revisions taking these requirements into account.

Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation of project affected persons

11.25. In order to speed up rehabilitation of project affected persons, it has been decided to sanction additional staff for land acquisition and making payment of compensation to the landholders quickly. An outlay of Rs. 17.73 crores has been provided for 1987-88, of which Rs. 12.93 crores are for rehabilitation of project affected persons, 3.85 crores for giving loans to project affected persons and Rs. 0.95 crore are for special establishment for land acquisition.

The minimum amount required for payment of obligatory Land Compensation as per Revised Land Acquisition Act, 1984, will be made available to the Revenue and Forests Deptt. during the course of the year 1987-88. This amount stands included in the total outlay of 305.12 crores.

Modernisation, Extension and Improvement

11.26. The work of strengthening of Radhanagari Dam by the improvement to the spillway arrangements, construction of a new gated weir at Khodshi downstream of the existing weir, which is more than 100 years old, extensions and improvements to existing canals, including the work of Sangola Branch Canal are proposed to be executed during the Seventh Plan.

Quality Control

11.27. A Quality Control Organisation in charge of a Superintending Engineer, has been established for exercising Quality Control on externally aided projects, as agreed to with the World Bank. Annual Plan 1987-88—provisions include the outlays for this organisation also.

USAID assisted Medium Irrigation Projects

11.28. USAID loan assistance of about 44 million dollars (about Rs. 44 crores) has been obtained for a group of 13 medium irrigation projects. An outlay of Rs. 95.19 crores (which is included in the above outlay for medium projects) has been provided for the Seventh Plan for these 13 medium irrigation projects. An outlay of Rs. 26.50 crores has been provided for 1987-88.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Region	Name of the Project	Outlay	
		Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1987-88
<i>(A) Medium Projects—</i>			
Western Maharashtra	1. Wadiwale* (Pune)	234	100
	2. Dehali (Dhule)	200	85
	3. Nagyasakya (Nashik)	721	242
	4. Sankh (Sangli)	1017	290
	5. Sina (Ahmadnagar)	1080	350
	6. Khairy (Ahmadnagar)	546	172
Konkan	7. Wandri* (Thane)	100	102
	8. Natuwadi* (Ratnagiri)	665	248
Vidarbha	9. Shahanur (Amravati)	1955	430
	10. Mun (Buldana)	1880	400
	11. Dham* (Wardha)	480	231
Total—A		8878	2650
<i>(B) Major Projects</i>			
Konkan	1. Surya* (Thane)	3875	850
Grand Total		12753	3500

*These 5 projects were newly included under USAID scheme. Six medium projects viz Sonwad, Urmodi, Bori, Hetwane, Karwappa nala and Shivna Takli were deleted from original USAID scheme.

Regional imbalance in the development of irrigation

11.29. Under the British Rule, Irrigation was tackled as a protection measure, rather than as a development activity of substantial importance. Maharashtra is a composition of various regions which came together in 1956 when the States' Reorganisation took place. Naturally, therefore the State has inherited imbalances on various counts, including irrigation. In Western Maharashtra, a number of irrigation projects were undertaken and completed during the pre-independence and post-independence era since a large part of Western Maharashtra is drought prone. This has resulted in creating imbalance in the development of Irrigation in

the various regions of the State. Having regard to the fact, that irrigation is a significant factor contributing to economic development, the State Government has decided to initiate corrective action so that the level of irrigation development in the State will be uniform in all regions of the State. The Fact Finding Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. V. M. Dandekar has estimated that an investment of Rs. 1385.92 crores would be necessary for removing regional imbalance in respect of irrigation development. Out of the VIIth Plan Outlay of Rs. 1,320.70 crores, Rs. 200 crores are earmarked for reducing regional imbalance in irrigation development. The corresponding outlay for 1987-88 is 52.70 crores for major and medium irrigation projects, 8.10 crores for State Sector minor irrigation and 3 crores for Local Sector minor irrigation (Total 63.80 crores).

Special Component Programme

11.30. As irrigation projects yield benefits which are non-divisible in nature, specific provision benefiting the Scheduled Castes Communities cannot be identified.

11.31. Government has taken a decision to fund all Medium Irrigation Projects and State Sector Minor Irrigation Schemes, each costing over Rs. 1 crore from the funds meant for district level schemes but pooled at State Level (i.e. State Pool Fund).

II. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

11.32. Irrigation water can be put to fully 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, roads provided for easy transport of the products. Besides, for increase in the agricultural production, there has to be service organisations to take care of agricultural extension, timely supply of inputs like credits, seeds, fertilisers etc. This needed an integrated area development approach, requiring action in several disciplines, which lay emphasis on a balanced and comprehensive development of irrigated areas. The command Area Development Programme was introduced in Maharashtra in Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) with the objective of bridging the ever growing gap between the irrigation potential created and its utilisation.

11.33. The Command Area Development Organisation—a wing of Irrigation Department is headed by a Senior Officer of the rank of Secretary to Government, and is structured around a Regional Board in the field, together with a Command Area Development Authority for each selected major irrigation project. Each Command Area Development Authority is headed by an Administrator, who, through an Executive Committee, co-ordinates the functions of all the Governmental agencies participating in crop planning, water allocations, opening and maintenance of canal system, farm support services such as agricultural extension and input supplies and on-farm development.

11.34. There are at present 8 Command Area Development Authorities, which together cover following 18 projects :—

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| (1) Bhima | (10) Upper Penganga |
| (2) Mula | (11) Jayakwadi |
| (3) Kukadi | (12) Manjra |
| (4) Girna | (13) Surya |
| (5) Upper Tapi | (14) Khadakwasla |
| (6) Panzan | (15) Upper Godavari |
| (7) Krishna | (16) Pench |
| (8) Warna | (17) Upper Wardha (proposed) |
| (9) Purna | (18) Bhatsa. (proposed) |

The projects at Serial No. 11 to 14 have been recently added in place of Ghod, Bagh, Itiadh projects which have been withdrawn from CAD Programme as those have reached a satisfactory level of utilisation of irrigation potential.

As regards Jayakwadi project, the negotiation with the world Bank in connection with assistance for Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project-III covering further areas of Jayakwadi Project are completed. As indicated by the World Bank, Government of Maharashtra has strengthened CADA in the project area of Jayakwadi by nominating CADA Administrator of Chief Engineers' level and established 4 Sub-Commands, out of which 3 sub-commands of Jayakwadi Project have started functioning in the month of December 1985. Fourth sub-command will start in 1986 with H.Q. at Parli.

Major activities

11.35. For effective utilisation of created irrigation potential, the following activities have to be carried out :—

- (a) Water delivery and drainage system has to be constructed below the outlet,
- (b) The land has to be levelled; and
- (c) A proper water delivery system has to be introduced.

These are therefore the major activities under the Command Area Development Programme.

11.36. Activities of Irrigation Department were initially restricted to construction and maintenance of the delivery system upto the outlet, which served an area of about 40 hectares, below the outlet. When the CAD Programme was first introduced, it was immediately seen 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. It was therefore decided that the water delivery and drainage system below the outlet should be constructed at Government cost. This consists of the field channels, the field drains and various structures like falls, division boxes, turn-outs etc. Ideally, this system should be ready when water for irrigation first becomes available. However, this work is completed only in an area of about 6.5 lakh hectares by March 1985, out of the total available area of about 11.18 lakh hectares on the 19 projects covered under CADA (Including the three projects which have been withdrawn). By the end of the Seventh Plan, the available area on these projects is likely to increase to about 13.56 lakh hectares. Thus, excluding the three projects which have now been deleted from the CAD Programme, an area of about 7.06 lakh hectares would be available for carrying out this work in the Seventh Plan period. As this is very important activity, which directly affects utilisation of potential, it would be necessary to cover as much area as possible out of this area, and reduce the backlog.

11.37. The cumulative achievement by March 1985 in this field is about 7 lakh hectares. It is thus planned to exceed the cumulative achievement so far, during the VIIth Plan.

11.38. The other major activity is land shaping or Part II works of land development. This is an activity 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 re-financed by NABARD. In view of the NABARD's policy not to extend finance direct but 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 first becomes available.

At the beginning of the VIIth Plan land shaping has to be carried on an area of about 8.23 lakh hectares. Presuming that actual work will be required in about 50 per cent of this area, it is planned to carry out land shaping in area of about 4 lakh hectares in the Seventh Plan period.

11.39. For the Seventh Plan the targets proposed for covering area by field channels is 4 lakhs ha. and for land levelling is 4 lakhs ha. During 1985-86, the achievement for field channels and land levelling is 48,120 ha. and 19,800 ha. respectively. The anticipated achievement in 1986-87 for these programmes is 70,000 and 80,000 respectively. During 1987-88 target proposed for each of these programmes is 70,000 ha.

While conventional methods of carrying out this work departmentally would continue to be followed, two new measures are introduced:—

(1) The work of survey and designing of land development Part-I works is entrusted to private agencies. This would enable the departmental field staff to concentrate more on actual field execution.

(2) For speedy execution of land development Part-II works, it is proposed to make use of earth moving machinery on a large scale. It will, however, be ensured that service of all available labour would be utilised.

11.40. A Special Loan Account has been constituted with NABARD to which the State and the Central Government and NABARD contribute in certain proportion. This has enabled the farmers who are not eligible for bank loans to get loans from banking institutions.

11.41. 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 the Rotational Water Supply is equitable water distribution based on a volumetric measure and time scale at fixed and predetermined intervals. During the Seventh Plan, it is targeted to cover 7 lakh hectares under Rotational Water Supply.

11.42. State Plan outlay of Rs. 296.92 crores has been allocated for command area development programme for VIIth Plan, of which Rs. 59.79 crores were allocated for 1985-86 including Rs. 18.29 crores for reducing regional imbalance. State Plan outlay of Rs. 69.50 crores is provided for annual plan 1987-88, out of which Rs. 12 crores are for reducing the regional imbalance. In addition, supplementation from central assistance, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and institutional finance as shown below are expected:—

		(Rs in crores)	
Item	VII Plan Outlay (1985-90)	1987-88 Outlay proposed	
1 State Plan Outlay	2,96.92	69.50	
2 Central Share	76.89	26.84	
3 Employment guarantee scheme Supplementation	30.00	5.50	
4 Institutional Finance	27.50	3.35	
Total	4,31.31	1,05.19	

Schemewise Outlays

11.43. A few important schemes included in the Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1987-88 are described below :—

(1) *Systematic Evaluation.*—With CAD activities in progress on many projects for some time now, it is necessary to evaluate their achievements. It is also necessary to carry out base-line surveys in new project areas. An outlay of Rs. 9 lakhs has been allocated for Socio-economic survey for VIIth Plan ; of which Rs. 3 lakhs were allocated during 1985-86. The anticipated expenditure for 1986-87 is Rs. 1.50 lakhs. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 1.65 lakhs is proposed.

Government of Maharashtra have decided that, even if the work of land shaping is carried out with machinery, the farmers should only be charged at the rate for manual work, and the difference should be borne by the Government.

(2) *Irrigation Extension.*—It is proposed to educate the farmers on how to cope with the problems that arise out of introduction of irrigation. An outlay of Rs. 26.70 lakhs has been allocated for the scheme for VIIth Plan and the outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 7.80 lakhs.

(3) *Lining of Field Channels.*—It is necessary to line about 20 per cent of the length of field channels, at critical places (near falls, on bends, etc.) to ensure their safety. An amount of Rs. 758.21 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh plan. An outlay of Rs. 7,72.50 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 for construction and lining of field channels.

(4) *Farmers' Exchange Programme.*—This is a centrally sponsored programme to acquaint farmers in one State, with the activities and developments that are taking place in another State. A provision of Rs. 6.75 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Plan. The outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

(5) *Village Roads.*—CAD Programme includes a sizeable component for construction of roads under Projects which receive external aid. Funding for this purpose has been included under "CAD in Externally Aided Projects."

(6) *Irrigation Research & Development.*—An amount of Rs. 673.59 lakhs has been proposed for research and development activities in the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 144.30 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

(7) *Improvement in communication.*—It is proposed to cover the entire State with a wireless network to serve the purpose of both flood monitoring and irrigation management. An outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs has been provided for the scheme during Seventh plan. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

(8) *Extension & Improvement.*—Various old Projects are in need of renovation and improvement to meet the demands of proper irrigation management. An amount to Rs. 60 lakhs has been set aside for this purpose. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

(9) *Externally aided Projects.*—M.C.I.P.—III—Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project III has been taken up with World Bank assistance of 160 million dollars. The implementation period of the project is five years (1985-86 to 1989-90). The objective of the project is to develop fully command area of Jayakwadi Project (about 2,24,000 hectares area). 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) Specially Developed Distributories.

This is for the first time World Bank has agreed to providing assistance for the work of land levelling. This work will cost approximately Rs. 46 crores.

(10) *E. E. C. assisted project for development of Water Control Systems* :—The project aims at increasing food production and income level of small farmers in rural areas through—

- (i) Improving the Water distribution in the existing irrigated schemes.
- (ii) diversifying the cropping pattern from paddy to higher value horticulture and fructiculture.

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.

District	Name of schemes	Effective irrigation potential
(1) Thane	16	2454 ha.
(2) Raigad	17	3919 ha.
(3) Ratnagiri	10	1654 ha.
(4) Sindhudurg	14	1148 ha.
Total ..	57	9172 ha.

Following activities are included under the project:—

- (1) Physical improvement to the irrigated schemes.
- (2) Training centres.
- (3) Research programme.
- (4) Surveys.
- (5) Monitoring and evaluation.
- (6) Supply of materials and equipment
- (7) Other building and establishment costs.

The EEC contribution which will be in the form of direct grant is fixed at 15 lakh ECU.

(11) *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 permit rural development in the State. Other aspects such as education of the farmers in the technic of irrigated farming and the 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 94,450 hectares in 5 project commands viz. Jayakwadi, Purna, Girna, Mula and Khadakwasala in the period of 5 years starting from October, 1983. The cost of the total project is estimated at Rs. 75.28 crores. An outlay of Rs. 60 crores has been provided for this externally aided project for Seventh Plan. The expenditure of Rs. 11.32 crores has been incurred on this project till March, 1985 and during 1985-86 the expenditure is Rs. 12.62 crores. During 1986-87 anticipated expenditure is Rs. 16.04 crores. For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 1513.20 lakhs has been proposed for this project. As regards physical achievement, by the end of March, 1986, 279.50 ha. have been covered under the main item of the programme (Construction of field channels) An expected achievement in 1986-87 is 24,400 hectares.

(12) Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI) has been set up at Aurangabad as a part of MCIP-II. The USAID have agreed to extend loan and grant assistance together amounting to about Rs. 5.85 crores for doubling the capacity of WALMI. An outlay of Rs. 15 crores has been provided for WALMI for Seventh Plan and the outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 3.30 crores.

(13) The Seventh Plan outlay and the outlay for 1987-88 for CAD component of Externally Assisted Projects are given below:—

Name of the Project	VIIth Plan outlay	Outlay for 1987-88
(1) MCIP-II	24,00.00	.....
(2) MCIP-III	91,06.81	20,29.40
(3) EEC Project	20,00.00	50.00
(4) WALMI	15,00.00	3,30.00
(5) Establishment	24,60.35	6,03.70
Total ..	1,74,67.16	30,13.10

(14) *Warabandi*.— Under Warabandi which is also known as Rotational Water Supply System, for every rotation the exact period, time and turn for the supply of water to the cultivators on the basis of their sanctioned irrigation area are predetermined. The cultivators taking water from outlets are required to form an outlet group and as per the advice of the leader of the group, they are required to share water amongst themselves. Pre-determination of exact time, period and quantity of water as well as their participation in daily distribution of water are the main improvements in this system. Due to adoption of Warabandi, saving in water use, better distribution of water and increase in irrigated area is expected. The expenditure on Warabandi is shared by the State and Central Government in 50 : 50 ratio. By March 1986 an area of 1,96,200 ha. (Provisional) has been brought under Warabandi on CADA Projects. An additional area of 1,34,000 ha. has been targetted for 1986-87, to be brought under Warabandi. The outlays for Warabandi for the Seventh Plan and annual plan 1987-88 are 390.60 lakhs and 215.70 lakhs respectively.

(15) *CAD Activities in Non-CADA Projects*.—The major works of land development and introduction of a system of rotational water supply are carried out by CADA authorities in the 16 specified projects mentioned earlier. In other projects the land development activities are carried out by Agriculture Department and introduction of Rotational Water Supply System (Warabandi) is carried out by the Irrigation Management Circles

(16) *Other activities*.—Provision has also been made in the Seventh Plan for various other activities like, trial-cum-demonstration farms (Rs. 40.35 lakhs) and crop compensation (6.75 lakhs) and village roads (60 lakhs) for the Seventh Plan. The outlays proposed for these programmes for 1987-88 are as under :—

Trial-cum-demonstration farms ..	10.00 lakhs.
Crop compensation ..	1.25 lakhs.
Village Roads ..	10.00 lakhs.

Total ..	21.25 lakhs.

Regional imbalance in the Development

11.44. Out of the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 296.92 crores for Command Area Development Programme, an amount of Rs. 86.91 crores has been earmarked for reducing regional imbalance in the development head of command area development. Out of the outlay of Rs. 69.50 crores for 1987-88 Rs. 12 crores are proposed for reducing regional imbalance in respect of command area development.

III. MINOR IRRIGATION

11.45. According to yardsticks, irrigation schemes having a culturable command area of less than 2,000 hectares have been classified as minor irrigation schemes. Minor irrigation schemes play an important role due to their ability to yield quick results as the gestation period in their case is small. Besides, it is possible to spread the benefits of irrigation through minor irrigation schemes to isolated patches where benefits from major or medium irrigation cannot be economically extended.

11.46. 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.

Types of
Minor
Irrigation
Schemes.

11.47. In Maharashtra, minor irrigation schemes are administered by two departments. The Irrigation Department administers minor irrigation schemes which individually irrigate more than 100 hectares. These are known as State Sector Minor Irrigation Schemes. The Rural Development Department administers through Zilla Parishads minor irrigation schemes individually irrigating less than 100 hectares. These schemes have been classified as local sector Minor Irrigation Schemes.

Administra-
tion of minor
Irrigation
Schemes.

11.48. To decide the economic feasibility of minor irrigation schemes certain economic yardsticks have been prescribed by Government.

These are given below:—

Serial No.	Minor Irrigation schemes	Economic Yardstick in terms of per MCFT	Economic yardsticks in terms of per TCM (Thousand cubic meters)
1	2	3	4
1	Minor Irrigation Tanks (State Sector) in all normal Areas.	Rs. 85,000 per mcft. of gross storage; B. C. Ratio more than 1.	Rs. 3,000 per TCM.
2	Minor Irrigation Tanks (State Sector in Droughtprone Areas. Hilly and Adivasi Areas.	Rs. 1,00,000 per mcft. of gross storage; B. C. ratio more than 1, B. C. ratio not to be considered in Droughtprone Areas.	Rs. 3,500 per TCM.
3	Minor Irrigation Tanks (State Sector) in Konkan Areas.	Rs. 1,25,000 per mcft. of gross storage; B. C. ratio more than 1.	Rs. 4,400 per TCM.
4	Minor Irrigation Tanks (Local Sector) in all areas.	Rs. 1,30,000 per mcft. B. C. ratio more than 1.	Rs. 4,600 per TCM.
5	Percolation Tanks in all areas	Rs. 1,53,000 per mcft. of gross storage.	Rs. 5,400 per TCM.
6	Kolhapur Type Bandharas— (All areas in the State)		
	(a) With storage of 20 mcft. i.e. 600 thousand cum. or more.	Rs. 60,000 per mcft. and B. C. ratio more than 1.	Rs. 2,100 per TCM.
	(b) With storage of less than 20 mcft.	Rs. 71,000 per mcft. and B. C. ratio more than 1.	Rs. 2,500 per TCM.

Irrigation Potential.

11.49. The ultimate irrigation potential from surface water resources has been estimated at 52.61 lakh hectares by the Irrigation Commission (1962). Out of this, 15.06 lakh hectares 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 hectares and that from minor irrigation schemes in the Local Sector is 3.66 lakh hectares. 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.

Organisation for Minor Irrigation Works.

11.50. 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-division in the State Sector. In fact, a Master Plan for minor irrigation schemes based on study of toposheets 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. This organisation has a capacity to complete the work of investigation of all contemplated irrigation projects in the State upto the year 1990 to be executed till completion by the year 2010.

State Sector Minor Irrigation Schemes.

11.51. Till June 1980, irrigation potential of 3.82 lakh hectares was developed from State Sector Minor Irrigation Works. By the end of June 1985 irrigation potential of 4.77 lakh hectares is created. Out of total 3,623 minor irrigation schemes identified, 1,365 schemes have already been completed and 491 minor irrigation schemes are under construction (including 90 schemes-taken up under USAID AIDED Maharashtra Minor Irrigation Projects).

11.52. There are 120 minor irrigation schemes, taken up during the year 1979-80 or earlier, which would continue during the Seventh plan. Most of these schemes are expected to be completed during the Seventh plan. An outlay of Rs. 122.39 crores has been provided for the Seventh plan for State sector minor irrigation works. This outlay is inclusive of an outlay of 61 crores for the USAID assisted Maharashtra Minor Irrigation Project. The outlay for State sector minor irrigation schemes for 1985-86 was 24.03 crores which was inclusive of Rs. 4 crores for USAID assisted Maharashtra Minor Irrigation project. Out of this an outlay of Rs. 2 crores had been earmarked for reducing regional imbalance. An Additional irrigation potential of 53,000 hectares would be created during the Seventh Plan of which 1,300 hectares is created during 1985-86. Thus at the end of Seventh Plan 5.30 lakh hectares irrigation potential (available through minor irrigation schemes) is expected to be created. During 1986-87, 12,000 hectares additional irrigation potential is expected to be created. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 4,600 lakhs is proposed for state sector minor irrigation works and the target proposed is creation of additional irrigation potential of 12,000 hectares. The outlay of Rs. 4,600 lakhs includes Rs. 810 lakhs for reducing regional backlog.

11.53. The USAID has sanctioned a loan assistance for the Maharashtra Minor Irrigation Project under which construction of about 90 State sector minor irrigation schemes with a total irrigation potential of about 31,000 hectares will be executed. The project also envisages renovation of 12 existing Minor Irrigation Schemes, establishments of 52 hydrological stations and also some special studies and trainings. The cost of the project is estimated to be 92.60 million dollars of which 46 million dollars would be loan assistance, 4 million dollars would be grant. An outlay of Rs. 61 crores has been provided for the project for the Seventh Plan and an outlay of Rs. 18 crores has been proposed for 1987-88. This outlay is included in the total outlay of Rs. 4,600.00 lakhs proposed for State Sector minor irrigation. **Maharashtra Minor Irrigation Project.**

11.54. From 1962 to 1980, cumulative irrigation potential of 1.71 lakh hectares was developed through local sector minor irrigation works. An additional irrigation potential 1.15 lakh hectares was created during the sixth plan period. An outlay of Rs. 95.50 crores has been provided for the Seventh Plan for local sector minor irrigation works. This investment is expected to result in creation of irrigation potential of 60,000 hectares during the Seventh Plan. In 1985-86 achievement is creation of 18,000 hectares of irrigation potential. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 2,400.00 lakhs has been proposed for local sector Minor Irrigation Schemes. Of this amount 3,00 lakhs are for reducing regional imbalance. During 1986-87 anticipated achievement is 12,000 hectares. The target for 1987-88 is creation of 12,000 hectares of additional irrigation potential. **Minor Irrigation (Local Sector).**

11.55. With a view to encouraging the farmers to construct wells, failed wells subsidy is sanctioned to farmers so that the element of risk of failing a well is compensated. An outlay of Rs. 206 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Plan. The outlay proposed for 1987-88 is 30 lakhs. **Failed wells subsidy.**

11.56. The construction of wells on the lands of small farmers as part of the anti-poverty programme in order to provide irrigation facilities to the weaker sections of the rural population and to enable them to raise high-yielding and hybrid crops construction of new wells as well as renovation of wells has been undertaken in the 87 drought prone talukas of the State. A subsidy upto 80 per cent of the cost of wells is provided under the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 20 crores has been provided for the scheme for Seventh Plan and an expenditure of Rs. 2.45 crores had been incurred in 1985-86. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 440.00 lakhs has been proposed. **Anti-poverty Programme.**

11.57. A new scheme for grant of share capital to cooperative lift irrigation societies was proposed for 1986-87 with an outlay of Rs. 9.40 lakhs for which a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed in 1987-88.

11.58. Apart from Government programmes, minor irrigation programmes, particularly wells, are undertaken through private investment (by obtaining loans etc.) which result in creation of irrigation potential. The loans are advanced by various agencies such as commercial banks, Land Development Bank etc. The agency wise target of irrigation potential under Minor Irrigation Programme for 1987-88 is given below:—

Serial No.	Programme	Agency	Department	Targets for 1987-88 (In hectares)
1	Anti Poverty Programme ..	RDD	RDD	2,200*
2	Surface Irrigation-Local Sector ..	RDD	RDD	12,000
3	Surface Irrigation-State Sector ..	ID	ID	12,000
4	Western Ghats Development Programme	ID	ID	381
5	Minor Irrigation programme through Commercial Banks/Regional Rural Banks.	Commercial banks/RRBS.	PD.	7,700@
6	Minor Irrigation Programme through Land Development Bank.	Land Development Bank.	A & CD (Co-op.)	14,300@
			Total ..	48,581

*At the rate of 1 Hectare per well.

@Estimated on the basis of credit disbursement of Rs. 71.50 crores.

IV. AYACUT DEVELOPMENT

11.59 Irrigation plays a vital role in agricultural production and therefore 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 and medium irrigation projects are executed through Command Area Development Authorities, whereas in some of the major and medium irrigation projects, land development works are being done by Agriculture Department.

11.60 The outlay of Rs. 22,99.00 lakhs has been approved for the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 550.00 lakhs for 1987-88 has been proposed which includes Rs. 16.00 lakhs for tribal area sub-plan.

CHAPTER 12

ENERGY

Introduction

12.1. Considering the importance of Power Sector in accelerating agricultural and industrial production and socio-economic development, the State Government has been according high priority to power development programme in its plans. An outlay of Rs. 3,053.89 crores has been provided in the 7th Plan for Power Sector which works to 29 per cent of the total approved outlay of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Generation

12.2. At the beginning of the Sixth Plan i.e. as on 31st March 1980, the derated installed capacity in the State was 3,316 M.W. In the Sixth Plan period it was targetted to add 3,345 M.W. capacity comprising 295 M.W. from Hydro Projects and 3,050 M.W. from Thermal Projects including Gas, thus raising the total capacity at the end of Sixth Plan to 6,661 M.W. As Against this a total capacity of 2,762 M.W. was added comprising 132 M.W. from Hydro Projects and 2,630 M.W. from Thermal Projects including Gas. Thus the total installed derated capacity at the end of Sixth Plan was 6,078 M.W. comprising 1,293 M.W. (21 per cent) from Hydro Projects (including 285 M.W. from Tatas), 4,385 M.W. (72 per cent) from Thermal Projects (including 830 M.W. from Tatas and 35 M.W. from Railway) and 400 M.W. from others (7 per cent) (160 M.W. from Tarapur Atomic project and 240 M.W. from Gas Turbine Units).

12.3. During the Seventh Plan period 1985-90, it is targetted to add 2,337 M.W. generation capacity, comprising 355 M.W. from Hydro Projects, 1,550 M.W. from Thermal Projects (including 500 M.W. from Tatas Unit at Trombay) and 432 M.W. from Gas Turbine Units 5 to 8. Thus, the total generating capacity at the end of Seventh Plan would be 8,415 M.W. comprising 1648 M.W. (20 per cent) from Hydro Projects (including 285 M.W. from Tatas) 5935 M.W. (70 per cent) from Thermal Projects (including 1,330 M.W. from Tatas' Projects and 35 M.W. from Railways) and 832 M.W. (10 per cent) from others (160 M.W. from Tarapur Atomic Project and 672 M.W. from Gas Turbine Units).

12.4. During 1985-86, it was targetted to add 738.5 M.W. capacity, comprising 642 M.W. from Thermal Projects, 432 M.W. Gas and 96.5 M.W. from Hydro Projects. Thermal generating capacity comprising Chandrapur Unit-3 (210 M.W.) and Gas turbine units 5,6,7 and 8 (4x108 M.W.) has already been created. Chandrapur Unit-4 (210 M.W.) has also been synchronised in March 1986. Thus total addition during 1985-86 in respect of Thermal generation is 852 M.W. (432 Gas). The target for Hydro generation was 96.5 M.W. comprising Pench 26.5 M.W. (Maharashtra Share), Tillari (60 M.W.) and Bhandardara (10 M.W.) Out of these projects only Bhandardara Power House-I (10 M.W.) has been commissioned in March 1986. Thus the total addition in the generating capacity, including Hydro and Thermal generation at the end of 1985-86 is 862 M.W. (432 Gas) raising the total generating capacity by the end of 1985-86 to 6,940 M.W. comprising 1303 M.W. (19 per cent) from Hydro Projects (285 M.W. from Tatas) 4,805 M.W. (69 per cent) from Thermal Projects (830 M.W. from Tatas and 35 M.W. from Railway) and 832 M.W. (12 per cent) from others (160 M.W. from Tarapur and 672 M.W. from Gas Tarbine Projects).

Review of Annual Plan 1986-87

12.5. Total outlay of Rs. 471.54 crores was provided for Annual Plan 1986-87 (Power Sector) including Rs. 68.25 crores for Hydro Projects, Rs. 402.59 crores for M.S.E.B. Programme and Rs. 0.70 crore for Non-Conventional Sources of Energy Programme.

The target for Hydro generation was 154.575 M.W. The details are given below :—

(i) Pench HEP (2X80 MW) Inter-State Project Maharashtra's share	53 MW
(ii) Tillari HEP (1X60 MW)	60 MW
(iii) One generating unit of Bhira tail Race HEP (2X40 MW)	40 MW
(iv) Vaitarna Dam Toe HEP (1X1.5 MW)	1.5 MW
(v) Yeoteshwar HEP (1X0.075 MW)	0.075 MW

Total 154.575 MW

12.6. It is expected that the target will be achieved excepting Yeoteshwar HEP (0.075 M.W.) which was to be commissioned during 1986-87, will now be commissioned in early 1987-88. No Thermal generating capacity was targetted during 1986-87. Thus the total installed derated generating capacity by the end of 1986-87 would be 7094.5 M.W. comprising 1457.5 M.W.

(20 per cent) from Hydro Projects (including 285 M.W. from Tatas), 4805 M.W. (68 per cent) from Thermal Projects (including 830 M.W. from Tatas and 35 M.W. from Railway) and 832 M.W. (12 per cent) from others (160 M.W. from Tarapur and 672 M.W. from Gas Turbine Projects).

12.7. During 1986-87, it is targetted to electrify 500 villages and to energise 60,000 pump-sets. This target is likely to be achieved.

12.8. Total anticipated expenditure during 1986-87 would be Rs. 62.64 crores for Hydro and Rs. 322.89 crores for Thermal Projects and Rs. 0.70 crores for non-conventional sources of Energy Programme.

Annual Plan, 1987-88

12.9. Outlays provided for Power Sector for Seventh Plan (1985-90) and outlays proposed for Annual Plan 1987-88 are given below:—

Programme	(Rupees in crores)	
	Seventh Plan approved outlay	Outlay proposed for 1987-88
1	2	3
A. Hydro Projects	390.83	75.00
B. Thermal Projects (MSSEB)—		
(i) Generation	1,489.68	255.00
(ii) Transmission and Distribution	855.00	119.50
(iii) Rural Electrification	263.36	70.00
(iv) Others	50.00	3.00
Total—(B)	2,658.04	447.50
C. Non-conventional Sources of Energy ..	5.02	1.50
	3,053.89	524.00

12.10. The outlay of Rs. 447.50 crores proposed for the Annual Plan, 1987-88 for Thermal Projects includes Rs. 192.60 crores being the internal resources of MSEB and the balance of Rs. 254.90 crores is loan from State Government.

12.11. Power Programme of Annual Plan, 1987-88 envisages an addition of 50.075 M.W. generating capacity from Hydro Projects (40 MW from Bhira, 10 M.W. from Pawana, 0.075 M.W. from Yeoteshwar) and 210 M.W. from Thermal Projects (Parli Unit 5).

12.12. Thus the total generating capacity at the end of 1987-88 would be 7354.575 M.W. comprising 1507.575 M.W. from Hydro Projects, 5015 M.W. from Thermal Projects and 832 M.W. from Others.

Transmission and Distribution:

12.13. An outlay of Rs. 119.50 crores is proposed for 1987-88 for this programme. The detailed information is given in the subsequent paragraphs.

Rural Electrification:

12.14. An outlay of Rs. 70 crores is proposed for 1987-88 for this programme. It is targetted to electrify 500 villages and energise 60,000 pump-sets during 1987-88. The detailed information is given in the subsequent paragraphs.

HYDRO PROJECTS

Annual Plan 1987-88

12.15. An outlay of Rs. 75.00 crores is proposed for 1987-88 for execution of Hydro Projects. It will be supplemented by the provision made under Irrigation Sector for Pench and Fillari Projects. The additional targetted hydal generating capacity during 1987-88 is 50.075 MW which includes 40 MW from second unit of Bhira Tail Race H.E.P., 10 MW from Pawana H.E.P. and 0.075 M.W. from yeoteshwar H.E.P.

The details of provision proposed for 1987-88 is as follows :

Spillover works of projects already commissioned

12.16. Provision has been proposed for spillover works as under :—

(i) *Koyna Stage I & II.*—Provision of Rs. 140.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 for works on rehabilitation of project affected people, construction of permanent staff quarters for operation and maintenance staff, which had been deferred due to earthquake in 1967.

(ii) *Koyna Stage III.*—Provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 for construction of staff quarters for operation and maintenance staff, diversion of water of nallas and Vashishti river to Kolkewadi reservoir for increasing power generation by about 40 Mus, renovation of generating units and implementation of the recommendation of Safety Committee etc.

(iii) *Vaitarna.*—Provision of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been proposed for construction of additional power canal for augmenting power generation during monsoon and also providing better maintenance facilities for the existing power canal.

(iv) *Vir.*—Provision of Rs. 31.00 lakhs has been proposed for installation of hydraulic hoists for intake gates of Vir Power Station.

(v) *Paithan.*—Provision of Rs. 43.00 lakhs has been proposed for balance payments and adjustment of accounts etc.

Outlays proposed for On-going projects for benefits during Seventh Plan

(i) *Pench Hydro Electric Project (2×80 MW).*—Interstate Project with M.P.—Maharashtra share 53 MW : Unit I has been commissioned in September 1986 and Unit II is expected to be commissioned in January 1987. Outlay will be provided in the Irrigation Sector.

(ii) *Tillari H. E. P. (1×60 MW).*—The generating unit has been commissioned in October 1986. Outlay for spill over works and balance payments will be provided in the Irrigation Sector.

(iii) *Bhira Tail Race H.E.P. (2×40 MW).*—The two generating units are expected to be commissioned in February 1987 and September 1987 respectively. Provision of Rs. 410.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

(iv) *Bhandardara Power House I (1×10 MW).*—The generating unit has been commissioned in March 1986. Provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 for balance payments, adjustment of accounts etc.

(v) *Bhandardara H.E.P. Power House II (1×34 MW).*—Order for supply of generating plant has been placed on M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. in May 1986. Provision of Rs. 545.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 for civil works of Power House, Head Race Tunnel, weir etc. and payment for supply of generating plant equipment etc.

(vi) *Pawana Hydro Electric Project (1×10 MW).*—The project is expected to be commissioned during 1987-88. Provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

(vii) *Vaitarna Dam Toe H.E.P. (1×1.5 MW).*—The project is expected to be commissioned during 1986-87. Provision of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 for balance civil works, balance payments for E & M equipments etc.

(viii) *Bhatsa H.E.P. (1×15 MW).*—Order for supply of the Generating Plant was placed on M/s Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. in December 1984. Delivery of the equipment is in progress. Excavation for Power House, Tail Race Tunnel etc. is in progress. The project is expected to be commissioned in 1989-90. Provision of Rs. 365.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

(ix) *Khadkwaslu H.E.P. (2×8 MW).*—Order for supply of the Generating Plant was placed on M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. in November 1984. Delivery of the equipment is in progress. Excavation work for both the Power Houses is almost completed. The project is expected to be commissioned in 1989-90. Provision of Rs. 345.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

(x) *Ujjani Hydro Electric Project (1 × 12 MW).*—The Project had been posed for loan assistance of 1,500 Million Yens from Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund, Japan and the loan has been sanctioned in August 1985. Excavation for Power House, Tail Race Channel and Downstream Weir is in progress. Tenders for supply of 12 MW reversible pump-turbine unit are under process with Government of India. Provision of Rs. 450.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

(xi) *Yeoteshwar Hydro Electric Project (1 × 0.075).*—The project is expected to be commissioned during early 1987-88. Provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1987-88 for balance payments and adjustment of accounts.

New Schemes for benefits during Seventh Plan

12.17. Provision has been proposed for following new schemes which will be commissioned during Seventh Plan period :—

(i) *Dudhganga Hydro Electric Project (2 × 12 MW)*.—The project envisages installation of two 12 MW Generating Units at the foot of Asangaon Dam under construction on Dudhganga River (Dudhganga Irrigation Project) in Radhanagari Taluka, District Kolhapur. Irrigation releases from the dam will be utilised for power generation. Annual generation will be 74 Mus. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2,086 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 520.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

(ii) *Surya Hydro Electric Project (1 × 6 MW)*.—The project envisages installation of one 6 MW Generating Unit at the foot of Dhamni Dam under construction on Surya river (Surya Irrigation Project) in Jawhar Taluka, District Thane. Irrigation releases from the dam will be utilised for power generation. Annual generation will be 21 Mus. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 612.94 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

(iii) *Manikdoh Hydro Electric Project (1 × 6 MW)*.—The project envisages installation of one 6 MW Generating Unit at the foot of Manikdoh Dam (nearing completion) on Kukadi river (Kukadi Irrigation Project) in Junnar Taluka, District Pune. Irrigation releases from the dam will be utilised for power generation. Annual generation will be 21 Mus. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 549.57 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 190.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

(iv) *Kanher Hydro Electric Project (1 × 4 MW)*.—The project envisages installation of one 4 MW Generating Unit at the foot of Kanher Dam (under construction) on Venna river (Krishna Irrigation Project) in Satara Taluka, District Satara. Irrigation releases from the dam will be utilised for power generation. Annual generation will be 15 Mus. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 445.60 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

(v) *Dhom Hydro Electric Project (2 × 1 MW)*. The project envisages installation of two 1 MW Generating units at the foot of Dhom Dam constructed on Krishna river (Krishna Irrigation Project) in Taluka Wai, District Satara. Irrigation releases from the dam will be utilised for power generation. Annual generation will be 11 Mus. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 238.60 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 84.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

(vi) *Warna Hydro Electric Project (2 × 8 MW)*.—The project envisages installation of two 8 MW Generating Units at the foot of Warna Dam (under construction) on Warna river (Warna Irrigation Project) in Taluka Shirala, District Sangli. Irrigation releases from the dam will be utilised for power generation. Annual generation will be 56 Mus. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1,510.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 220.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

(vii) *Dimbhe Hydro Electric Project (1 × 5 MW)*.—The project envisages installation of one 5 MW Generating Unit at the foot of Dimbhe Dam under construction on Ghod river (Kukadi Irrigation Project) in Ambegaon Taluka, District Pune. Irrigation releases from the dam will be utilised for power generation. Annual generation will be 18 Mus. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 494.24 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

12.18. Orders for supply of Generating Plants for Dudhganga, Surya, Manikdoh, Kanher, Warna and Dimbhe Hydro Electric Projects have been placed on M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. Order for supply of Generating Plant for Dhom Hydro Electric Project has been placed on M/s. Larsen & Toubro Ltd. Calcutta. Preliminary works such as excavation for Power House, Tail Canal etc. have been already taken up. Delivery of Generating Plant equipment for Dudhganga and Warna is expected to commence during 1986-87 itself. For the remaining five projects delivery of Generating Plant equipment is expected to commence during 1987-88.

Approved and on-going schemes for benefits beyond Seventh Plan

12.19. *Koyna Hydro Electric Project Stage IV (6 × 125 MW)*.—Under this scheme six units each of 125 MW will be installed in a new underground power house to be 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 releases from power house will be discharged into Kolkewadi reservoir i.e. storage for Koyna III. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 27,316.22 lakhs. Central Electricity Authority have already accorded techno-economic approval to the project in January, 86 and the approval of the Planning Commission is expected to be accorded shortly. A provision of Rs. 425.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 for this project.

Inter-State Projects

(i) *Sardar Sarovar Project (1450 MW) (Maharashtra Share 392 MW)*.—This is a multi-purpose interstate project amongst Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Under this scheme a storage dam is being constructed on Narmada river near Navagam village in Gujarat.

It is proposed to install 6 × 200 MW Generating Units in the river bed power house and 5 × 50 MW Generating Units in canal head power house. The total installed capacity will be 1450 MW. Maharashtra share of power from this project will be 27 percent i.e. 392 MW. The project is being executed by Gujarat State. Total estimated cost allocable to power sector is Rs. 1063.37 crores. The cost to be borne by Maharashtra is Rs. 287.11 crores. The total payment made to Gujarat upto March 1986 is Rs. 31.43 crores. An outlay of Rs. 24.73 crores has been proposed for 1987-88 for reimbursement to Gujarati towards Maharashtra's share of expenditure on the project.

(ii) *Bhopaplatnam Hydro Electric Project (Indrasagar Project) (1000 MW Maharashtra share 450 MW).*—This is an interstate project between Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The project is situated on Indravati river in Bijapur Tahsil of District Bastar (M.P.). The project envisages installation of 8 × 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. Outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 for pre-construction work.

New Schemes for benefits beyond Seventh Plan :

(i) *Small Hydro Projects.*—Project reports of eight small hydro projects viz. Hetwane (1 × 1.5 MW), Gadgadi (2 × 150 KW), Dolwahal (2 × 800 KW), Pimpalwadi (2 × 250 KW) Majalgaon (3 × 750 KW), Girna (2 × 2 MW), Karanjwan (1 × 3 MW) and Chasakman (2 × 1 MW) are under consideration of the State Government for approval.

M/s. B.H.E.L. have offered to supply Generating Plant for Terwanmedhe Hydro Electric Project (200 KW) free of cost on demonstration basis.

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has therefore been proposed for small hydro projects so that, work on Terwanmedhe and other small projects that may be administratively approved during 1986-87 and 1987-88 can be taken up.

(ii) *Ghatgar Pumped Storage Scheme 2 × 125 MW.*—The project is located in 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 and off-peak energy required for pumping will be about 671 Mus. Estimated cost of the project is Rs. 15,937 lakhs. The project is yet to be approved by Government of India. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 for taking up preliminary works (infrastructure works) of the project.

Survey and Investigation.—Since there are no major hydro potentials except interstate projects, emphasis is now being laid on investigation for development of small hydro projects at the foot of irrigation dams and canal drops and pumped storage schemes. Detailed investigation of medium and small hydel schemes sites identified on the west flowing rivers in Western Maharashtra (Konkan) is also in progress. An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 for survey and investigation works.

Monitoring of Project Construction.—A monitoring cell is existing at the state level for monitoring of construction works of Hydro Projects in the State. The cell which is working under the Chief Engineer (Elec.) Hydro Projects, Bombay consists of following staff :—

Executive Engineer (E&M)	1
Deputy Engineer (E&M)	1
Deputy Engineer (Civil)	1
Junior Engineer (E&M)	1
Junior Engineer (Civil)	1

THERMAL PROJECTS

12.20. For the Annual Plan 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 447.50 crores has been proposed for the Thermal Power Projects. Additional Thermal generating capacity of 210 MW is expected from Parli Unit 5 during 1987-88. The details of the projects and outlays provided are given in the following paragraphs :—

Generation

(1) *Koradi TPS Units 5, 6 & 7 (1 × 200 + 2 × 210 MW).*—The project was sanctioned in June, 1973 i.e. in the IVth Five Year Plan. All the 3 units under this Scheme have been already commissioned. A provision of Rs. 2.25 crores has been made for this project in the Annual Plan 1986-87. For Annual plan 1987-88 outlay of Rs. 0.75 crores is proposed for meeting the spill over expenditure.

(2) *Nashik TPS stage II-Unit 3 (210 MW).*—This unit was sanctioned in 1973. The unit was commissioned in April, 1979. An outlay of Rs. 12.02 crores has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 1986-87. Most of the provision is required for CHP augmentation work which is in progress and expected to be completed in the year 1986-87. For Annual Plan 1987-88 no outlay is proposed for this project.

(3) *Bhusawal TPS stage III—Unit 3.*—The project was sanctioned in March, 1978 and the unit was commissioned in May, 1982. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 1986-87. For Annual Plan 1987-88 a provision of Rs. 1.25 crores is proposed, for making the spill over payment and completing the balance work of CW Conversion Scheme.

(4) *Nasik TPS Stage III—Units 4 and 5 (2 × 210 MW)*—The project was approved by Planning Commission in September, 1976. Both the units under this project have been already commissioned. A provision of Rs. 1.05 crores has been made in Annual Plan 1986-87. For Annual Plan 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 30 crores is proposed for meeting the spill over expenditure.

(5) *Chandrapur TPS Stage I—Units 1 and 2 (2 × 210 MW)*.—This project was approved by Planning Commission in July, 1976. The unit 1 was synchronised in August, 1983 and unit 2 was synchronised in July, 1984. A provision of Rs. 4.75 crores has been made for this project in the Annual Plan 1986-87 for completing the balance works and for meeting the spill over expenditure. No provision has been proposed for 1987-88 for this project.

(6) *Chandrapur TPS Stage II—Units 3 and 4 (2 × 210 MW)*.—The project was sanctioned by the Planning Commission in February, 1979. Unit 3 was synchronised in May, 1985 and Unit 4 was synchronised in March, 1986. A provision of Rs. 10.80 crores has been made for this project in the Annual Plan 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 Crore is proposed for 1987-88 for completing the balance works and for meeting the spill over expenditure.

(7) *Parli TPS Stage III—Unit 4.*—The Project was sanctioned by the Planning Commission in December, 1980. The unit was synchronised in March, 1986. A provision of Rs. 9.00 crores has been made for this project in the Annual Plan 1986-87. For Annual Plan 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 2.70 crores is proposed for completing the balance works and also for meeting the spill over expenditure.

(8) *Gas Turbine Extn Stage-II at Uran (Units 5 to 8) (4 × 108 MW)*.—The approval to the first 3 units of the project (Units 5 to 7) was received from the Planning Commission in April, 1983 and for Unit 8 in December 1984. All the four units under this Scheme have been synchronised in the year 1985-86. A provision of Rs. 2.28 crores has been made for this project in the Annual Plan 1986-87 for spill over works. No provision has been proposed for 1987-88 for this Project.

(9) *Parli TPS Unit 5 (210 MW)*.—The project was approved by Planning Commission in April, 1984 at an estimated cost of Rs. 175.10 crores. The order for supply of boiler and turbo generator sets was placed on M/s BHEL. The boiler and turbo generator deliveries have already commenced and the erection works are also in progress. The unit is planned to be commissioned in December, 1987. A provision of Rs. 77.43 crores is made for the year 1986-87. For the year 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 47 crores is proposed. This provision are required for making payments to M/s. BHEL and also towards procurement of other E & M equipments and towards erection and civil works.

(10) *Khaperkhed TPS Units 1 and 2 (2 × 210 MW)*.—The project has been approved by the Planning Commission in June, 1984 at an estimated cost of Rs. 397.03 crores. Turn-key contract has been awarded to M/s BHEL for commissioning of the project in 42 months (1st unit) and 48 months (2nd unit) from 1st August, 1985, M/s. BHEL have commenced the delivery of Boiler and Turbo generator equipments. The other works have also commenced at site. The units 1 and 2 have been planned to be commissioned in February 1989 and August 1989 respectively. The provision of Rs. 77.20 crores has been made for this project in the Annual Plan 1986-87. For Annual Plan 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 124.60 crores is proposed for delivery and erection of E & M equipments and for civilworks to suit the commissioning programme.

(11) *Chandrapur TPS Units 5 and 6 (2 × 500 MW)*—The project for installation of 2 units for 500 MW (Units 5 and 6) at Chandrapur was approved by the Planning Commission in January, 1983. This project has been accepted by the World Bank for financial assistance and a loan amount equivalent to 300 million US dollars has been approved. The global tenders for supply of main plant and equipment were opened on 22nd July, 1985 and a letter of indent for supply of main plant and equipment has been issued to M/s BHEL on 18th November 1985. The other activities for the implementation of the project are in progress. The benefit from the first 500 MW unit 5 is expected to be derived during 1990-91 i.e. in the first year of the eighth Plan. Second (unit 6) is expected to start generation in 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 17.75 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87 which is mostly for the civil works and also towards the payment of consultancy charges. A provision of Rs. 65 crores has been proposed for the year 1987-88 for civil works and also towards payments to M/s BHEL against Boiler deliveries and towards payment of advances for the procurement of E and M equipments.

Replacement and Renovation Works.—A provision of Rs. 6.21 crores has been made for this project in Annual Plan 1986-87 and provision of Rs. 6 crores is proposed for this scheme in 1987-88.

Survey and Investigation.—For survey and investigation works, a provision of Rs. 0.30 crores has been made in the Annual Plan 1986-87. For 1987-88 outlay of Rs. .40 crores is proposed.

New and Unapproved Schemes.—Maharashtra State Electricity Board has already formulated and submitted following project reports to the CEA and Planning Commission for their approval as under:—

Serial No.	Project	Capacity	Date of submission
1	2	3	4
1	Khaperkheda TPS Extn. Units 3 and 4	2×210 MW	12th March 1985
2	Feasibility report for Parli 'C' station	2×210 MW	10th October 1984
3	Feasibility report for Gas Turbine Extension	900 MW	14th June 1984
4	Chandrapur Stage-IV Unit 7	1×500 MW	30th March 1981
5	Ujani Stage—I	2×500 MW	3rd May 1978
6	Bhusawal B (Hatnur)	4×500 MW	30th July 1980
7	Feasibility report for Dabhol Stage—I & II	2×210 MW 3×210 MW	29th May 1981
8	Project Report for Umred TPS	2×200 MW	December 1973
9	Waste Heat Recovery Plant	3×120 MW	20th April 1985

A provision of Rs. 0.10 crores was made in Annual Plan 1986-87. No outlay is proposed for these schemes for 1987-88.

Transmission

12.21. The Transmission lines alongwith associated sub-stations form an essential link between power stations and load centres and have a vital role to play in the integrated operation of power systems. Maharashtra has one of the largest power transmission system in the country and the MSEB has been Planning and implementing the schemes of the various voltages from 33 kv to 400 kv.

12.22. An outlay of Rs. 103.64 crores was provided for Annual Plan 1986-87 against which expenditure of the order of Rs. 88 crores is likely to be incurred. For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 119.50 crores is proposed. The table below gives the break-up for the major schemes:—

(Rs. in crores)

Serial No.	Scheme	1986-87		Outlay Proposed for 1987-88
		Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5
(i)	400 Kv. schemes	53.63	29.18	48.50
(ii)	220 kv to 66 kv schemes	30.24	41.00	48.00
(iii)	33 kv Schemes, SI Schemes and Urban Renovation Schemes.	18.77	17.00	22.00
(iv)	Replacement and Renovation of Machinery	0.50	0.32	0.50
(v)	Dedicated communications	0.50	0.50	0.50
	Total	103.64	88.00	119.50

The Table below gives the likely achievements during 1986-87 and targets for the year 1987-88:—

Serial No.	Scheme	Unit	1986-87		1987-88
			Target	Likely Achievements	Proposed Target
(i) 400 kv	Ckt. Km.	645	556	132
		MVA	315	315	..
(ii) 66 Kv to 220 Kv Schemes	Ckt. Km.	749	746	823
		MVA	760	760	1055
Sub-Total—(i) + (ii)	Ckt. Km.	1394	1302	955
		MVA	1075	1075	1055
(iii) 33 Kv	Ckt. Km.	300	300	600
		MVA	100	100	200

The physical progress and programme in respect of important transmission schemes is given below:—

(A) 400 KV Schemes

(1) 400 kv Korad-Kalwa Scheme (2single circuits 755 kms.).—(a) Circuit No. 1.—Koradi-Kalwa Line was commissioned on 30th September 1981 alongwith 400/220 kv substations at Koradi, Bhusawal and Kalwa.

(b) Circuit No. 2.—Koradi-Bhusawal section (347 kms.) was commissioned in July 1980 and Bhusawal-Babhalashwar (222 kms.) was commissioned at 220 kv in May 1982. Erection works of the line between Babhaleshwar and Kalwa (190 kms) are also completed and the line has been commissioned at 400 kv from Bhusawal to Kalwa on 22nd March 1985. The 400 kv sub-station at Babhaleshwar was also commissioned and 3×105 MVA, 400/220 kv transformer were commissioned in March 1985.

(ii) 400 KV Koradi-Chandrapur Scheme (151 km).—400 kv Koradi-Chandrapur line was energised at 400 kv on 24th March 1984. The associated sub-station at Chandrapur with 3×105 MVA, 400/220 kv transformer was commissioned from 400 kv side on 30th march 1984. During the year 1984-85, the 4th unit of 105 MVA, 400/220 kv transformer was commissioned on 31st March 1985.

(iii) 400 KV Chandrapur-Parli-Karad-Lonikand-Kalwa Scheme.—The Scheme envisages of erection of 949 km. of 400 kv S/C line from Chandrapur to Kalwa via Parli, Karad and Lonikand alongwith installation of 3×105 MVA, 400/220 kv transformers with 4th unit of 105 MVA, 400/220 kv transformer as a spare at each of the substation viz., Parli Karad and Lonikand. The Scheme envisages total number of 2443 locations for which excavation of 2174 locations and stub setting of 2174 were completed and towers were erected at 2134 locations as at end of September 1986. In respect of Chandrapur-Parli and Parli-Karad sections, stringing of earthwire was completed for 657 km. and stringing of conductor for 649 km. at the end of September 1986. In Karad-Lonikand section stringing of earthwire of 109 kms. has been completed and stringing of conductors has been started in September 1986. It was earlier envisaged to complete the erection of Chandrapur-Parli section of the line having a route length of 353 km. and Parli-Karad having route length of 304 kms. alongwith associated 315 MVA, 400/220 kv transformer capacity each at Parli and Karad substation during the year 1985-86. However, though the works on the same were in advanced stage of progress, could not be completed because the permission for forest clearance for certain portion of the line was not received from the Government of India. The forest clearance has since been received by diverting the route of Chandrapur-Parli section which has increased the length of section by 4 km to 357 km and increasing the total length of line to 953 km.

During the year 1986-87, Chandrapur-Parli section of the line having a route length of 353 km. and (Now revised to 357) Karad-Lonikand 160 km. and Lonikand-Kalwa 132 kms. were scheduled to be completed and energised alongwith the commissioning of the associated 400 kv substations at Lonikand with 315 MVA, 400/220 kv Transformation capacity. Part of Parli-Karad section having route length of 265 kms. has been completed at the end of March 1986 alongwith transformer capacity of (3×105 MVA) 315 MVA each at Parli and Lonikand. Karad substation with (3×105 MVA), 315 MVA capacity is expected to be commissioned instead of Lonikand which has already been commissioned in 1985-86. All other sections except Lonikand-Kalwa (132km) are scheduled to be completed during 1986-87. Lonikand-Kalwa section is scheduled for commissioning in 1987-88 due to delay in forest clearance (still awaited).

(iv) 400 KV Chandrapur-Parli-Ujjani-Lonikand-Bombay Scheme.—The Scheme envisages erection of 400 kv, D/C line of 670 km. route length between Chandrapur and Lonikand via Parli and Ujjani and 400 kv S/C line of 115 km. between Lonikand and Bombay (Padghe). This scheme was approved by the Government of India in March 1983. The Scheme is for evacuation of power from 1×500 MW sets to be installed at Chandrapur Thermal Power Station, is expected to be commissioned during 1990-91.

During the year 1985-86, orders for most of the essential equipments having long delivery periods such as circuit breakers, CTs, CVTs., PTs. transformers, towers insulators etc. were placed. Various civil works were taken up in hand and were in good progress. The works are programmed to be completed to match with the commissioning of 2×500 MW sets at Chandrapur.

(B) 66 KV to 220 KV Schemes

During the year 1986-87 as per the approved Annual Plan 749 Ckt. km. of transmission lines of 66 kv to 220 kv and 760 MVA of transformation capacity at the associated sub-stations were targetted to be added. Against this it would be possible to energise 746 ckt. kms. of lines and commission 760 MVA of transformation capacity during 1986-87.

For the year 1987-88 it is programmed to add 823 ckt. km. of 66 to 220 kv transmission lines alongwith addition of 1053 of MVA of transformation capacity at associated sub-stations.

33 KV Schemes, Urban Renovation Schemes and System Improvement Schemes

These Schemes are meant for augmenting and strengthening a 33 KV, 22 KV and 11 KV distribution network. These also cover re-conductoring of HT lines, conversion of LT lines to HT lines, conversion of overhead lines into underground system, shifting/augmenting of transformation capacities, renovation of services, provision of MOCB's and LT Switchgear, provision of Ring Main units, replacement of battery units etc. It is necessary that these Schemes are executed in a big scale in the State for strengthening the distribution network so as to minimise interruption and reduce the losses in the system and to cater to the consumers in an effective manner. The distribution system in most of the urban areas is under great strain due to increasing load and ageing of the equipments. Specific Schemes have been formulated for the purpose.

The losses in the Board's power system over the 6 years (1980-86) alongwith all India averages are given below :—

	Year :	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
MSEB	..	16.12	15.29	15.14	14.84	14.52	14.50
All India Average	..	20.50	20.77	20.87	20.86	....	....

For the year 1986-87, it was targetted to add 300 ckms. of 33 KV lines and add 100 MVA of transformation capacity, at associated sub-stations. This target is likely to be achieved.

For the year 1987-88, efforts would be continued to further accelerate the pace of 33 KV schemes, urban renovation schemes and System Improvement Schemes. Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 22 crores is proposed for the year 1987-88. It is targetted to add 600 ckt. Km. of 33 kv lines and 200 MVA transformation capacity at associated sub-stations, besides undertaking the various works of urban renovation and System Improvement Schemes hither to being carried out.

Replacement of Plant and Renovation of Machinery

12.23. An amount of Rs. 50 crores is proposed for the Annual Plan 1987-88 for the replacement of Plants, renovation of machinery associated with the Transmission and Distribution System. The utility of this work yield benefits by way of effecting improvements in the existing power system at minimately cost.

Dedicated Communications

12.24. As advised and discussed with the Central Electricity Authority during the 7th Plan (1985-90) discussions, separate provision is to be made towards "Dedicated communication". It has been contemplated that in future there is an imminent need of improving existing communication system to establish the power system owned independent system of communication by the power supply utility. An outlay of Rs. 50 crores is, therefore, proposed for the same. This would held in providing reliable and effective communications system for the integrated operation of the power system through load despatch centres in the state of Ambazari and Kalwa as well as load despatch centres at regional and National levels.

Rural Electrification

12.25. In Maharashtra, out of 39,354 inhabited villages (as per 1981 Census), 34,068 Towns and Villages were electrified and 10,15,855 pumps have been energised as on 31st March 1986. During 1986-87 it was targetted to electrify 500 villages and to energise 60,000 pumps. This target is expected to be achieved.

For Annual Plan 1987-88, it is programmed to electrify 500 villages and energise 60,000 pump sets with the plan allocation of Rs. 70 crores out of which Rs. 12.51 crores will be in the form of plan assistance from REC, supplemented by the efforts of Rs. 60 crores (Rs. 45 crores from SPA and Rs. 15 crores from NABARD) of the funds outside the plan from financial institutions. The Plan outlay of Rs. 70 crores includes an amount of Rs. 52 crores for the removal of regional imbalance which will be utilised for accelerating the pace of electrification of villages and energisation of additional pump sets in the district which have comparatively lower percentage of village electrification and where the programme of pump energisation is required to be boosted.

Tribal Sub-Plan

12.26. In all there are 6,534 villages including 491 uninhabited villages in Tribal Sub-Plan area. 4,641 Tribal villages had been electrified upto the end of March, 1986. The number of pump sets energised in the tribal areas upto the end of March, 1986 was 39,920. During the year 1986-87, it was targetted to electrify 200 tribal villages and energise 1500 pumps in Tribal Sub-Plan area. The actual achievements will also be of same order. During 1987-88, it is targetted to electrify 200 villages and to energise 1500 pump sets in Tribal Sub-Plan area, for which an amount of 5.50 crores has been carved out from the total plan allocation of 70 crores for RE during 1987-88.

The tribal sub-plan have also a component carved out from 33 KV Plan Schemes and during the year 1986-87, it is anticipated to add 50 ckm of 33 kV transmission lines and 10 MVA of transformation capacity. For the year 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 1.25 crores for 33 kV plan schemes in Tribal Sub-Plan is proposed against which it is targetted to add 50 ckm. of 33 kV lines and 10 MVA of transformation capacity at associated 33/11kv sub-Stations. An outlay of Rs. 2.83 crores is also caved out for E.H.V. Schemes.

Special Component Plan

12.27. The special component plan of Maharashtra State Electricity Board basically covers electrifications of Harijan Bastis and providing domestic connections to Scheduled Caste and Nav Buddhists.

An outlay of Rs. 2.70 crores is provided for the Annual Plan 1987-88 for the Special Component Plan :—

(a) *Electrification of Harijan Bastis.*—As a policy, whenever a gaathan is electrified Harijan Basti in the village is also taken up for electrification. Upto the end of March, 1986, 27,852 Harijan Bastis are electrified in the State. During the year 1986-87 it was targetted to electrify 800 Nos. of Harijan Bastis with an outlay of Rs. 112 lakhs.

During the year 1987-88, it is proposed to electrify 800 Harijan Bastis with an outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs.

(b) *Free Domestic Connections.*—Maharashtra State Electricity Board has been implementing the programme of giving domestic connections to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, vimukta jatis and navbuddhists from 2nd October 1976. Upto the end of March, 1986, 4,12,846 such connections has been given, out of which 2,59,087 connections were given to Scheduled Castes Nav Buddhists. During the year 1986-87, it was targetted to give additional 20,000 connections to Scheduled Castes and Nav-Buddhists with an outlay of Rs. 140 lakhs, against which more than 20,000 such connections are expected to be released during 1986-87.

For the year 1987-88, it is proposed to give 20,000 number of such additional connections to Scheduled Castes and Nav-Buddhists with an outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs.

General Assets, Acquisition of Licensees and Training Programme

12.28. The provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made for the Annual Plan 1987-88, towards the procurement of vehicles, essentially required for O & M. Works, for creating infrastructure facilities, for housing consumers service centres, Administrative Buildings for the MSEB's office, pole factories, Research and Development Works, Training Programme and for acquisition of licensees.

Development of Non-conventional and Renewable Sources of Energy

12.29. 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, development of these sources was mainly an R & D activity. However, the Department of

Non-conventional Energy Sources (DNES), 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. These are expected to be substantially magnified during the Seventh Plan period. Also additional schemes are expected to emerge during the Seventh-Five Year Plan and large number of experimental projects would be undertaken.

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 institutional arrangement. With a view to have a 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 DNES varies between 50 per cent to 100 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.

(1) *Wind Energy Utilisation.*—Water pumping wind mills have been put to field trials during the last 3 years and it is expected that these would be made available to the private beneficiaries during the Seventh Plan period. A project on setting up a wind farm for power generation at Deogad, District Sindhudurg, has been approved by the Government of India. The programme of wind power generation is expected to be expanded during the Seventh Plan, period.

(2) *Solar Energy Utilisation.*—As a part of the solar energy utilisation, it is proposed to expand the programme on solar water heating systems, solar drying system, solar timber kilns and solar disolination system. It is proposed to install solar water heating system at dairies under the State Government, hospitals and large number of guest houses of the State Government. The programme would also be applicable to private institutions, industries and individuals. The entire subsidy would be available from the Government of India. The scheme viz. subsidised sale of solar cooker will be expanded during Seventh Plan period. Efforts would be made to popularise community solar cookers and the propogate solar photovoltaic pumps and lighting systems.

(3) *Bio-Gas Utilisation.*—During 1984-85, 17 major Projects costing about Rs. 1.32 crores were sanctioned for installation of large bio-gas plants at dairies and cattle breeding farms of the State Government. This programme has been continued during Seventh Plan period and besides implementing the on-going projects, new projects would also be initiated. Efforts would also be made to implement community bio-gas programme for which 100 per cent subsidy would be available from the Government of India.

(4) *Bio-mass Utilisation.*—In order to give impetus to the organised production of bio-mass and its utilisation, it is proposed to accelerate the programme of energy plantations during the Seventh Plan period. It would also be coupled with the promotion of new bio-mass technologies like gasifires, power generators, brinquetting plants etc. Substantial financial support is expected to be available from the Government of India for these programmes.

(5) *Integrated Energy System for Village or 'Urja Gram'.*—In order to meet various energy needs of a village or an institution, it is possible to utilise renewable energy technologies in an integrated fashion. Such systems have been tried in the country on an experimental basis and are found to be quite attractive. Emphasis will be given on the execution of 'Urja Gram'.

In order to meet the needs of the programme, an outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 as State Plan share. Against this provision, it is expected that the financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 350 lakhs would be available from the Government of India.

The targets for 1987-88 for Non-conventional Sources of Energy Programme are as under:—

Serial No.	Item	Target for 1987-88
1	Urja Grams	30
	<i>Solar Energy Utilistion</i>	
2	Solar Water Heating Systems	3 lakhs/litres/day
3	Solar Hot Air System	3000 M ³
4	Solar Disalination System	7500 l/d
5	Domestic Water Heater	400
6	Solar Refrigeration Systems	12 Tons
7	Solar Cookers	14,000
	<i>Solar Photovoltaic Systems</i>	
8	P. V. Power Plant	15 KW

1	2	3
<i>Bio-gas Utilisation:</i>		
9	Institutional Bio-gas Plants	950 M ³
10	Industrial Bio-gas Systems	425 M ³
<i>Bio-Mass Utilisation:</i>		
11	Energy Plantation	500 hectares
12	Bio-Mass Gassifier	500 KW
13	Feasibility Studies .. .. .	....
<i>Wind Power Utilisation:</i>		
14	Water Pumping Windmill	200

During 1987-88 MEDA proposes to undertake study on Energy Conservation in Industrial, Commercial and Agriculture Sectors with special reference to electric power and pre-feasibility studies on Private Sector Wind Farms, Urban Waste to Energy Plants, Sewage to Energy Plants, Geothermal Energy Utilisation Projects etc. and initiation of commercial projects.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme

12.30. The information of this scheme is given in Chapter 9 (Area Development).

Bio-Gas

15.21. The National Project for Bio-Gas development is 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It forms part of 20-Point Programme. An average subsidy of Rs. 3,400 per plant is given. In addition to above subsidy, the Government of India also approves funds for the following items:—

- (i) Masons 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. 300 per plant.
- (v) Repairs of defective plants—Rs. 500 per defective bio-gas plant and Rs. 18,000 per course for organising the training courses in respect of defective bio-gas plants and
- (vi) Service charges.

For the Seventh-Five Year Plan 1985-90, a provision of Rs. 78 crores has been made for this scheme with a target of 2,00,000 bio-gas plants. During 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 15.60 crores was made with a target of 40,000 bio-gas plants. As against this, 55,000 plants are expected to be installed and expenditure of Rs. 21.65 crores will be incurred during 1986-87.

For the Annual Plan 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 15.60 crores is proposed with a target of installation of 40,000 bio-gas plants.

Improved Chulha

15.22. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Project on Demonstration of Improved Chulha" was launched throughout the country from February 1984. The main object of the scheme is to encourage womenfolk in rural areas to use these improved chulhas in place of conventional chulhas. Use of improved chulha enhances fuel efficiency in comparison to traditional chulha and helps women using them from drudgery and health hazards on account of use of traditional chulhas.

Under this scheme trainees are trained by master trainers in art of constructing improved chulhas. These trainees on completion of training are expected to construct chulhas for beneficiaries in village ultimately making the entire village "smokeless village". The Central Government finances for the scheme at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per training courses and subsidy at Rs. 50 per chulhas to be constructed outside training class.

During 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 34.75 lakhs was made and a target set for was 100 training courses, construction of 29,000 chulhas and 125 smokeless villages. The target is expected to be achieved.

For Annual Plan 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 34.75 lakhs is proposed. The target for the year 1987-88 is as under:—

(i) Training courses	.. .. .	100
(ii) Trainees	.. .. .	2,000
(iii) Chulhas to be constructed/installed during training courses	.. .. .	6,000
(iv) Chulhas to be constructed/installed outside training class	.. .. .	45,000
(v) Total chulhas to be constructed	.. .. .	51,000
(vi) Villages to be converted into smokeless villages	.. .. .	150

ANNEXURE I

Statement showing targetted additions in installed Capacity during Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90

Serial No.	Year and Name of Power Station	Capacity addition in MW
(A) MSEB—		
	1985-86, Chandrapur U-3 (1×210)	210
	Gas Turbine U-5 to 8 (4×108)	432
	Sub-Total—1985-86	642
	1986-87, Chandrapur U-4	210
	1987-88, Parli U-5 (1×210)	210
	1988-89 Khaperkheda U-1 and 2 (2×210)	420
	1989-90	<i>Nil</i>
	Total for Seventh Five Year Plan MSEB	1,482
(B) HYDRO		
	Total—(A)+(B)	1,837
(C) TATAs 2nd 500 MW Unit at Trombay in 1989-90		
	Total—(A)+(B)+(C)	2,337

ANNEXURE II

Physical targets for Hydro Schemes in Seventh Plan (1985-90)

Serial No.	Name of Power Station	Capacity/Share in MW
1	Pench (2×80) 1/3rd share of Maharashtra State	53
2	Tillari	60
3	Bhira	80
4	Bhandardara— Phase I—10 and Phase II—35	45
5	Pawna	10
6	Vaitarna Dam (Toe)	1.5
7	Bhatsa	15
8	Khadakwasla	16
9	Ujjani	12
10	Yeoteshwar	0.075
11	Dudhganga	24
12	Surya	6
13	Manikdoh	6
14	Kanher	4
15	Dhom	2
16	Varna	16
17	Dimbhe	5
	Total	355.575
	Say	355

CHAPTER 13

INDUSTRIES AND MINING

The State of Maharashtra continues to occupy premier position in the Industrial scene of the country. In recent years, the other States have adopted aggressive strategies for attracting industries. Thus attracting industries to the State of Maharashtra has become a competitive proposition. Within State, uneven spatial distribution of industrial activity continue to be predominant characteristics. In the peculiar position of the State, the industrial policy of the State Government is directed towards twin objectives of maintaining its premier position in the country and at the same time achieving dispersal of industries in backward region of the State. In short, the industrial policy of the State Government, aims at achieving industrial growth through dispersal of industries. Further, consistent with the national policy the emphasis is being directed towards the growth of industries in high technology area, particularly electronic industries. The problem of sickness of industries in the State is also assuming alarming proportion. Particularly the textile industry which is major industry of the State with high employment potential, is suffering on account of several factors and employment of workers in this industry is being threatened. Therefore, the State Government has to assume responsibility of running sick units which are potentially viable on a selective basis. These objectives and peculiar situation in the State have broadly guided formulation of plan schemes. The plan for industrial sector has the following important aspects :—

- (a) to promote industrial activities in the backward region of the State by restrictive industrial location policy in the metropolitan area and provision of attractive incentives and adequate infrastructure in developing region of the State Government.
- (b) to make special efforts for promotion of small, tiny, village and cottage industry.
- (c) to encourage self employment of educated unemployed persons.
- (d) to accelerate growth of electronic industries by provision of infrastructure, special incentives and appropriate man-power planning.
- (e) to assume the responsibility for running employment oriented sick but potentially viable textile units and strengthen existing units of State Textile Corporation by modernisation in the general interest of protecting employment.

13.2. The sub-sectorwise position of outlays provided for the draft Annual Plan, 1987-88 is indicated below :—

		(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sub-sector		Seventh Plan Approved Outlay	1986-87 Approved Outlay	1987-88 proposed Outlay
1		2	3	4
1	Village and Small Scale Industries	63,00.00 (50.00)	13,19.15 (8.47)	14,60.00 (18.61)
2	Large and Medium Industries	2,88,03.00 (25.00)	55,55.00 (25.00)	70,98.00 (147.40)
3	Infrastructure facilities	10,87.00	2,45.00	2,70.00
4	Mineral Development and Mineral Exploration	3,10.00	80.00	90.00
	Total ..	3,65,00.00 (75.00)	71,99.15 (33.47)	89,18.00 (166.01)

[Figures in brackets indicate Tribal Sub-Plan outlay]

To achieve the above set of objectives, various programmes of industrial development which are to be undertaken during 1987-88 are discussed in the following paragraphs.

(A) VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Leather Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra (LIDCOM)

13.3. LIDCOM established in 1974 with the objective to promote employment oriented leather industry in the State, has authorised share capital of Rs. 5 Crores and its paid up capital is Rs. 2.10 Crores, at the end of financial 1985-86. During 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been earmarked for share capital to this Corporation. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1987-88.

The Corporation proposes to implement three projects during the year 1987-88. These are as follows :—

- (1) Modern footwear unit—DIP Sole.
- (2) Leather Shoe Upper manufacturing unit.
- (3) Leather Board manufacturing unit.

It is proposed to put up a new shoe making unit with DIP Sole since there is good market for this type of shoes. Shoes with DIP Soles are in demand from civilians in addition to demand from Sportsmen. The unit will be located in its existing factory at Kolhapur and this would need an investment of Rs. 36.44 lakhs by LIDCOM and of which Rs. 22.77 lakhs are proposed to be spent during 1987-88.

To exploit the opportunity for manufacture of leather upper manufacture LIDCOM proposes to set up a unit for this purpose. The cost of project is Rs. 100 lakhs and it would require equity share capital of Rs. 35 lakhs and of which Rs. 10 lakhs are proposed to be spent in 1987-88.

The proposed leather Board manufacturing unit is intended to utilise leather waste for manufacturing of leather board. The cost of project is Rs. 178 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed to be spent in 1987-88.

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC)

13.4. The MSSIDC has been established with the objective of assisting small scale units in marketing and procurement of raw materials. The turnover of this Corporation is expected to reach Rs. 115 Crores in 1985-86. The Corporation anticipates that the turnover would further increase to Rs. 130 Crores. The Corporation also plans to enlarge its network of godowns during 1987-88. To support the Capital Expenditure, increased inventory holding and marketing cover, the Corporation proposes to avail of finance from IDBI under its new scheme with equity support from Government. Hence, a Share Capital contribution of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed.

Sericulture

13.5. This is a continuing scheme implemented through the Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board (MSKVIB). During the year 1986-87, an expenditure of Rs. 29.10 lakhs is likely to be incurred on the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987-88.

Seed money assistance to educated unemployed

13.6. Under this scheme, Seed Money Assistance to the extent of 10% to 22½% of the cost of the project depending upon the category of the entrepreneurs is provided by Government through the four Regional Development Corporations, MSSIDC and MSKVIB at 4% interest rate and 75% of the project cost is disbursed as loan by banks or the financial institutions. The educated unemployed persons are required only to contribute 2½% to 15% as their own share towards the cost of the project. For the 7th Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 16 crores has been made out of which Rs. 4.73 crores have been budgeted for the year 1986-87 and a provision of Rs. 4.75 crores has been proposed in the annual plan 1987-88.

Co-operative Industrial Estates

13.7. The Scheme of Co-operative Industrial Estates was started from the 3rd Five Year Plan. The State Government has so far approved 97 places for establishment of industrial estates. Out of these, co-operative industrial estates at 84 places are presently functioning. For 7th Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 225 lakhs has been earmarked out of which Rs. 66.60 lakhs have been provided for the year 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 55 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan 1987-88 for contributing to the share capital and for meetings the cost of land acquisition in respect of various co-operative Industrial Estates in the State.

District Industries Centres (DIC)

13.8. District Industries Centre is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. So far the State Government has established 29 District Industries Centres (DIC) in the State. The Government of India provides 50% of the cost of the expenditure incurred on the staff and other recurring expenditure subject to limit of Rs. 4 lakhs per DIC and loan amount that will be sanctioned under DIC loans Scheme. The proposal to appoint 27 Project Managers in the State to cover all the DIC Districts in the State is under consideration of the State Government. A provision of Rs. 600 lakhs has been made in the 7th Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 151.77 lakhs has been budgeted as a share of State Government on staff and DIC loan Scheme for 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme for meeting the requirement on staff and DIC loan for 1987-88.

Participation in the Industrial Exhibitions/Trade Fairs

13.9. The Scheme is aimed at participating in the Industrial Exhibitions and Trade Fair held in the Country so as to ensure local and export market for the products of SSI Units and also to provide opportunities to SSI entrepreneurs to see large varieties of ancillary and import substitute items at one place. Participation in the exhibitions is being arranged by MSSIDC. A provision of Rs. 135 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87. An identical provision of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987-88.

Development of Handicrafts

13.10. The scheme is implemented at two levels viz. State level and District level. Under District level Scheme following sub-schemes are being implemented :—

- (i) Apprenticeship training in handicrafts.
- (ii) Supply of tools and equipment on subsidised basis.
- (iii) Distribution of prizes.

Under State level Scheme, following sub-schemes are being implemented :—

- (a) State Level Handicrafts Exhibitions.
- (b) State Level Training Centres.
- (c) Celebration of All India Handicrafts Week.
- (d) Survey of Handicrafts.
- (e) Diamond Processing Training at Surat.
- (f) Paithani Weaving Training Centre at Paithan (Aurangabad).

An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been earmarked in the Seventh Five Year Plan for this scheme out of which Rs. 16.29 lakhs has been provided during the year 1986-87 and a provision of Rs. 23.40 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987-88.

Training Scheme for Educated Unemployed

13.11. This scheme under employment promotion programme envisages training for acquisition and upgradation of skill in Private Sector Establishments and Public Sector Undertakings. The main objectives of the programme are that educated unemployed persons should be given in-plant training or such other practical training so as to make them more employable or to enable them to stand on their own feet. The training is spread over a period of six months and stipend is paid by Government to the trainees at the rates ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 400 per month depending on trainees' qualifications. The training programme aims at changing the attitude of the young generation. Six to Seven thousand candidates are placed annually under training, out of which about Four thousand complete the training and about 2,200 candidates are absorbed in employment annually. Annual expenditure on training works out to about Rs. 35 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 152 lakhs has been made for the Seventh Plan and Rs. 32.64 lakhs provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87. and an outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987-88.

Development of Handloom Industry

13.12. There are 77325 handlooms in the State, of these 58263 are covered under Co-operative Sector and the remaining are in private sector. At present, there are 12796 handlooms under Janata Cloth production.

By June, 1986 there were about 754 handloom Co-operatives in the State, with membership of 74,000. The total share capital of these societies is Rs. 755 lakhs out of which Government contribution is to the extent of Rs. 390 lakhs. The value of cloth produced is Rs. 35 crores while sales effected are Rs. 36 crores (provisional).

The Schemes implemented during the Sixth Plan like interest subsidy to Central Financing Agencies as per Reserve Bank of India Scheme, Share capital contribution to Weaver's Societies, financial assistance for tools and equipments, contribution to thrift fund of weavers, Management subsidy to sales Depot, setting up training Centres of Weavers, loans for purchase of shares of primary Weavers Co-operative Societies, Award of prizes, Rebate on sale of Handloom cloth and sale promotion of Handicraft goods, etc. are proposed to be continued during VIIth Plan. Similarly the State Government has substantially taken advantage of NCDC and Centrally Sponsored schemes. It is envisaged to implement these schemes during VIIth plan period also.

According to the current policy of the Government of India, production of cloth in the Handloom industry is to be increased substantially. For this purpose more handlooms are envisaged to be activated and also to be modernised so as to increase their efficiency. It is also necessary to provide facilities for the easy and speedy marketing of the products.

In order to carry out these activities more efficiently, effectively and to have close supervision over the co-operative Spinning Mills, handlooms and powerlooms, it is envisaged to strengthen the Directorate of Handlooms with supervisory, administrative and technical staff, for which an outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs has been earmarked for the VIIth Plan and an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs provided for 1987-88.

For implementing various plan schemes under development of Handloom Industry, an outlay of Rs. 524 lakhs has been earmarked for VIIth Plan under State Plan sector. Under NCDC schemes an outlay of Rs. 195.59 lakhs and under Centrally Sponsored Programme, an outlay of Rs. 3402.86 lakhs has been provided for VIIth Plan. For the Annual Plan, 1986-87 an outlay

of Rs. 149.12 lakhs under State Sector and a total provision of Rs. 1268 lakhs has been made under NCDC and Centrally Sponsored Programmes. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 177.40 lakhs under State Plan and Rs. 1260 lakhs under Central and NCDC Plan have been provided. Special Component Plan provision in State Plan is Rs. 3.25 lakhs.

Work Shed-Cum-House for Weavers

13.13. According to Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Work Shed-Cum-House' a scheme is envisaged for weavers of Nagpur area. Most of weavers from Nagpur area are poor and they have no shelters. Some land from Nagpur region has been acquired by the Collector, Nagpur under the Urban Land Ceiling Act; It has been proposed to construct work-shed-cum-houses for 3450 weavers in Nagpur area.

In the Seventh Five-Year Plan no provision has been made. However this Government has decided to implement this scheme from 1986-87 and accordingly a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed.

Development of Powerloom Industry

13.14. Out of 2.09 lakh powerlooms in the State, there are 22300 Powerlooms in the Co-operative Sector. Of these, 16000 Powerlooms are in working condition. By June 1986, there are about 239 Powerloom societies in the State with a membership of 33000. The paid up share capital of these societies is Rs. 365 lakhs of which Government contribution is Rs. 19 lakhs. They have produced goods worth Rs. 710 lakhs and effected sales worth Rs. 765 lakhs by June, 1986.

For the VIIIth Five-Year Plan, though a small provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for share capital to Powerloom Corporation had been suggested provisions of Rs. 5 lakhs for 1986-87 and Rs. 10 lakhs for 1987-88 are made.

Two new schemes suggested for VIIIth Plan have an earmarked outlay of Rs. 8.50 lakhs which form part of special component plan. Rs. 3.25 lakhs are provided for 1986-87 and Rs. 7.75 lakhs provided for 1987-88.

Assistance to Industrial Co-operatives

13.15. There are about 2684 various types of industrial co-operative societies with a total membership of 2.80 lakhs. Their total working capital is Rs. 51 crores. These societies are engaged in Oil Crushing, Village industries, General Engineering, Chemical and Paper Plants. They have produced goods worth Rs. 27 crores and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 33 crores by June, 1986.

These societies are assisted with share capital, management subsidy, loan for purchase of shares, assistance by way of loan and subsidy for tools and equipments, for construction of godowns, interest subsidy etc. The same type of assistance is envisaged to be continued during the VIIIth Five Year Plan also. An outlay of Rs. 79 lakhs has been earmarked for VII Plan for assisting 100 Societies on an average every year. A provision of Rs. 32.50 lakhs is made for 1986-87, while Rs. 38.52 lakhs provided for 1987-88.

Block Level Village Artisans Multipurpose Co-operative Societies (Balutedar)

13.16. In order to improve the productivity and earnings of artisans who generally belong to Weaker Sections by providing them improved tools and equipments, Raw materials, financial, technical and management expertise, 294 block level artisans Co-operative Societies have been organised in the State and 1.81 lakhs artisans have been enrolled as members. The District Central Co-operative Banks have sanctioned cash credit of Rs. 6.81 crores to 97,000 members of the Societies. The paid up share capital of these societies is Rs. 444 lakhs of which Government contribution is Rs. 302 lakhs upto June 1986.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, it is envisaged to increase the coverage of artisans by 1.35 lakhs and also to cover additional village industries, cottage industries and handicrafts like lime produce, palm produce, bee keeping, Kathha, gum production, agarbatti production etc. which are not under the purview of Khadi and Village Industries Commission, to generate additional employment. For the Seventh Plan, a total provision of Rs. 90 lakhs is made. For the Annual Plan 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 18.28 lakhs is made. This outlay includes tribal area Sub-Plan Outlay of Rs. 1.47 lakhs. For 1987-88 a provision of Rs. 15.83 lakhs, of which Rs. 1.56 lakhs, is Tribal Sub-Plan provision has been made.

(B) LARGE AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC)

13.17. The MIDC has been established for promoting industrial growth in the State by providing infrastructural facilities to industry by establishing industrial areas. The outlay for the scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 28.50 crores, in addition to open market borrowing of Rs. 5.5 crores. In the year 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 690 lakhs has been provided

with open market borrowing of Rs. 110 lakhs. It is proposed to provide an identical outlay of Rs. 690 lakhs with an open market borrowing of Rs. 110 lakhs for the year 1987-88. The amount would be utilised for continuing acquisition for existing industrial and new areas. The MIDC also proposes to extend its activity at taluka level by establishing mini-industrial areas.

Regional Development Corporations (RDCs)

13.18. The RDCs have been established for promoting balanced industrial growth in the different regions and districts of the State. The role of the Corporations is to act as catalytic agent for development of respective regions. An outlay of Rs. 171 lakhs has been provided during the year 1986-87. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 175 lakhs for this scheme during the year 1987-88. The Corporations will need this amount for their continuing projects such as tannery and powerlooms projects in Western Region, activity of prawn farming in the Konkan Region, Integrated Sulphuric acid, single super phosphatic electrolatic manganese dioxide project in the Vidarbha Region, etc.

Centre for Electronic Design and Technology (CEDT)

13.19. This project will be implemented jointly by the Government of India and Government of Maharashtra through Marathwada Development Corporation (M.D.C.) and Marathwada University. The total cost of the project is Rs. 620 lakhs, out of which the Government of India will share 51.6 per cent, amounting to Rs. 320 lakhs of the total cost of the project and the remaining balance of Rs. 300 lakhs will be shared by the Government of Maharashtra. The society has been registered on 19th September 1986 at Aurangabad for implementation of the project. The Marathwada University has agreed to give 10 acres of land in the University Campus for this project. A Governing Council has been formed and regular meetings are being held for the successful implementation of the project. The Government of Maharashtra has given Rs. 30 lakhs out of its share of Rs. 300 lakhs. The total amount required for 1987-88 is Rs. 100 lakhs.

State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Limited (SICOM)

13.20. SICOM functions as a catalytic agent for promotion of industries in the developing parts of the State and is an effective instrument for attracting sizeable investments in developing regions. An outlay of Rs. 600 lakhs was earmarked for this scheme during the year 1986-87 out of which Rs. 450 lakhs was share capital while Rs. 150 lakhs was in the form of open market borrowing. It is proposed to provide Rs. 450 lakhs as share capital to the Corporation with open market borrowing of Rs. 150 lakhs for the year 1987-88.

Maharashtra Electronics Corporation Ltd. (MELTRON)

13.21. MELTRON was established with the objective to stimulate and promote the growth of electronics industry in the State. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided during the year 1986-87. It is proposed to provide an identical provision of Rs. 100 lakhs for the year 1987-88. This amount is mainly required for the continuing projects such as MELTRON Audio Visual Division, Technology Development Section and other associated projects to be taken up by MELTRON.

Maharashtra State Textile Corporation (MSTC)

13.22. The MSTC has been set up with a view to manage sick textile units in the State and also to set up new textile industries in place of old sick textile mills taken over by the State Government. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been earmarked for the share capital to the MSTC for the year 1986-87. This has been provided for setting up of new textile mills at Bandera in place of present old Vijay Mill, Badnera. For the year 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 41 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

In addition to above, the State Government is also providing margin money for modernisation programme in existing textile mills. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made for this purpose in 1986-87. In order to meet the backlog of modernisation, it is proposed to enhance this provision to Rs. 94 lakhs for the year 1987-88. Under this programme, it is proposed to take modernisation programme in the following textile mills for the year 1987-88. —

- (1) Narsinggirjee Mills, Solapur.
- (2) Shahu Chhatrapati Mills, Kolhapur.
- (3) Western India Mills, Bombay.
- (4) Devgiri Textile Mills, Devgiri (Aurangabad)
- (5) Pratap Mills, Amalner.

In addition, an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided for effluent treatment programme for TEXCOM factory site at Nanded.

Empress Mills Nagpur

13.23. Empress Mill which is the largest mill in Vidarbha, has been nationalised by Ordinance with effect from 3rd October 1986, to protect employment of workers. The estimated cost arising out of nationalisation of mills including retrenchment compensation margin money

for working capital, re-imbursement of cash losses and starting expenses is anticipated at Rs. 25 crores. An amount of Rs. 13.50 crores is being provided during 1986-87 and an outlay of Rs. 10.50 crores is provided for 1987-88.

Petro-Chemicals Corporation

13.24. An Outlay of Rs. 750 lakhs has been earmarked for this Corporation for the 7th Five year Plan out of which Rs. 150 lakhs have been provided during the year 1986-7. Provision of Rs. 150 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1987-88. The Corporation proposes to take up the following projects in the year 1987-88.

- (1) Polybutones.
- (2) PU Rosings and Systems.
- (3) Alfa Olofings Sulfonate.
- (4) Synthetic Elastomers.
- (5) Acrylonitrilo.

Package Scheme of Incentives

13.25. A provision of Rs. 85 crores has been earmarked for this scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 23 crores has been provided for the year 1986-87. It is proposed to provide Rs. 25 crores for this scheme for meeting the backlog as well as for new claims under the schemes in 1987-88.

Maharashtra State Financial Corporation (MSFC)

13.26. The MSFC acts as a development bank for extending financial assistance to SSI and medium Scale Industries. The assistance of MSFC is mainly concentrated in the backward regions of the State and 90 per cent of the assistance is given to the SSI units. An outlay of Rs. 195 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during the year 1986-87 out of which Rs. 80 lakhs is in the large and medium sector and Rs. 115 lakhs in the Village and Small Industries Sector. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 195 lakhs for this scheme in the year 1987-88, out of which Rs. 80 lakhs will be in the large and medium industries sector and Rs. 115 lakhs will be in the Village and Small Industries Sector. The Corporation proposes to step up its disbursement to Rs. 65 crores in 1987-88 and requires corresponding equity from the State Government.

Film Cities at Goregaon, Bombay and Kolhapur

13.27. Against 1986-87 outlays of Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 40 lakhs for Film Cities at Goregaon (Bombay) and Kolhapur respectively, outlay of Rs. 29 lakhs and Rs. 44 lakhs have been provided for these Film Cities for 1987-88.

Share Capital to Maharashtra State Oil Seeds Commercial and Industrial Corporation Ltd. (MOICOL)

13.28. The State Government gives financial assistance by way of share capital contribution for large and medium type of processing industries such as cotton seed crushing units, Solvent extraction plants, rice bran oil mills etc. to the extent of 20 per cent of the capital cost on matching basis. The Maharashtra State Oil Seeds Commercial and Industrial Corporation (MOICOL) has been provided share capital contribution of Rs. 10 lakhs for 1986-87. For increasing turnover of the Corporation equity of 150 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88. It is contemplated to give about Rs. 50 lakhs additional assistance during 1986-87.

A provision of Rs. 1,000 lakhs is made for 1986-87 for new spinning mills under erection and existing Mills for expansion. Equal provision is proposed for 1987-88.

13.29. As regards rehabilitation of sick spinning mills, an outlay of Rs. 2,271 lakhs is earmarked for 7th plan while for Annual Plan 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 234 lakhs had been made. For the Annual Plan 1987-88 a provision of Rs. 247.00 lakhs is made.

Besides, assistance of Rs. 25 lakhs for Tribal persons for purchase of shares of Spining Mill is provided for 1986-87. A new scheme of assistance to Scheduled Castes/Neo-buddhists is proposed for purchase of share of spinning mills, for which a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is made for 1986-87 and also for 1987-88.

13.30. A small provision of Rs. 2.96 lakhs for managerial subsidy to the State Spinning Mills Federation has been made for 1986-87 which is increased to Rs. 3 lakhs for 1987-88.

Share capital to other processing units

13.31. In the 7th Plan an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs has been kept to assist secondary processing units like Gur-cum-Rum factory, oil complexes, rice bran oil mills and other industrial units. For the Annual Plan 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 8.04 lakhs is made For 1987-88, no provision has been envisaged.

(C) INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES FOR PUBLIC SECTOR PROJECTS

13.32. For providing infrastructure facilities mainly for Government of India's Gas Based Petro-Chemical complex at Nagothane (Raigad) and cement factories in Rajura Tahsil in Chandrapur district, an outlay of Rs 10.87 crores has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. For the year 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 245 lakhs has been provided in the Budget and it is proposed to provide Rs. 270 lakhs in the year 1987-88.

(D) MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

13.33. There are three continuing schemes in this sub-sector viz. Scheme for Mineral Development and Mineral Exploration share capital to Maharashtra State Mining Corporation (MSMC) and share capital to Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL). A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made for the scheme of Mineral Development and Mineral Exploration for 1986-87 and Rs. 45 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88. It is proposed to continue the existing activities of carrying out the geological survey, drilling and collecting samples in the next year also. A target of 2,000 sq. k.m. for geological survey, 2,000 mtrs. for drilling and 8,000 Nos. in collecting samples have been fixed for the year 1987-88. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made for share capital to the MSMC for 1986-87 and identical provision has been suggested for the next year also. In addition, a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed for the share capital to the MOIL. During the year 1986-87 Rs. 15 lakhs were sanctioned for the share capital of MOIL.

(E) NEW CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**(1) Infrastructural Development of No Industry District**

13.34. Infrastructural facilities are being developed in the "No Industry District" i.e. Gadchiroli District under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. For this purpose, a project report has been prepared and is approved by the Government of India and the IDBI. The cost of this project is about Rs. 313 lakhs. As per the pattern of assistance approved by Government of India Rs. 104 lakhs would be sanctioned by the Government of India as grant-in-aid in five years, an amount of Rs. 104 lakhs would be sanctioned by IDBI as loan and the State Government has to provide Rs. 105 lakhs for the project. The Government of India has released Rs. 26 lakhs in the current financial year i.e. 1986-87 and accordingly the State Government has also provided its share of Rs. 26 lakhs. For the year 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 26 lakhs has been proposed as the share of the State Government and equal amount of Rs. 26 lakhs has been proposed as share of the Central Government.

(2) Opportunity Profiles in Nanded District

13.35. This Scheme relates to preparation of opportunity profiles for Science and Technical persons in Nanded District. The National Science and Technical entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) constituted by the Government of India in the Ministry of Science and Technology has formulated an experimental project to be implemented in the first instance in 12 selected districts of the country and prepared approach paper which among other things made certain tentative suggestions on the modalities of organising project including creation of various Committees. The entire expenditure on the scheme during 7th Five Year Plan will be borne by the Central Government. During the year 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 3.12 lakhs has been released by the Central Government. For the year 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 2.58 lakhs is proposed to meet the recurring expenditure on the Scheme.

13.36. Total tribal area sub Plan outlay for the Industries and Mining Sector for the year 1987-88 is Rs 166 lakhs and special component Plan Outlay is Rs. 70.94 lakhs.

13.37. State plan outlays for 1987-88 under Industry and Mining Sector will be supplemented to the extent of about Rs. 17.92 crores on account of Centrally sponsored and NCDC assisted schemes as mentioned in Statement GN-6 of part II of the State Draft Annual Plan 1987-88 document.

CHAPTER 14

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Introduction

14.1. Transport and Communications Sector is divided into Five sub-sectors viz. (i) Road Development, (ii) Road Transport, (iii) Ports, Harbour and Inland Water Transport, (iv) Other Transport, and (v) Land Acquisition for West Coast Railway. The outlays approved for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90 and that proposed for Annual Plan, 1987-88 are as follows :—

(Rs. in lakha)

Sub-Sector 1	Outlay approved for the VIIth plan 1985-90 2	Outlay for 1987-88 3
1 Road Development	27,382.00	7,200.00
2 Road Transport—		
(i) Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation	48,987.00	6,110.00
(ii) Motor Vehicles	80.00	18.00
3 Ports—		
(i) Minor Ports	745.00	175.00
(ii) Inland Water Transport	150.00	15.00
4 Other Transport (Air Strips)	150.00	48.00
5 Land Acquisition for Konkan Railway	25.00	....
Total ..	77,519.00	13,566.00

14.2. In the Seventh Plan, priority has been given to the spill-over works of the Sixth Plan. Emphasis has also been given on reducing regional backlog in Road Development. New Road Development works have been taken in metropolitan areas of Bombay separately under "Bombay Development" from special central assistance. For State Road Transport, an average of 7% compound growth rate both for bus kms. and passenger kms. is assumed, fleet utilisation is proposed at 87% and vehicles utilisation from 255 kms. to 259 kms. per day by the end of Seventh Plan. Provision is made for Motor Vehicle Department as Plan Schemes. Under Ports, it has been proposed to develop any one minor port in the Seventh Five Year. Under Inland Water Transport specific provision is made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for overall development of minor ports and creek ports. Under other Transport, outlays have been provided for improvement of air strips at Kolhapur and Solapur.

(1) ROAD DEVELOPMENT

14.3. The Road Development in Maharashtra State was so far being done in accordance with the revised 1961-81 Road Development Plan. The targets for Maharashtra originally contemplated in the 1961-81 Road Development Plan, the revised 1961-81 Road Development Plan targets and the achievements as regards road length alone (notwithstanding the deficiencies as compared to the standards) as on 1st April 1986 are as under :—

Serial No.	Category of Road	1961-81 Plan (target original) K.M.	1961-81 (Revised Plan target) K.M.	Road Length 1st April 1986 K.M.
1	National Highways	5,133	2,956	2,956
2	State Highways	12,969	20,374	19,330
3	Major District Roads	27,527	29,024	26,367
4	Other District Roads	32,178	35,714	28,234
5	Village Roads	34,489	44,230	30,345
Total ..		1,12,296	1,32,298	1,07,232

14.4. Although numerically the expected achievement as on 1st April 1986, present a satisfactory picture as compared to the 1961-81 targets, many roads are deficient in respect of adequate formation width, road crust, type of wearing surface, cross drainage works including minor and major bridges. It is estimated that to complete the balance work (including rectification of deficiencies in the existing road system) of the revised 1961-81 Road Development Plan, an outlay of about Rs. 2,000 crores would be needed.

14.5. Although the road development is suffering for want of adequate allocations during the previous Plans, a perspective plan of road development for the period 1981-2001 has been finalised in consultation with the District Planning and Development Councils and has been made applicable in Maharashtra with effect from 1st November 1986. The main thrust of this 1981-2001 Road Development Plan is to provide a communication link to all villages.

14.6. The 1981-2001, Road Development Plan targets and achievements (as regards road length) expected as on 1st April 1987 are shown below :—

Serial No.	Category of Road	1981-2001 Plan target K.m.	Expected Road length as on 1st April 1987
1	National Highways	2,976	2,976
2	Major State Highways	4,586	4,413
3	State Highways	28,229	26,245
4	Major District Roads	43,886	35,024
5	Other District Roads	50,732	33,829
6	Village Roads	76,340	48,997
	Total ..	2,06,749	1,51,484

However, as stated in Para 14.4, much of the road length is deficient and the total likely expenditure to complete the balance work as per 1981-2001 plan is over Rs. 7,000 crores. The road length by 1st April 1987 appears substantially more than that indicated in table in para 14.3 above because a large number of non-plan roads (as per 1961-81 Plan) constructed under E.G.S., scarcity and other programmes have now become part of 1981-2001 perspective Road Development Plan which provides for atleast one connection for every village.

Approach to Road Development plan during Seventh Five Year Plan

14.7. The main aim of road development in the Seventh Plan should be to improve the main road system i.e. National Highways, State Highways and Major District Roads and to develop the other road system i.e. other District Roads and Village Roads in such a fashion that the development of the road system in general will be of a uniform standard throughout the various Districts.

Spill Over Works from Sixth Five Year Plan

14.8. While formulating the Seventh Five Year Plan for Road Development, the first priority has been given to the completion of on-going works from the Sixth Plan period. This will not only eliminate cost overruns and time overruns, 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.

14.9. The position of Road and Bridge works under all categories which were in progress during 1986-87 and their expected spill over cost as on 1st April 1987 are indicated below :—

Category	Bridge works	Road works	Total	
			No.	Spill over cost as on 1st April 1987 (Rs. in crores)
State Highways ..	211 (21)	361 (63)	572 (84)	104.50
District Roads ..	304 (48)	1,571 (194)	1,875 (242)	101.00
Total ..	515 (69)	1,932 (257)	2,447 (326)	2,05.50

Figures in brackets indicate Tribal Sub-Plan.

Removal of backlog in Main Road System

14.10. While Planning for new road system to be developed in the Seventh Plan and thereafter, it has been considered advisable to set the target in Road Development in functional terms rather than in terms of achievement of road length as compared either with 1961-81 or with 1981-2001 Road Development Plan. For this purpose, two categories viz.

Main Road System and Other Road System are considered. Although the object of the Main Road System comprising National Highways, State Highways, and Major District Roads is to connect a District Place to the District Head Quarter of the adjoining districts, to connect the Taluka Towns to the District Place and to connect Taluka Places mutually is almost achieved for the State, all the existing connections are not of the desired standards and to remove the deficiency to the extent possible, certain categories of Road Development Schemes have been evolved. The cost of bringing the Main Road System upto the prescribed norms, in accordance with the aforesaid categories, is estimated at Rs. 244 crores. Most of the works under category one to six would be tackled during Seventh Plan. The programme of improvement would be phased in these six categories, in order to spread the development evenly to all districts thereby bringing the Main Road System on par throughout the State.

14.11. Taking into account the spill-over works, which are categorised under the aforesaid six categories and the remaining backlog works proposed to be tackled as new works in the Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs. 110 crores has been provided for the VIIth Plan for removal of backlog in Main Road System both under State Highways and Major District Roads. This outlay will be distributed among the Districts in the Vidarbha, Marathwada, Konkan and Western Maharashtra, in proportion to the backlog in the respective Districts in the region as per the Fact Finding Committee's Report.

Removal of Backlog in Other Roads System

14.12. A study has been carried out to identify the backlog in the Other Road System as compared to the average achievements of population served as on 1st April 1983. A part to this work is proposed to be got done under the E.G.S. and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme wherever suitable labour will be available. However, even in the District where labour is available for road works under the E.G.S. it is necessary to provide plan allocation for construction of C.D. Works and such other component of skilled labour. The total cost of backlog in the Other Road System is of the order of Rs. 320.50 crores. Implementation of this programme of removal of backlog in Other Road System will have to be synchronised with the Minimum Needs Programme since thrust of both the programmes is mainly on providing road connections to Villages. An outlay of Rs. 40 crores for removal of backlog in Other Roads System has been provided in the VIIth Plan. In addition, an outlay of Rs. 50 crores is expected to be made available from Employment Guarantee Scheme Funds for backlog works in Other Roads System.

14.13. In view of the constraints on the plan allocations, bulk of the programme for removal of backlog in the Other Road System, particularly the portion not fitting in the Minimum Needs Programme criteria of population, will have to be tackled under the Employment Guarantee Scheme and the R.L.E.G.P. to the extent possible.

14.14. For Road Development Programme, an outlay of Rs. 273.82 crores is provided during the Seventh Plan period. The outlay proposed for the Annual Plan, 1987-88 is Rs. 7,200.00 lakhs. The schemewise breakup of this outlays both in respect of Tribal and Non-Tribal areas is given in the table below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Allocation for VII Plan	Allocation for Annual Plan 1987-88
1	2	3	4
I. State Level Schemes (Normal)			
(1)	State Highways	3,232.00 (660.00)	1,150.00 (200.00)
(2)	Machinery and Equipment	300.00	50.00
(3)	Research Development and Monitoring	100.00	20.00
(4)	Railway Safety Works	300.00	100.00
(5)	Establishment for Land Acquisition (R. & F.D.)	50.00	20.00
Total—State Level		3,982.00 (660.00)	1,340.00 (200.00)

1	2	3	4
II. District Level Schemes (Normal)			
(6) District Roads (Non M.N.P.)	4,000.00 (810.00)	1,780.00 (321.00)
(7) M.N.P. (including R.R.P.)	3,210.00 (705.00)	1,100.00 (214.00)
(8) Link Roads to Harijan Bastis	290.00	100.00
(9) Construction of Sakav in Hilly areas	800.00	200.00
(10) Machinery and Equipment	100.00	50.00
Total—District Level		8,400.00 (1,515.00)	3,230.00 (535.00)
Total—Road Development (Normal)		12,382.00 (2,175.00)	4,570.00 (735.00)
III. Regional Level Schemes (Regional Backlog)*			
(11) Removal of Regional backlog in Main Road System—works on State Highways (State Level).		5,330.00 (1,195.00)	750.00† (50.00)
(12) Removal of Regional backlog in Main Road System—works on District Roads. (District Level).		5,670.00 (1,280.00)	500.00† (70.00)
(13) Removal of Regional backlog on other Road system.		4,000.00 (826.00)	1,380.00@ (300.00)
Total—Regional Level		15,000.00 (3,301.00)	2,630.00 (420.00)
Grand Total		27,382.00 (5,476.00)	7,200.00 (1,155.00)

(Figures in brackets are for Tribal Sub-Plan component.)

* Outlays for removal of regional backlog in Main Roads System and Other Road System will be distributed among the Marathwada, Vidarbha Konkan and Western Maharashtra Regions in proportion to the backlog as per the Fact Finding Committee's Report.

@ Out of the outlay of Rs. 30.00 crores for Regional Backlog.

† From the normal Road Development outlay of Public Work Department.

State Highways

14.15. The Spillover Cost of ongoing works on State Highways (excluding backlog and Bombay) will be about Rs. 14.00 crores. An allocation of Rs. 11.50 crores on State Highways outside regional backlog has been proposed in the Annual Plan of 1987-88 out of which Rs. 2.00 crores are earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan Works on State Highways.

Machinery and Equipment

14.16. The P.W.D. of the State Government has in its possession, machinery and equipment worth about Rs. 62 crores (present day cost) for execution and maintenance of works of National Highways, State Highways, District Roads, Bridge/C. D. Works. The Zilla Parishads have in their possession machinery and equipment, worth Rs. 23 crores. For the upkeep of this machinery purposive grants are given to Zilla Parishads. Some of the machinery with the Public Works Department has become old and needs to be replaced. It is proposed to augment the existing machinery by purchase of items like Road Rollers, Trucks, Tankers, Asphalt Mixers, Asphalt Boilers, Crushers, Water Pumps, Compressors and other minor items. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for state level schemes and Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for district level schemes.

Research Development and Monitoring

14.17. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for Research Development and Monitoring during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. Of this, an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1987-88.

Railway Safety Works

14.18. There are 5 road overbridge works which are in progress during 1986-87 and their spillover cost as on 1st April 1987 would be Rs. 3.00 crores. An allocation of Rs. 3.00 crores has been made for this scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan, of which outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 1 crore.

Establishment for Land Acquisition

14.19. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for creation of Staff in Revenue and Forests Department for acquisition of land for road works. The outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEMES

District Roads (Non-MNP)

14.20. At present, many important District Roads in the State are deficient in respect of adequate formation width road crust type of wearing surface, C. D. works including minor and major bridges. However, due to paucity of funds, it has not been possible to do much work in removing the deficiencies on the District Roads to the extent desired. During the VIIth Plan priority will be given to the works on the District Roads which are identified for removal of regional backlog in the Main Roads System. (*Vide* para 14.30 below).

14.21. The spillover cost of on going works on District Roads (Non-MNP) as on 1st April 1987 will be about Rs. 46 crores. During 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 1700.00 lakhs is proposed for District Road (Non-MNP) out of which provision of Rs. 321.00 lakhs is proposed for Tribal Sub-Plan Works.

Minimum Needs Programme—Rural Roads

14.22. As per National Guidelines for Road Development under the Minimum Needs Programme, it is contemplated to have all weather connections to 100 per cent villages with population of 1,500 and above and 50 per cent of the villages with population of 1,000-1,500 by 1990. The position as on 1st April 1987 in respect of all-weather connections to village for the above group is expected to be as under :—

Population Group	Total No. of Villages	Target upto 31st March 1990	Connected by All-weather Roads	Connected by Fair weather roads	Not connected by any kind of roads
1	2	3	4	5	6
1,500 and above ..	6,181 (388)	6,181 (388)	5,500 (346)	632 (41)	49 (1)
1,000 to 1,500 ..	5,143 (531)	2,572 (265)	3,725 (425)	1,155 (100)	263 (6)

As regards villages with population less than 1000, out of 24,709 villages in the State, 9650 villages have been connected by roads.

14.23. As per the Planning Commission's document on VIIth Five-Year Plan (Minimum Needs Programme) it is envisaged that requirements of villages with less than 1,000 population will also be taken into account. At the time of planning roads linkage, efforts will be made to connect as many small villages which lie enroute, as possible. During the VIIth Plan, in the Rural Road Component of the MNP particular attention will be paid to hilly tribal and desert area and the norms for these areas will be liberalised.

14.24. In Maharashtra, the State Government had launched a massive crash programme for rural roads in 1977-78 which was continued during the Sixth Plan period. Maharashtra has drawn district-wise and taluka-wise master plans for rural roads and copies have been sent to the Collectors of the respective district, who are also the member secretaries of the districts to enable them to initiate balance work in phased Programme through the Rural Roads Programme/Employment Guarantee Scheme and other similar schemes. For quick implementation, the works under Minimum Needs Programme are being executed in two ways :—

- (i) Under Rural Roads Programme,
- (ii) Under Normal Budgetted Works.

14.25. Under the Rural Roads Programme which is executed in State Sector by Public Works Divisions, the road works, including metalling and Cross Drainage Works, which connect the Villages having population above 1,000 souls and costing individually less than Rs. 5 lakhs are only to be considered. Lumpsum provisions for each District are made by D.P.D.Cs. and the selection of works is left to the D.P.D.Cs. concerned. The works costing above Rs. 5 lakhs are considered under the M.N.P. and shown separately in Budget Estimates. Thus, it will be

apparent that basically Rural Roads Programme is the part and parcel of M.N.P. Only for the sake of quick implementation of the M.N.P. the works costing less than Rs. 5 lakhs (which are many as compared to those above Rs. 5 lakhs) are taken up under Rural Roads Programme for which enhanced financial powers have been delegated to the District Officers. This programme is proposed to be continued during the VIIth Five-Year Plan. The outlays approved for Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 32.10 crores and for 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 11.80 crores is proposed. (Tribal plan component proposed Rs. 214.00 lakhs).

Link Roads to Harijan Bastis (Special Component Plan)

14.26. In the Planning Commission document on the Approach to the 7th Five-Year Plan, it has been directed to provide essential facilities for scheduled Caste Bastis like drinking water, drainage, link roads etc. where lacking, including in those Bastis forming a separate quarter Village. Programme of connecting Harijan Bastis to main Gaothan has been undertaken during the 6th Five-Year Plan. This programme is being implemented through Zilla Parishads and a lump-sum grant is being sanctioned to them. The link roads to Harijan Bastis will be small works. In view of the importance of this programme, an allocation of Rs. 2.90 crores is earmarked during the 7th Five-Year Plan, out of which Rs. 1.00 crores is proposed for 1987-88.

14.27. Field Officers of the Public Works Department have already been directed that while taking up new road length, improvements of existing road lengths under Minimum Needs Programme and Rural Road Programme, the alignments may be so fixed that it goes upto the Villages including the Harijan Bastis, so as to ensure that Harijan Bastis are also covered.

OTHER SCHEMES

Construction of Sakavs in Hilly Areas

14.28. The Scheme of construction of Sakavs in Hilly areas of Western Maharashtra and Konkan has been in operation during the VIth Five Year Plan. In Hilly parts of Maharashtra, particularly in Konkan Districts, communication poses special problem. Due to existence of deep but comparatively narrow rivulets, small creeks/Nallas, people residing in Gaothans situated on one side cannot avail of the essential facilities, such as schools, Medical centres etc. on the other side. According to accepted guidelines for M.N.P. only C.D. works and not Major/Minor Bridges are contemplated. In order to extend all weather access facilities at least to the pedestrains, animals or to bullock carts at certain places, construction of Sakavs (foot bridges) is undertaken. The prefabricated structures usually are used for this purpose. The cost of each Sakav is to be kept below Rs. 5.00 lakhs. During the VIth Five-Year Plan Period about 585 sakavs are completed. This scheme has become very popular in the interior areas of Western Maharashtra and Konkan. There is also a demand from the people's representatives to extend this scheme even to the Hilly Areas in Vidarbha and Marathwada where similar conditions exist. As construction of Sakavs essentially helps the rural poor in difficult areas, enhanced provision of Rs. 8.00 crores has been made during the VIIth Five Year Plan. The scheme has also been extended to all difficult areas i.e. Hilly Areas in the State. An allocation of Rs. 2 crores is proposed for Annual Plan, 1987-88.

REGIONAL LEVEL SCHEMES (REGIONAL BACKLOG)

Removal of Regional Backlog in State Highways as part of Main Road System (State Level)

14.29. The cost of bringing the Main Road System upto the prescribed norms in accordance with the categories of Road Development listed in Annexure I is estimated to be Rs. 244.55 crores (except National Highways). Total estimated cost of works under categories I to VI would be Rs. 200 crores. Estimated cost of works required to be carried out on state Highways would be Rs. 116 crores. An allocation of Rs. 53.30 crores has been provided for these works during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The spillover cost of ongoing works as on 1st April 1987 would be Rs. 17.45 crores. An outlay of Rs. 7.50 crores is proposed for Annual Plan 1987-88 of which tribal plan component is Rs. 0.50 crores.

Removal of Regional Backlog in District Roads as part of the Main Roads System

14.30. Estimated cost of works required to be done on the District Roads under main road system to bring them to the prescribed norms is about Rs. 92.00 crores. An allocation of Rs. 56.70 crores is made for this programme in the 7th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores is provided for Annual Plan, 1987-88 out of which Tribal component is Rs 0.70 crores.

Removal of Regional Backlog in Other Road System

14.31. A study has been carried out to identify the backlog in the Other Road System as compared to the average achievements of population served as on 1st April 1983. The total cost of the backlog in Other Road System is of the order of Rs. 320.50 crores. A part of this work is proposed to be got done under the Employment Guarantee Scheme including the Central Scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme wherever suitable labour is available. However, even in the Districts where labour is available for road works under E.G.S./RLEGP, it is necessary to provide plan allocation for construction of C.D. Works and such other component of skilled labour which does not fit in the cost proportions stipulated for the above schemes.

14.32. While detailing the programme of works, priorities will have to be given to villages with population of 1000 and above as per the 1971 census. An allocation of Rs. 40.00 crores is made for Seventh Five-Year Plan. Proposal for the Annual Plan of 1987-88 is Rs. 13.80 crores of which Tribal component is Rs. 3.00 crores.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

14.33. Communication is an important and essential facility in Tribal Areas for development of Tribal people. Due to lack of proper road communication, the tribal people cannot avail of essential services such as Health Centres, Market Centres, Educational Centres (Ashram Shala) etc. With a view to providing proper Road communication for the Tribal Areas, the State Government has prepared a Master Plan for Road Development for Tribal Areas costing Rs. 352.00 crores in the year 1982. This Master Plan has been prepared Districtwise and works included therein are as per 1961-81 Road Development Plan and also other road works leading to market centres, schools etc. The Master Plan has been prepared after consultation with the people's representatives, District Social Welfare Officers, while preparing 1981-2001 Road Development Plan, this master plan was kept in view.

14.34. During the 5th Five Year Plan, the expenditure of Rs. 20.30 crores was incurred on Road works under the Tribal Sub-Plan. During the 6th Five-Year Plan (1980-85) as against the allocation of Rs. 40.00 crores made for Tribal Areas Sub-Plan an expenditure of Rs. 52.15 crores has been incurred.

14.35. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, an allocation of Rs. 54.76 crores is made for the Road Development Works under Tribal Sub-Plan i.e. 20% of total Road Development Plan of Rs. 273.82 crores. For the Annual Plan, 1987-88 the provision of Rs. 1155.00 lakhs is proposed for Tribal Sub-Plan i.e. 15% of total Road Annual Plan of Rs. 72.00 crores.

(2) ROAD TRANSPORT

Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

Objectives in the Seventh Plan

14.36. The Seventh Plan proposals of Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation have been formulated by keeping in view the transport needs of the people in the rural and urban areas of this State. The objective is to meet these needs adequately. Provision for expansion has been made on the basis of compound growth rate of 7 per cent per annum. Provision has been made for replacement of vehicles after 7 years use. Requirements of those who want to travel by luxury coaches, have been taken into account. Appropriate infrastructure to meet growing volume of traffic has been also provided by proposing construction of new bus stations, pick-up sheds, depots, workshops etc.

Growth Factor

14.37. The growth rate is determined by various factors, e.g. construction of new roads growth in population, purchasing power of the population, industrial and agricultural production, urbanisation, competitiveness of bus fares etc., many of which are variable and cannot be forecast with any certainty. On the basis of overall past performance and the present trend, 7 per cent compound growth rate has been assumed for the Seventh Plan.

14.38. On this basis, the estimates of bus kms to be operated in the VIIth Plan are as follows :—

Year	Bus Kms.
1985-86	8,840.03
1986-87	9,458.80
1987-88	10,120.92
1988-89	10,829.38
1989-90	11,587.44
Total	50,836.57

VIIth Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Programme

14.39. The capital expenditure required for the programme of expansion is financed mainly from internal resources of the Corporation. The gross investment for the programme of the MSRTC for 1985-90 i.e. the VII Five-Year Plan and Annual Plan 1987-88 are of the order

of Rs. 512.19 crores and Rs. 65.70 crores respectively. The resource position in respect of the VIIth Plan and Annual Plan, 1987-88 is detailed below :—

Resource	(Rs. in crores)	
	1985-90	1986-87
<i>(A) State Plan—</i>		
(i) Internal resources (Without ARM)	122.66	24.84
(ii) Additional Resource Mobilisation	275.00	13.51
(iii) L.I.C. loan to M.S.R.T.C.	17.86	3.54
(iv) IDBI loan	29.72	10.00
(v) Capital contribution from State Government	44.63	9.21
Total—(A) State Plan	489.87	61.10
<i>(B) Outside State Plan—</i>		
(i) Capital Contribution from Central Government	22.32	4.60
Total—(B) Outside State Plan	22.32	4.60
Grand Total	512.19	65.70

14.40. The gross outlay of Rs. 512.19 crores for the VIIth Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 and the outlay of Rs. 66.70 crores for Annual Plan, 1987-88 is proposed to be invested by the Corporation in purchase of vehicles civil works (Lands and Buildings) and plant machinery and departmental vehicles.

Fleet Requirements

(3) MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT

14.41. The Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation had a fleet of 11,793 buses as on 31st March 1986.

14.42. The Motor Vehicles Department of the State Government is mainly vested with the responsibility of implementation of the various provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 which are regulatory in character. Being a regulatory Department the expenditure of this Department is normally considered as Non-Plan. Taking into consideration the importance of road safety measures as well as pollution control and educating the public in such areas it has been decided for the first time to treat some of the activities of this Department as development activities eligible for plan allocation.

14.43. As on 31st March 1986 the vehicles population was 15.90 lakhs. By about the terminal year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1985-90) an additional increase of about 5 lakhs vehicles is expected every year in the State of Maharashtra.

14.44. In the interest of safe, efficient and smooth development of road transport the following schemes have been included in the Seventh Plan.

Upgradation of infrastructural facilities for improving the quality of driving test

14.45. Human error is often the cause of Motor accidents. It is necessary to improve the quality of driving test for the purpose of granting motor driving licence. This would require an adequate test ground, artificial tracks, complete with traffic signals, gradients, etc. During 1987-88 it is proposed to take up the work at Pune or Bombay for which a provision of Rs. 14.50 lakhs is proposed.

Equipment for testing mechanical fitness of Vehicles

14.46. A mechanically defective vehicle which fails to comply with the relevant provisions 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 mechanical fitness of a vehicle. This requires provision of a ramp, tools and equipment, smoke meters and appropriate staff. This works out to about Rs. 10 lakhs for six of the bigger offices of the Motor Vehicles Department, during the period of the Seventh Plan. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

Training of Instructors of Motor Driving Schools and Inspectors of Motor Vehicles Department

14.47. It is proposed to set up a training institute where the Department will conduct a training programme for Instructors of Motor Driving Schools and Inspectors of the Department to improve their driving skill with emphasis on defensive driving. A provision of Rs. 36 lakhs is made during the Seventh Plan. The Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Motor Vehicles and Instructors of Driving Schools are proposed to be trained in defensive driving in short courses of 6 weeks each for batches of 25 candidates. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is proposed in the year 1987-88.

Propaganda and education for road safety

14.48. It is necessary to carry out an intensive programme for educating the public opinion and increase awareness of road safety through propaganda campaigns using every form of media available, e.g. advertisements in newspapers, on radio and T.V., leaflets, seminars and gatherings. A lump-sum provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is included for the purpose in the Seventh Plan. For the year 1987-88 a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed.

(4) PORT, HARBOUR AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

Port, Harbour and Inland water Transport

14.49. Maharashtra has a coastal line of 720 Kms. At present, it is served by two intermediate ports, namely Ratnagiri and Redi and other forty-six minor post from Dahanu in the North to Kiranpani in the South, covering coastal districts of 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 passenger traffic handled is increasing due to provision of facilities such as jetties, landing places, passenger sheds etc. The passenger traffic has increased from 111 lakhs in 1979-80 to 134 lakhs in 1983-84. The cargo handled comprises of iron ore, clinker for cement factory, building materials, foodgrains, fish, salt etc.

Review of Sixth Plan

14.50. The total outlay for the Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 and Annual Plan, 1987-88 is as under:—

Sub-sector	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1985-86	1986-87
1. Development of minor ports	745.00	175.00
2. Development of inland water transport	150.00	15.00
	895.00	190.00

14.51. The above outlay is proposed to be spent for the following schemes described in brief:—

(a) Development of Minor Ports—

(i) Hydrographic Survey and Research (State level) Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

This amount will be spent for hydrographic survey required for determining the development potential of minor ports and provision of facilities like jetties, anchorages, shelter land etc. Some amount will also be spent on tests to be carried out on models on, Dabhol and Rajapur ports. It also includes provision for equipment.

(ii) *Alongside facilities.*—This includes improvement to jetties and minor construction works for which a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

(iii) *Passenger amenities and other civil engineering works.*—Minor works such as providing passenger sheds, waiting sheds, water supply and sanitation arrangements, parking places, approach roads to ports etc. will be carried out under this scheme. The outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 29.00 lakhs.

(iv) *Purchase of Flotilla.*—Provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for this scheme from which marine crafts boats will be purchased.

(v) *Navigational aids.*—Such aids are necessary for civil navigation in creeks. Navigational aids like lighting, lights houses, buoys lighted and unlighted beacons are proposed to be provided under the scheme.

(vi) *Anti-erosion works.*—Erosion takes place at the mouth of the sea and inside creeks due to which houses and properties get damaged. Protection measures therefore have to be taken against sea erosion. During the 7th plan an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs has been approved to from which 151 works are to be taken. For Annual Plan, 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 71.00 lakhs is proposed.

14.52. *Inland Water Transport*.—A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for the development of Inland water ways. This amount will mostly be used for purchase of equipments and surveys of major creeks. Tests on models will also be carried out from this outlay. It is also proposed to construct jungle jetties and purchase crafts.

(5) OTHER TRANSPORT

Civil Aviation

14.53. The Programme under other transport consists of construction of landing strips at important places in the State. At present, the following 11 places have Airstrips belonging to Maharashtra State :—

1. Nanded
2. Karad
3. Ratnagiri
4. Chandrapur (Morwa)
5. Jalgaon
6. Dhule
7. Phaltan (Satara)
8. Sangli (Kaulapur)
9. Bhandara (Birsi)
10. Raigad (Kinvat) (Nanded District)
11. Osmanabad.

These Airstrips are used for Helicopters or Planes belonging to State Government. Sometimes these Airstrips are also utilised by the Private Companies and landing fees are recovered from them. In addition to these, there are also other Airstrips belonging to the Central Government Defence organisation and they are at Nagpur, Aurangabad, Akola, Kolhapur, Solapur, Pune (Lohgaon), Nashik (Ozar) and Deolali.

14.54. The outlay provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan for construction/improvement of Airstrips is Rs. 150 lakhs. During the VII th Five Year Plan period, improvements to Solapur and Kolhapur Airstrips are proposed to be carried out at the State Government cost though these airstrips belong to the Government of India. The estimated cost of the improvement of Solapur and Kolhapur airstrips are of the order of Rs. 55 lakhs and Rs. 66.67 lakhs respectively. For 1987-88 outlay proposed is Rs. 48.00 lakhs. It is proposed to provide night lighting facilities at Airstrip at Nanded during 1987-88.

Land Acquisition for West Coast (Konkan) Railway

14.55. The Konkan Region is economically backward and the main hindrance in the development of this region is the lack of transport facilities. To boost up development of this region, it was proposed to construct a railway line in this region, which was ultimately accepted by the Ministry of Railways and accordingly the work of Apta-Roha Section has been sanctioned and is under progress.

14.56. The Government of Maharashtra had agreed to acquire and make available to the Railway Authorities, land required for the Konkan Railway free of cost.

14.57. A lump-sum provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is made in the Seventh Five-Year Plan for this purpose.

ANNEXURE I

Priority for Planning for Road Development Works

- Priority—I* .. To connect a District place to all adjoining District places by black top road surface.
- Priority—II* .. To construct missing C.D. works, Minor Bridges and Major Bridges routes leading from a District place to all adjoining District places.
- Priority—III* .. To connect a Taluka place to the District Headquarter by black top road surface.
- Priority—IV* .. To construct missing C.D. works, Minor Bridges and Major Bridges on routes leading from a Taluka place to the District Head-quarter.
- Priority—V* .. (a) To provide Water Bound Macadam road surface for routes leading from a Taluka place to other Talukas in the same District.
(b) To provide Water Bound Macadam road surface for routes from a Taluka place to the adjoining Talukas in other districts.
- Priority—VI* .. (a) To provide missing C.D. works, Minor Bridges and Major Bridges on routes leading from Taluka place to the adjoining Taluka places in the same District.
(b) To provide missing C.D. Works, Minor Bridges and Major Bridges on routes leading from a Taluka place to the adjoining Taluka places in other Districts.
- Priority—VII* .. To provide High Level Minor/Major Bridges in place of existing submersible bridges/causeways on the routes leading from one District place to adjoining District places.
- Priority—VIII* .. To provide High Level minor/major bridges in place of existing submersible bridges/causeways on the routes leading from a taluka place to the District headquarter.
- Priority—IX* .. (a) To provide High Level minor/major bridges in place of existing submersible bridges/causeways on the routes leading from a Taluka place to the adjoining Taluka places in the same District.
(b) To provide High Level Major Bridges in place of existing submersible bridges/causeways on the routes leading from a Taluka place to the Taluka places in the adjoining Districts.

CHAPTER 15

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

I. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Science and Technology has been identified as an important sector in the Seventh Five-Year Plan as an input to socio-economic development activities. The Maharashtra Council for Science and Technology (MACOST) was established in 1983 to provide impetus to S & T activities in the State. MACOST Executive Committee held number of discussions and prepared Science and Technology Plan for Maharashtra for the Seventh Plan period.

15.2. The Seventh Plan allocation for S & T sector in Maharashtra is Rs. 2.70 crores. The allocation made for the year 1985-86 for S & T is Rs. 40 lakhs. Approval of new R. & D projects has begun since the financial year, 1984-85 after a gap of almost five years. So far MACOST Executive Committee has approved 23 new projects at an estimated cost of about Rs. 76 lakhs. Funds for these projects upto Rs. 28 lakhs are provided during 1985-86 and all these projects are to continue during 1986-87. Additional new projects are also being evolved and are expected to be undertaken during 1987-88. A total outlay of Rs. 31.50 lakhs is provided for ongoing and new projects in 1987-88.

15.3. A proposal to strengthen the existing S & T Cell and set up a separate Department of Science and Technology is under active consideration of the Government. A positive decision of creation of a separate Department of Science and Technology is expected to be taken in the near future. To meet the expenditure of this Department, a provision of Rs. 3.25 lakhs is needed for the year 1987-88.

15.4. As a part of the objectives of the Seventh Plan, a provision is necessary for selective strengthening of some of the S & T Institutions in the State. An outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

15.5. Information; dissemination of Science and Technology has been identified as a specific area in the State S & T Plan. With the formation of Department of Science and Technology, it may become possible to start S & T Information Service to other Departments as well as field Agencies in due course. Besides, the existing S & T Documentation Centre needs to be further strengthened by acquiring new reference literature on S & T subjects. A provision of Rs. 7.25 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

15.6. Accordingly the provisions for the year 1986-87 are as follows :—

	Rs. in lakhs
(1) Strengthening of S & T Cell/Department/Council	3.25
(2) R & D Projects including S & T for Rural Development	31.50
(3) S & T infrastructure development	13.00
(4) Information; dissemination on S & T	7.25
Total	55.00

II. ENVIRONMENT

Aesthetic Improvements in Greater Bombay Area

15.7. With a view to ensure better protection and preservation and for improvement of the environmental conditions in Greater Bombay, it is proposed to undertake following schemes through the Bombay Municipal Corporation :—

- (i) Protection and preservation of buildings of importance, historical buildings and monuments ;
- (ii) Face lifting of existing fountains and provisions of new fountains ;
- (iii) Improvement of footpaths, pedestrian plazas, planting of trees, provision of tree guards, landscaping streets and avenues ;
- (iv) Improvement of existing beaches and promenades and beautifying of important chowks;
- (v) Preservation of and tree planting on prominent hill slopes ;
- (vi) Developing parks and gardens ; and
- (vii) Other similar suitable proposals.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is provided for this scheme. In the Annual Plan 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided. Similarly in the Annual Plan 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed.

15.8. *Scheme for Urban Environmental Improvement.*—Under this scheme 11 proposals were recommended to the Government of India. Some of the important proposals were as under:—

- (1) River Front Improvement Project for Mula and Mutha River Basin, Pune
- (2) “A Park-A town” for selected medium size towns to provide the required green-scape to the town and to improve the environment.
- (3) Mahim Nature Park.
- (4) Improvement of Bandra-Kurla Complex, etc.

The Government of India was requested to grant Central Assistance for these schemes which is still awaited. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been approved for the Seventh Five-Year Plan. For the current year i.e. 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 55 lakhs has been approved in view of the importance of these schemes. For 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs is proposed.

Control over Water and Air Pollution

15.9. The enormous industrial growth in certain parts of the State has posed a problem of water and air pollution which is dangerous to human as well as animal life. The State Government has therefore established the Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Board which controls the water pollution created by the Industries. No permission to establish any new industry is granted unless a no objection certificate from the Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Board is obtained. The Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Act contains penal provision for offences committed by the Industries in polluting the drinking water or the water for the development of fisheries.

15.10. The Board has already notified the whole State as “Water pollution prevention area” making the enforcement of Act applicable to the entire State. In the process, the Board has, so far, covered 13,000 industries by way of grant of consents and prescribing programmes for pollution control. The problem of pollution caused by domestic waste is also required to be tackled.

15.11. Alongwith the measures to control water pollution, it is also necessary to enforce drastic measures for control and prevention of air pollution. Taking into consideration the activities of the Board in the control of pollution of water and air and particularly in view of growing importance of pollution control and environmental improvement, an outlay of Rs. 1,30 lakhs is included in the 7th Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1987-88.

15.12. It is proposed to cover the following activities from the outlay of Rs. 55 lakhs.

(A) *Water Pollution Control Activities.*—Continuance of the existing Sub-Regional Offices and creation of the new Offices of the Sub-Regional Offices Panvel, Solapur and Regional lab Solapur. It is proposed to purchase 2 vehicles for this purpose.

15.13. (B) *Air Pollution Control Activities.*—Continuance of the existing offices of Air Pollution Control Officer and Lab. at Washi, and creation of the new Offices of the Sub-Regional Office, Roha.

CHAPTER 16

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

I. STATISTICS

In accordance with the recommendations of Review Committee appointed by Government of India and in response to the directives of Central Statistical Organisation, it is proposed to strengthen statistical organisations at all levels in the State with an objective to evolve statistical system so as to play more useful role in decision making process of Government. Keeping in view this objective outlay of Rs. 3.08 lakhs has been approved for the Seventh Plan period for the schemes relating to statistics. The outlay of Rs. 45.59 lakhs proposed for the year 1987-88 is mainly for continuance of the staff already created, creation of additional staff and purchase of equipments etc. The particulars of the schemes are given below :—

(1) *Additional printing facilities.*—It is envisaged to purchase modern equipments such as photo copier and electric typewriter as well as paper cutting machine, wire stitching machine and paper collator and Tagger for the Head Office. During 1985-86, a post of Machineman has been created and photo copier, wire stitching machine, paper collator and tagger have been purchased. It is proposed to purchase electric typewriter during 1986-87. The Scheme will be continued during 1987-88 and outlay of Rs. 0.43 lakhs has been proposed.

(2) *Strengthening of District/Regional Offices and provisions of equipments to the offices.*—It is envisaged to create the post of Joint Director for each of the Regional Office along with the supporting staff. It is also proposed to supply micro processor and other machinery to each of the Regional Office so that they will be in a position to prepare and publish the reports of various evaluation studies/enquiries. It is also decided to supply electronic calculators to all the District and Regional Offices and electric duplicators to all the District Statistical Offices and create the posts of 12 Statistical Assistants and 6 Clerk-Typists and 6 Machine Operators and to provide micro processors and other ancilliary equipments to all the Regional Offices. During 1985-86, the posts of Joint Director, Stenographer, Clerk-typist have been created. All the District and Regional Offices have been supplied with electric calculators and all District Statistical Offices have been provided with electric duplicators. The outlay proposed for continuance of services and for remaining purchases is of the order of Rs. 19.20 lakhs.

(3) *Strengthening of the analytical capabilities.*—Under the scheme, the post of Chief Research Officer and other supporting staff are to be created. The Seventh Five-Year Plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 8 lakhs. During the year 1985-86, the post of Chief Research Officer and Stenographer have been created. During the year 1986-87, the posts of 2 Deputy Directors, 2 Research Officers and a Clerk-typist will be created. An outlay of Rs. 2.48 lakhs has been proposed for continuance of posts already created.

(4) *Strengthening of Survey Division.*—To strengthen Directorate of Economic and Statistics by creating the posts of Additional Director and Deputy Directors etc. in the survey division, with a view to take up additional surveys and studies as per the requirement of the Government and various Departments. During the year 1985-86, the post of Additional Director and Stenographer has been created in the Head Office. In the year 1986-87, one post of Deputy Director, 4 Research Officers, 8 Statistical Assistants and Investigators are likely to be created. The outlay proposed for continuance of the scheme is Rs. 7.61 lakhs.

(5) *Electronic Data Processing Centre*—The scheme aims at replacing the existing punching equipments by data entry machines and provision of additional staff. In the year 1985-86, the post of Joint Director, Research Officer, Accounts Officer, 3 Statistical Assistants, Stenographer and 4 Clerk-Typists have been created. In addition, it is proposed to purchase one micro processor along with the data entry machines and one Ambassador car for the EDP Centre. During 1986-87, the post of 3 Research Officers and other supporting staff will be created. The scheme will be continued during 1987-88 for which an outlay of Rs. 10.30 lakhs has been proposed.

(6) *Strengthening Directorate of Economics and Statistics.*—The statistical activities in the State have increased manifold over the years. In order to cope-up with the increased workload of co-ordination, it was envisaged to create the post of one Additional Director, Deputy Director and Research Officer and supporting staff under the scheme. Post of Additional Director and a Stenographer has been created. During the year 1986-87 it is decided to create the post of 1 Deputy Director, 3 Research Officers and other staff will be created. To continue with the scheme an outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 5.57 lakhs.

II. STRENGTHENING OF PLANNING MACHINERY

16.2. In the approach paper to the Seventh Five Year-Plan, the Planning Commission has indicated various directions in which the methodology of planning, implementation and monitoring needs to be strengthened. The planning organisation of the State at various levels like State, Divisional and District is required to be strengthened. At State level in the Planning Department proper, it is proposed to create new divisions from the point of view of preparation of perspective plans, including man power planning, evaluation and monitoring and appraisal of regional backlog. So far as District level organisation is concerned, the staffing pattern has basically remained the same since inception of the District Planning and Development Councils in 1974-75. District Planning Officers have now been entrusted with certain additional jobs like co-ordinating of rural water supply programme, review of 20-Point Programme, Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Nav Buddhas and Tribal Areas Sub-Plan etc. The DPDCs have also now been entrusted with the responsibility in regard to formulation and implementation of the special programme of small works based on the felt needs of the districts for which each district except Greater Bombay is given special allocation ranging between Rs. 1.75 crores to Rs. 2.50 crores (Allocation to Greater Bombay, Rs. 4.00 crores). The programme will be continued during the next year as well as the remaining period of the Seventh Plan. The district level organisation therefore needs to be strengthened by creating necessary additional posts. Correspondingly, the Divisional Planning Units also require to be strengthened. Concret proposals for strengthening of planning machinery at various levels duly taking into account the additional jobs to be performed as well as the recommendations regarding strengthening of planning machinery made in the report of the Working Group on District Planning set up by the Planning Commission, are being formulated. In the meantime, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme for 1987-88.

III. MAHARASHTRA INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

16.3. As emphasised in the approach paper, effective and successful implementation of various development programmes, covering both the economic and social sectors, has to be ensured and a system of autonomy and accountability has to be introduced. This would require orientation to the work, change in attitude, and improvement in skills and knowledge of the administration involved in implementation of these programmes. The State Government, therefore, felt a need for imparting training to officials in development programmes and public administration. It was also felt that approach to training should be integrated and should be interdisciplinary in nature as also 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 end in view, the Government of Maharashtra has in June, 1984 established a State level premier institute called the Maharashtra Institute of Development Administration. This Institute functions as an apex institute for training in rural development and public administration. The institute is located in Pune and needs to be expanded to fulfil its basic objective viz. imparting training in rural development and public administration. A provision of Rs. 1.04 crores for the Seventh Five Year Plan has been approved for the purpose. For the year 1987-88, the outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed.

16.4. In order to facilitate the institute to achieve its objectives properly and smoothly, it has been decided to confer on it sovereignty economic as well as strategic by registering it under Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Institute has been registered under the said Act on 16th May 1986.

Expected Central Assistance. 16.5. The Expenditure is expected to be supplemented, on a matching basis, i.e. 50% on recurring and 100% on non-recurring by Central assistance, outside the State Plan, from the Ministry of Rural Development.

IV. TOURISM

Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation

16.6. Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., was established in 1975 and State Government entrusted all commercial and promotional tourism activities to this Corporation. The Corporation receives from the State Government financial assistance in the form of share capital contribution and loan assistance. This plan provision is further supplemented by the MTDC through raising Institutional Finance.

16.7. For the tourists development activities of the MTDC an outlay of Rs. 280 lakhs has been proposed in the Seventh Five-Year Plan as financial assistance from the State Government. It will be made up of Rs. 247.50 lakhs as share capital contribution and Rs. 32.50 lakhs as loan assistance. This will be further supplemented by the MTDC to the extent of Rs. 430 lakhs from the institutional finance which will be outside the State Plan. The outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 is Rs. 105 lakhs made up of Rs. 75.00 lakhs as share capital contribution and Rs. 30 lakhs as loan assistance from the State Government. The institutional finance assumed by the Corporation for 1987-88 is Rs. 120.00 lakhs which will be outside the State Plan. The main tourists' activities proposed to be implemented by the MTDC during the Seventh Five-Year Plan are described in the following paras:

Development of Holy Places

16.8. During Seventh Five Year Plan the Corporation proposes to complete the work of Mahurgad, District Nanded at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs, Titwala, District Thane at an estimated cost of Rs. 8 lakhs and to expand the present accommodation at Tuljapur, district Osmanabad at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.00 lakhs. The Corporation intends to construct tourists accommodation at Akkalkot, District Solapur at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. All the places are of religious importance and number of tourists visit these places regularly. The total outlay proposed for development of holy places during the Seventh Five-Year Plan is Rs. 35 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Caves and Monuments

16.9. The development of essential facilities for caves and monuments includes surrounding improvement of caves and monuments in Maharashtra. The important caves are located at Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta. The Corporation has already prepared a Master Plan of Development of Ajanta Foot Hills and Elephanta. The Corporation has already spent more than Rs. 17.50 lakhs on Phase-I of Ajanta and proposed to spend Rs. 7 lakhs on Phase-II of Ajanta. Regarding Elephanta, the Corporation intends to improve the existing jetty and the Government of India has given Rs. 10 lakhs for this purpose. An outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Provision of Additional Amenities

16.10. The Corporation has constructed Holiday Resorts at various places and the main important thing is to make water supply arrangements adequately to these resorts. Similarly the restaurant facility which can provide good and hygienic food is a must. The Corporation intends to spend Rs. 10 lakhs on both these activities at Holiday Resorts during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Development of Sea Beaches

16.11. The Corporation is running sea-beach Holiday Resort at Ganpatipule and Murud-Janjira. It proposes to construct Holiday Resort at Kashid, District Raigad and Vengurla, District Sindhudurg at an estimated cost of Rs. 8 lakhs and Rs. 7 lakhs respectively. The outlay proposed in the Seventh Five-Year Plan for both these resorts is Rs. 5 lakhs each. For sophisticated tourists the Corporation also intends to construct a multystoreyed hotel as well as cottages at Kihim, at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 lakhs. For this purpose Rs. 15 lakhs have been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The total outlay proposed for development of sea beaches including the Sea Beach at Nagaon, Distt. Raigad during the Seventh Five-Year Plan is Rs. 50 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Hill Stations

16.12. The Corporation has got Holiday Resorts at various Hill Stations. The Corporation also intends to improve the existing facilities and provide additional accommodation at places like Mahabaleshwar (Rs. 10.00 lakhs), Bhandardara (Rs. 5.00 lakhs) and Panhala (Rs. 5.00 lakhs). The total outlay proposed for development of Hill Stations for the Seventh Five-Year Plan is Rs. 20 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Development of Picnic Spots

16.13. There are various picnic spots which are frequently visited by tourists and some facilities which include restaurant or hotel, tourist complex consisting of self-contained blocks and dormitories need to be provided at such picnic spots. The Corporation intends to expand the existing Holiday Resort at Akloli which is one of the important picnic spots near Bombay and Thane by spending Rs. 5.00 lakhs and camping site at Lonavala by spending Rs. 5 lakhs. A total outlay proposed for development of picnic spots is Rs. 10 lakhs for 1985-90. An outlay of Rs. 11 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 13 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Housing Scheme for Employees

16.14. Considering the Housing problem at various places, which is faced by employees it has been proposed to spend Rs. 5.00 lakhs during the Seventh Five-Year Plan and to provide accommodation to employees. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Development of Hotels and Motels

16.15. The Corporation has already started various hotels/restaurants located at holiday resorts to provide good and hygienic food to the tourists staying and visiting holiday resorts. The Corporation also intends to provide better services to the tourists staying in holiday resorts and hotels and as such the Corporation is giving training to its employees through Catering Colleges of Pune and Bombay. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan the Corporation intends to have hotels/motels at Bombay, Nagpur, Jintur, District Aurangabad, Sawantwadi, District Sindhudurg, Bhimanagar, District Solapur, Sillod, District Aurangabad, Shegaon, District Buldhana, Kihim, Mahad, District Raigad, Pune and Nashik. The experience of the Corporation in respect of this activity is very encouraging. The outlay provided for the 7th five-year plan is Rs. 110 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 24 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Land Transport

16.16. The Corporation has got a fleet of 40 vehicles including Air-condition, Luxury Coaches, Tourist Taxies. This is a main commercial activity of the Corporation and is very popular amongst the tourists. The Corporation intends to spend Rs. 40.00 lakhs from the share capital of Government and will raise Rs. 110 lakhs from the Financial Institutions during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The Corporation is already running regular buses as under :—

- (1) Bombay-Goa.
- (2) Bombay-Aurangabad.
- (3) Bombay-Kolhapur.
- (4) Bombay-Mahabaleshwar excepting monsoon.
- (5) Bombay-Shirdi.
- (6) Pune-Panji.
- (7) Sightseeing tours at Bombay, Aurangabad, Mahabaleshwar, Goa, Kolhapur, Pune.

The Corporation gives buses on hire to group tourists and also conducts regular package tours to South India as well as North India. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Director of Tourism

16.17. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been approved for the Seventh Five-Year Plan for the development of surrounding of Ajanta and Ellora Caves. This outlay will be utilised by the Director of Tourism for improving the surroundings of these caves by taking up the works of landscaping, gardening, pathways, carparking, clean toilets etc. Water supply facility for drinking purposes will also be improved. The work of production of publicity literature on tourism, advertisement etc. will also be undertaken by the Director of Tourism. An outlay of Rs. 18.40 lakhs is provided during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs, has been proposed for the year 1987-88.

Forest Tourism

16.18. Forest tourism plays a vital role in bringing people close to the nature and creating love among them for forest and wild life. Under the forest tourism, it is, therefore, envisaged to develop the existing forest parks and gardens in forest areas by providing basic amenities for stay of tourists in these places. An outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 16.60 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

CHAPTER 17

EDUCATION AND YOUTH WELFARE

I. GENERAL EDUCATION

Education has an important role to play in the process of economic development. It is the principal means to create human Capital by augmenting the supply of trained competent manpower without which development plans cannot be implemented. Keeping in view this important role of education in the social and economic development of the country, the planning commission in its Approach Paper, has clearly said that the existing education system has widely failed in its contents and poses to be disfunctional to the requirements of the country. The planning Commission has, therefore, suggested radical changes in the present education system. Over-riding priority will have to be given to the universalisation of elementary education for children in the age-group 6-14 years by 1990. Even at secondary and higher secondary level's many of the courses lack purpose and relevance and require restructuring, linking them to the economy's need for skilled manpower. Keeping this in view and keeping in view the programmes already executed in Sixth Five Year Plan the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 contemplates the following measures as the basis objective :—

(1) To make all out efforts for universalisation of elementary education to all children upto 14 years of age, reducing drop outs and improving retention rate, particularly of girls in primary schools.

(2) To improve secondary and higher education courses so as to increase the component of learning from real life situations through participation in socially relevant activities.

(3) To consolidate existing facilities for higher education and implement programmes with minimum additional inputs for quality improvement.

(4) To provide for adult learners literacy, numeracy basis understanding of their surrounding world and functional skills of relevance to daily life and to local environment.

(5) To follow a programme of scholarships and financial assistance to deserving students in order to develop talent among youths.

(6) To lay special stress on the education of children of weaker/backward sections of community such as S.C., S.T., Neo-Buddhas, Nomadic Tribes, etc. by providing special facilities.

(7) To achieve qualitative improvement in the standard of education at all levels by organising intensive training courses for teachers and by improving physical facilities in the educational institutions.

(8) To strengthen educational administration for effective supervision and implementation of various programme of the department.

(9) To reconstruct the educational system and make it efficient and relevant so as to achieve the objectives of National Development.

(10) To promote values of secularism, democracy, National integration and dignity of labour throughout the educational system.

17.2. The following table shows the outlays earmarked for various programmes under General Education sector in the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90; the approved outlays for the year 1986-87 and outlays earmarked for the various schemes during the annual plan 1987-88.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of the sector	7th Plan Approved Outlay	Expdi-ture 1985-86	Annual Plan 1986-87		Annual Plan 1987-88	
				Approved outlay.	Amtici-pated Expdr.	proposed outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Elementary Education	48,53.24	533.44	1,606.20	1,344.98	1,937.47	921.10
2	Secondary Education	44,58.50	809.97	1,445.94	1,839.00	1,965.84	777.25
3	University and Higher Education	34,37.70	266.81	701.21	709.22	721.30	54.30
4	Adult Education	22,62.31	20.45	412.42	385.16	360.35	17.35
5	Other Education Programme	65,60.52	318.84	848.02	847.83	590.30	..
6	Physical Education	72.73	7.20	8.04	8.04	10.12	..
	Grand Total	216,45.00	1,956.71	5,021.83	5,134.23	5,585.38	1,770.00

17.3. *Elementary Education* : During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 27,12.00 lakhs was provided for the primary education. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, all revenue villages were provided with primary schools. The enrolment ratio at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan has, therefore, reached 91 per cent of the children to the group 6 to 14 years. It is proposed to reach 100 per cent enrolment of boys and girls by 1990. To reach this target, a total outlay of Rs. 48,53.24 lakhs is provided for the scheme during the Seventh Five-Year-Plan. For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 1937.47 lakhs is provided for normal scheme out of which 921.10 lakhs are provided for this scheme for removal of backlog.

17.4. There was a backlog of 7,000 teachers at the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Taking into consideration, 3.5 per cent annual growth rate in Stds. I-VIII also the backlog of teachers, a large number of teachers will have to be appointed for the following programme :—

- (i) Opening of schools in schoolless wadis and Bastis.
- (ii) Natural expansion of Primary Education.
- (iii) Upgradation of single teacher primary schools into two teachers primary schools.
- (iv) Opening mobile schools with Balwadis.

17.5. The Primary Education is part of the Minimum Needs programme of the Government. Universalisation of Primary Education by the year 1990, is the main objective of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. During 1985-86, there were 54171 Primary schools having total enrolment 93.32 lakhs, 2.44 lakhs teachers are working in these schools. The enrolment ratio in standard I to VIII is 95.9 per cent. There are 17,080 Single Teacher schools in the State. As per 1981 census, the literacy percentage of Male and Female in our State is 58.8 and 34.8 respectively and overall literacy percentage of the State is 47.2.

17.6. The figures of enrolment as on 31st March 1986 and yearwise anticipated achievement during the Seventh Five Year-Plan period are as follows:—

(Figures in lakhs)

Enrolment in Classes	Base year 1984-85	Provisional Anticipated Achievements				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I to V	91.26	92.06	95.86	96.75	99.92	101.60
VI to VIII	29.29	30.70	32.73	33.95	35.90	39.35
Total	120.55	122.76	128.58	130.70	135.82	140.95

17.7. *Inspection*.—It is necessary to strengthen educational machinery at Block level. The Block Education Officers and Extension Officers (Education) are being appointed for effective administration and inspection of primary schools. In the year 1985-86, 46 Block Education Officers (Education) are appointed and in the year, 1986-87 these posts will be continued for which an outlay of Rs. 18.34 lakhs has been provided. During the year 87-88, 155 Extension Officers and 2 posts of Education Officers, 2 Senior and 2 Junior Clerks and 2 peons are proposed to be appointed for which an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided.

17.8. *Teachers and Other Services*.—In the year, 1985-86, in Backlog districts, 125 teachers are appointed in the schoolless villages (Wadis and Bastis) 1,475 Single Teacher schools have already been converted into two teacher schools and 3,200 teachers have been appointed for the normal growth of the primary education. Thus in all, 4,400 teachers are appointed during the year 1985-86 in backlog districts only. In the year 1986-87, for backlog as well as normal districts, it is proposed to start 125 schools in the schoolless villages, to convert 500 single teacher schools into two teacher schools and to provide 1,230 teachers for the normal expansion of primary education. Thus, in all 1855 new teachers will be appointed in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 1181.72 lakhs is provided for new and continued posts for the year 1987-88.

Book Bank

17.9. During the first two years of the VIth Plan 16.66 lakhs pupils have already been benefitted. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 63.29 lakhs is provided for this scheme under which approximately 20.00 lakhs children will be benefitted.

17.10. *Scholarships and Incentives*.—S.C. and S.T. pupils are lagging behind in the field of education and hence, special efforts need to be made to bring them on par with others in respect of education. The scheme of special assistance to the children of S.Cs., S.Ts. is, therefore being implemented. A pair of school uniforms and writing material are supplied to the children under the scheme. During the year 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 91.01 lakhs has been made and 1.30 lakhs number of students are benefitted under this scheme. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 100.11 lakhs has been provided and approximately 2.00 lakhs children will be benefitted.

17.11. *Buildings and Equipments.*—There is an acute shortage of buildings for the primary schools in the State. A massive programme of the construction of the primary school buildings is being launched with the help of District Rural Development Agencies in the State. The Education Department will bear 20 per cent share of the construction cost and remaining 80 per cent expenditure is to be borne by the District Rural Development Agencies from the N.R.E.P. Funds. In the year 1985-86, 7709, class rooms are constructed and it is proposed to construct 1500 class rooms in the year 1987-88 for which an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided. Moreover, the scheme of completion of incomplete work of class-rooms is implemented since 1981-82. In 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 105.37 lakhs has been provided to complete 395 incomplete class-rooms and for the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been proposed to complete 375 incomplete class-rooms.

17.12. Before 1985-86, the rate of contingency for local body primary schools was Rs. 1 per pupil per year. This was quite inadequate and hence, schools were not in a position to purchase necessary teaching aids and equipments. This contingency rate is therefore, proposed to be increased progressively from Rs. 2 in the year 1985-86 to Rs. 5 in the year 1989-90. In the year 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 54.93 lakhs has been earmarked and for the year 1987-88, outlay of Rs. 60.42 lakhs has been proposed.

17.13. *Secondary Education.*—Secondary Education in Maharashtra is by and large managed by private institutions. At the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, there were about 6,100 secondary schools in the state with an enrolment of 30.92 lakhs and approximately 1.10 lakhs teachers. The present policy of the State Government is not to allow opening of new secondary schools except in tribal and educationally backward areas and where it is not possible to absorb the available students in the existing schools. During the sixth Five Year Plan, few private institutions were allowed to start secondary schools on no grant-in-aid basis.

17.14. *Government Secondary schools and Assistance to Non-Government Secondary Schools.*—Ex-Government Secondary Schools in the State have been handed over to the Zilla Parishads, for the development and expansion of these schools and an outlay of Rs. 83.82 lakhs is provided during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. The Zilla Parishads concerned will be entrusted for development and expansion of these schools. For 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 44.72 lakhs is provided for development of these schools. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 33.61 lakhs is proposed to be provided.

17.15. To accommodate the increased number of students coming from primary education section, it is necessary to sanction additional division in non-Government Secondary schools during Seventh Five Year Plan. About 10,906 divisions are required to be opened during the Seventh Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 1597.04 lakhs will be required. An outlay of Rs. 625.40 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87. For the continuance of the already sanctioned 5600 divisions and to open 600 additional divisions, an outlay of Rs. 1050.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

17.16. It is also proposed to open 50 schools each year in tribal and educationally backward areas where there are no schooling facilities. An outlay of Rs. 675.78 lakhs is provided during the Seventh Five Year Plan for this purpose. For 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 161.06 lakhs is provided for opening of new secondary schools. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed.

17.17. Higher Secondary Classes (XI and XII) have been attached to the selected schools and colleges. In all, there are 1,076 Junior Colleges having total enrolment of 12.30 lakhs students. 38016 teachers are working in Junior Colleges. The annual rate of growth of students in Junior Colleges is about 10 per cent. Every year, about 1,000 additional divisions are required for these Junior Colleges. In the year 1985-86, 1,150 divisions have been opened and in the year 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 318.83 lakhs has been provided for opening 700 divisions and continuing 1,150 divisions in Junior Colleges. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 460.00 lakhs is proposed.

17.18. *University and Higher Education.*—Non-Agricultural Universities are paid Grant-in-aid by Education Department. These Universities have to cater the need of growing number of students by opening new faculties/departments. Amravati University, though opened in the recent past, its expansion etc. is yet to gather momentum. Provision for its minimum need of providing land for its buildings is proposed to be made in the next year's plan and accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed. Provision has to be made for the development of all non-agricultural Universities by way of staff, buildings and equipments. A provision of Rs. 105.00 lakhs is made for the year 1986-87 for such development. An outlay of Rs. 145.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88. For payment of deficit grant on sliding scale to the Marathwada University during the Seventh Five Year Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.19. The areas of Shivaji and Marathawada Universities are very vast. Hence, it has been decided to have subcentres of the Universities at Solapur and Nanded, respectively. In the year 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 70.20 lakhs has been earmarked and an outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88 for the purpose.

17.20. The number of students joining University Education is increasing very fast and it has become difficult to accommodate growing number of students in the formal system of education. It has become necessary to supplement this system by non-formal education by starting an open University. The proposal of Government for starting such open University has also been accepted in principle by U.G.C. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88.

17.21. There are 619 colleges in the State having total enrolment of 7.52 lakh students. In all, there are about 25,300 teachers working in these colleges. Most of these colleges are managed by the private institutions and they are paid grant-in-aid as per the approved formula. Additional facilities by opening new colleges have been proposed to be provided in the Seventh Plan. Such new colleges have been allowed to be opened in the respective needy localities. An expenditure of Rs. 20.74 lakhs was incurred during 1985-86 on payment of grant-in-aid to 13 Girls' Colleges. During 1986-87, an expenditure of Rs. 26 lakhs towards grant-in-aid to Girls' Colleges and Rs. 125.00 lakhs on other non-Government colleges is anticipated. Besides, 61 new Colleges and 34 Law Colleges are proposed to be brought on grant-in-aid basis w.e.f. 1987-88 for which an outlay of Rs. 146.00 lakhs is proposed.

17.22. *Institutions of Higher Learning (Centres for specialised Coaching).*—Pre-I.A.S. Coaching Centres are started at Sangli, Nagpur and Aurangabad in 1986-87 for which a provision of 12.00 lakhs has been made and an outlay of Rs. 13.20 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88 for their continuance.

17.23. *Adult Education.*—Adult Education is included in the Minimum Needs Programme and 20 Point Programme. The literacy percentage in Maharashtra State is 47.18 as per the 1981 census. It is the policy of the Government to conduct Adult Education Centre for such illiterate adults in the age-group of 15-35 years. In these classes, stress is being given on literacy, functionality and awareness. During 1985-86, 2500 Adult Education Centres have been opened and during 1986-87, 3900 Centres are proposed to be opened. For the year 1987-88, it is proposed to continue 6400 Centres. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 242.99 lakhs is proposed.

New Education Policy

17.24. *Navodaya Vidyalaya.*—As per the concept of Government of India, it is proposed to start Navodaya Vidyalaya in each District of the State. As per the operational pattern of the scheme, all recurring expenditure and the buildings will be provided by the Government of India. The State Government will require to provide land free of cost to the Government of India for construction of buildings thereon. At the places where the buildings are made available by the State Government, the expenditure on additions and alterations will be shared by the Government of India to the extent of Rs. 3.00 lakhs. During the year 1986-87, six Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 65 lakhs is proposed.

Kamptee Sainik School

As per the policy decision of the Government, it is proposed to start one Sainik School at Kamptee, District Nagpur. This programme also forms part of the 42 point development programme announced by the Government. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987-88.

Other Education Programme

17.25. *Direction and Administration.*—The work of the Education Department is expanding very fast. Number of students is increasing every year. Hence, arrangements are to be made for their education in primary and secondary schools. We have to open new primary and secondary schools every year. Hence, it is necessary to strengthen the Directorate of Education by providing necessary additional staff.

It is proposed to appoint Joint Director of Education for Primary Education in the year 1986-87. Additional staff is also proposed to be provided for the Bureau of Government Examination and Adult Education. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 4.80 lakhs is proposed.

17.26. *Other Expenditure.*—It has been decided by the Government to extend the facilities of E. B. C. concession to students studying in un-aided educational institutions. The income limit of Rs. 4,800 per annum has been raised to Rs. 10,000 per annum. An expenditure of Rs. 77.42 lakhs is incurred during 1985-86. An expenditure of Rs. 138.66 lakhs is anticipated for the year 1986-87. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed.

17.27. The State Institute of Education has been converted into State Council for Educational Research and Training in 1985-86 at Pune. Regional S. C. E. R. Ts., are being set up at Bombay, Aurangabad and Nagpur. Training courses for primary and secondary teachers and also for Inspecting Officers are organised by the S.C.E.R.T.

17.28. It is proposed to continue the training programmes for the following categories in the year 1987-88 :—

- (1) Extension Officers (Education)
- (2) School Mothers
- (3) Laboratory Attendants Assistants in Secondary Schools.

17.29. S.C.E.R.T. is a new organisation and it needs to be strengthened by way of appointing additional staff and constructing new buildings during the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs 5.57 lakhs has been provided for strengthening S. C. E. R. T. and an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for construction of buildings. It is proposed to establish the Computer Cell in the S.C.E.R.T. Pune for which an outlay of Rs. 13.83 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88

It is also proposed to provide Video Cassettes Players and T. V. Sets to secondary schools in the educationally backward tribal areas for which an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.30. *Girls' Education.*— It is the policy of the State Government to give encouragement to female education. Following measures have been taken for the encouragement of girls' education in this State :—

(i) Education is made free upto Std. XII all over the State. Government has taken decision to extend the facility of free education to girls students upto XII. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

(ii) Un-aided secondary schools opened upto 19th November 1984 for girls' are being brought on aided basis. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 74.49 lakhs is provided for this purpose. For 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been proposed.

(iii) Hostels are being opened for girls at taluka places in the State during the Seventh plan period. In the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme.

17.31. The Fact Finding Committee appointed by the Government of Maharashtra has identified backlog under the items of primary schools, enrolment of students in primary schools, teachers, trained teachers, etc. in various Districts. To remove this backlog, the State Government has decided to make special provisions from the outlay earmarked for removal of backlog under the scheme like grant to D.R.D.As. for construction of primary school building, special facilities to SC/ST students in primary schools, development and expansion of non-Government secondary schools (additional divisions), etc. For removal of backlog, the State Government has earmarked an outlay of Rs. 91.55 crores during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 17.70 crores is earmarked for the schemes of reducing backlog.

Physical Education

17.32. (1) *National Service Scheme.*—The National Service Scheme which is Centrally Sponsored, aims at involving university students in various social services and developmental activities in rural areas, side by side with their normal academic studies. The scheme came into existence in the State during 1969-70. The scheme is financed by both; the Government of India and the State Government on 75 basis. To continue this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 10.12 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

17.33. (2) *National Cadet Corps.*—National Cadet Corps is another important scheme, Government has been implementing for the youths in colleges and universities. An outlay of Rs. 0.97 was provided for the scheme during 1986-87.

II. TECHNICAL EDUCATION—PART I

17.34. Technical education is the principal means for augmentation of the supply of technical trained manpower without which development plan particularly in the backward areas cannot be implemented. The following statement shows the total outlay provided for technical

education during the Seventh Five-Year Plan, outlay provided for the year 1986-87 and Proposed for 1987-88:—

Sub-Sector	VII Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 Approved Outlay			Annual Plan, 1986-87 (including backlog)		Annual Plan, 1987-88 Proposed Outlay		
	Normal	Backlog	Total	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Normal	Backlog	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Technical Education</i>								
PART I								
Direction and Administration.	1,20.42	..	1,20.42	41.00	11.99	50.00	..	50.00
Engg. Colleges ..	10,85.00	..	10,85.00	3,22.65	3,01.74	3,38.00	..	3,38.00
Polytechnics ..	10,70.00	33,19.29	43,89.29	5,26.75	2,39.56	2,69.00	7,35.00	10,04.00
Others ..	3,40.00	..	3,40.00	59.60	45.00	53.00	..	53.00
Total ..	26,15.42	33,19.29	59,34.71	9,50.00	5,98.29	7,10.00	7,35.00	14,45.00
<i>Technical Education</i>								
PART II								
Vocationalisation at + 2 Stage.	10,10.00	2,50.00	12,60.00	3,73.14	3,73.14	2,21.00	1,50.00	3,71.00
Civil Engineering Assistants' Course	10.00	..	10.00	1.80	1.80	2.00	..	2.00
Development of Pre-SSC.	8,49.58	8,38.71	16,88.29	3,42.24	3,42.24	1,25.00	1,95.00	3,20.00
Higher Secondary	15.00	..	15.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	2.00
Total ..	18,84.58	10,88.71	29,73.29	7,19.18	7,19.18	3,50.00	3,45.00	6,95.00
Grand Total ..	45,00.00	44,08.00	89,08.00	16,69.18	13,17.47	10,60.00	10,80.00	21,40.00
Part I & II								

DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

Strengthening of the Department of Technical Education

17.35. The Directorate of Technical Education which controls all developmental activities in the field of Technical Education and policies of the Government and its schemes, need to be strengthened by way of providing sufficient staff/manpower to cope-up efficiently with the development of Technical Education since 1982. In order to see that the newly started institutions and old institutions maintain required standards prescribed by the Government the Directorate needs staff for assisting, guiding, inspecting, evaluating the various institutions and suggesting various corrective measures.

Training and Placement Cell

17.36. The Government of India, AICTE has proposed to have a separate cell preferably in each Engineering college and Polytechnic to assess the Technical requirements from industries to arrange the job training, placement of passed out students from Engineering colleges and polytechnics and to coordinate with Board of Apprenticeship and to give information regarding the feed back and quality of training achieved. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a training and placement cell at Regional Headquarters to take care of the students of each concerned region.

Manpower Cell

17.37. During the conference of the Principals of all Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics, the need of establishing the manpower cell was stressed. The Cell has therefore been proposed to make effective manpower planning for ascertaining the local Technological needs by conducting Macro and Micro level survey. The cell is also required to advise the exact requirement of the Engineers and Technicians and to coordinate all the developmental activities of Department.

17.38. Consequent to bifurcation of the original Directorate of Technical Education, all the Regional Offices are under the control of the Directorate of Vocational Education and Training. It is, therefore, necessary to establish six Regional Offices in Bombay/Pune/Nagpur/Aurangabad/Amravati/Nashik Regions under the control of this Directorate for the effective administration of the Class III and Class IV staff working in Government Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Other Government Institutions Catering Diploma Courses in Engineering.

Taking into consideration the above position, an outlay to the tune of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1987-88.

Expansion of the Board of Technical Examinations

17.39. The examinations in various Technical and Industrial Courses leading upto the Diploma and Post Diploma level in the entire Maharashtra State are conducted by the Board of Technical Examinations. The Government of Maharashtra have taken a policy decision to allow the private managements to start the Polytechnics on no-grant basis. In view of this decision, and the consequent additional workload on the Board of Technical Examinations, an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed in Annual Plan 1987-88 for providing additional staff.

POLYTECHNICS

Removing Deficiencies in Staff, Equipment, Building etc. in Government Polytechnics

17.40. *Staff and Equipments.*—The Government Polytechnics have been started more than 2 decades ago. Government Polytechnics, Nashik, Beed, Washim, Jintur, Sakoli have started recently. According to the recommendations of the Fact Finding Committee, the six new Polytechnics at Bramhapuri/ Gadchiroli/Jalna/Osmanabad/Malvan and Thane have started from the year 1985-86. Due to insufficient plan allocation, many deficiencies persist in these institutions, thereby adversely affecting the training programme. Considering the norms prescribed by the Board of Technical Examinations, M. S., Bombay, these institutions are experiencing deficiencies in respect of certain teaching and non-teaching staff also.

17.41. *Buildings.*—Government have given administrative approval to the plans and estimates for the construction of the (i) building for Government Polytechnic, Karad (ii) building for Textile Department at Government Polytechnic, Solapur. An Outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs for buildings is provided for the Annual Plan 1987-88.

Introduction of Post Diploma Course in Government Polytechnics

17.42. At present Post Diploma Course in Automobile Engineering is available only in Government Polytechnic, Nagpur and some of the post diploma courses are available in SBN Polytechnics. There is need now to introduce Post Diploma Courses in diversified fields to enable these Diploma holders in Conventional fields to get better qualifications by taking Post Diploma Courses. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Development of Facilities for Diploma Courses in Pharmacy

17.43. The Diploma Course in Pharmacy has been started in Government Polytechnics at Amravati, Jalgaon and College of Pharmacy, Karad, two decades back. In order to bring these institutions to the present-day requirement, it is essential to provide further facilities for diploma course in Pharmacy. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for additional equipment, staff etc. for 1987-88.

Establishment of New Government Polytechnics for Girls

17.44. Though every Polytechnic is open for admission to every qualified girl student, it is not possible for an aspiring girl student, to join Engineering courses of her choice. It is, therefore, proposed to start girls Polytechnic in one of the Regions with specified courses specially suited for girls. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for the same in 1987-88.

Establishment of Technological University

17.45. With a view to co-ordinating technical education at State level, the Government has decided to establish a Technological University in Konkan Region, alongwith one Polytechnic. The work of acquisition of land for the University Campus is in progress and various buildings for the University will have to be constructed. As a part of the project of the Technological University, a Polytechnic catering the Diploma Course in Chemical Technology with 30 intake capacity has been started at Raigad. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Outlays Provided for the Schemes under Backlog

17.46. The Fact Finding Committee on Regional Imbalance in Maharashtra State has recommended in its report, that, there should be at least one Government Polytechnic with an intake capacity of 180 seats (60 each in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical) in each District of the State. This has been taken as a norm of backlog assessed by the Committee. By the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan, there were 20 Government Polytechnics in 20 Districts of the State. The intake capacity of some of these Government Polytechnics was less than 180 seats. According to the report, it is necessary to increase the intake capacity of these Government Polytechnics upto 180 seats. One of the schemes under backlog is therefore formulated for this purpose, i.e. "Increase in intake capacity of Government Polytechnics."

17.47. Out of 30 Districts in the State, 10 Districts were not having Government Polytechnics by the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan. A scheme viz. "Establishment of New Government Polytechnics" is also therefore formulated for this purpose under Backlog for implementation during Seventh Five-Year Plan period.

17.48. As regards achievement, further development/projection and outlays proposed for both the Schemes under backlog, following details are given :—

Increase in Intake Capacity of Government Polytechnics

17.49. According to the Report of the Fact Finding Committee, there is a total backlog of 2,770 seats in Government Polytechnics. There are 10 Districts in which the backlog is of 180 seats. Such districts are proposed to be covered under the Scheme viz. "Establishment of new Government Polytechnics". In due course, these 10 Polytechnics will have total intake capacity of 1,800 seats. The remaining 910 seats are proposed to be covered under the scheme of increase in intake capacity. It is proposed to reduce the backlog by increasing 410 seats during Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 410.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan, 1987-88 for this purpose.

Establishment of New Government Polytechnics

17.50. During Annual Plan, 1985-86, Six new Government Polytechnics with an intake capacity of 60 seats each have been established in six Districts of the State. It has been decided to establish four new Government Polytechnics with 60 intake each in remaining 4 Districts of the State during 1986-87. The outlay proposed under this Scheme is proposed to be utilised for development of the Six Government Polytechnics established during 1985-86 and also to establish four new Government Polytechnics. An outlay of Rs. 321.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1987-88 under this Scheme.

ENGINEERING/TECHNICAL COLLEGES AND INSTITUTIONS

Removing deficiencies in staff, equipment, buildings etc., in Government Engineering Colleges

17.51. (i) *Staff*.—The Universities update the curriculum periodically revising the syllabus and consequently the workload of different departments in the Engineering Colleges increases and thereby the need for additional staff is felt. In addition, there is deficiency in teaching and non-teaching staff in all Government Engineering Colleges. To sanction the required additional staff and to wipe out deficiency to certain extent, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan, 1987-88.

(ii) *Equipments*.—The College of Engineering, Pune is one of the oldest institutions; other Government Engineering Colleges are also more than two decades old. Due to paucity of funds, these institutions have not been able to purchase the equipments which are essential for efficient teaching and training programme of students. This deficiency in equipment, machinery and furniture need be made good immediately, otherwise the students coming from these Government Engineering Colleges will be improperly trained and will be unable to face competition from students of institutions from other States. Considering the quality of training to be imparted and maintained in Engineering Degree Courses as per the standard laid down by the respective Universities, it is proposed to provide Rs. 40.00 lakhs for Annual Plan, 1987-88.

(iii) *Buildings*.—Normally hostel facilities for about 50 per cent of total intake capacity of the institution are required to be created. Since a large number of girl students are taking admissions in the Government Engineering Colleges every year; hostel facilities need to be provided for girls. In the existing hostels, the staff quarters for Rectors and Wardens have not been provided fully. An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan, 1987-88.

Establishment of New Engineering Colleges

17.52. With a view to develop the Marathwada Region, Shri Guru Govind Singhji College of Engineering, Nanded, has been established from December, 1981. The intake capacity of this College is proposed to be increased by introducing Degree Courses in Sugar Technology and Textile Technology. This college is being managed by private society with 100 per cent grant-in-aid (Recurring and Non-recurring). An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan, 1987-88.

Development of Facilities in Degree Course in Pharmacy

17.53. As per the requirement of the Pharmacy Council of India, the Degree Course in Pharmacy running at the College of Pharmacy, Karad, is having deficiencies in respect of staff, machinery, equipment and furniture. The College of Pharmacy with various Laboratories, needs a separate building. The construction of the building has already been started. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs for staff, equipment and building has been proposed for 1987-88.

Grant-in-aid to Non-Government Engineering Colleges

17.54. There are several private institutions running Degree Courses on Grant-in-aid basis, which have been started more than two decades ago. Sufficient funds will have to be provided to these institutions for procurement of modernised equipment, replacement of old and Wornout equipment, etc. in order to maintain the proper standard of training. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan, 1987-88.

Introduction of Additional Intake in the existing Government and Non-Government Engineering Colleges

17.55. It has been proposed to enhance the facilities in Electronics training at Degree Level as well as Diploma level and Post-graduate Level, due to increase in demand by the Electronics Industries. The Electronics Industry is developing very fast and therefore, it is proposed to develop the manpower for Electronics and Computer Industry. The Government of India has also announced several measures for accelerating growth of Electronics Industry in the country. In order to overcome the shortfall of the Graduates, Post-graduates and Diploma holders in Electronics, it is proposed to enhance the intake capacity of Engineering Colleges as under :—

Institution	Addition of intake					
	Degree Courses			Post Graduate Courses		
	Electronics	Computer Techgy.	Total	Electronics	Computer Techgy.	Total
1. V.J.T.I., Bombay	60	60	120	30	30	60
2. SGGSC, Nanded	30	60	90	30	..	30
3. Walchand College of Engg., Sangli	60	60	120	30	..	30
4. VRCE, Nagpur	..	..	..	30	..	30
5. College of Engineering Amravati	40	40	80	..	..	..
6. College of Engg., Pune	20	..	20	30	..	30
7. College of Engg. Aurangabad	40	40	80	..	..	..
Total	250	260	510	150	30	180

The total financial implication of this proposal would be amounting to Rs. 1404 lakhs for Degree Courses and 414.00 lakhs for Post-graduate Courses during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, 1985-90. An outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION—PART II

17.56. Under this programme, the following schemes are implemented :—

- (i) Vocationalisation at + 2 Stage.
- (ii) Civil Engineering Assistants' Course.
- (iii) Development of Pre-SSC (Tech. Education).
- (iv) Higher Secondary (Tech. Education).

Vocationalisation of Education at + 2 Stage

17.57. Vocational Courses have been introduced in the State from 1978-79. The system in Maharashtra State is bifocal which allows the students either to go into the world of work or to continue his higher education at the University level. There is a good response for this education in the State and by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, the facilities for vocational education were made available to 27,435 students in 315 institutions. So far, 351 educational institutions are imparting vocational education to about 35,550 students' population. It is necessary that the vocational teachers are reoriented to the actual requirement of the curriculum conducted in schools. It is proposed to continue such programme in 1987-88 also. For implementation of the scheme, in the State, the District Vocational Education and Training officers office is set up in each district.

17.58. Many certificate courses are introduced at the State level to meet the need of local manpower. These certificate courses are of Modular Type, imparting short duration training to increase the employability of youths. Many craft courses are also run at State level which are especially useful for women and help them to undertake self-employment. There is a great need to streamline these courses as well as to make the process of examination and certification more fool proof. With this aim, funds are proposed for proper development of newly established Board of Vocational Examinations.

17.59. In absence of proper manpower fore-casting, some times surplus manpower is created in certain skill areas, while it falls short in some other areas. For proper surveys and study of manpower needs, liaisoning with Industrial and financial Institutions, separate cell at State level is much essential. Such a cell will assist in planning and creating training facilities in the demanded skill areas, take continuous follow up of skill requirements and will also be useful for proper placement of trained youth. Establishment of manpower cell will also look into the problems related to development of manpower to the exact needs.

17.60. With the huge expansion of vocational education, Craftsman and Apprenticeship training Programmes, the need has been felt to undertake the work related to curriculum development, preparation of learning materials and training of instructional and other staff. Such work can be undertaken by the institute of Vocational Training and Research. It is proposed to develop such institute in the Annual Plan, 1987-88 for which the necessary provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is made.

17.61. In order to give more effect to this programme, the district occupational survey was undertaken during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. In 1985-86, the District occupational survey is also undertaken in 12 districts. Accordingly, it is proposed to undertake survey of remaining 10 districts in 1986-87.

17.62. As per the recommendation of the committee appointed by the Government for re-organisation of the Technical and Vocational Education at + 2 stage, steps have already been taken for converting all the Divisions in all the Government and Non-Government Technical High Schools/Centres (Std. XI & XII) into vocational Division (Engineering Groups) and by addition of new Vocational Courses in Government Technical High School/Centres. The provision is proposed for natural growth of these courses in Std. XII Vocational into all these schools. It is also proposed to introduce additional vocational courses in the Government Technical Institutes. It will be necessary to strengthen the workshops of the Government Schools for accommodating the additional Vocational Courses by way of additional constructions of building/sheds.

17.63. The scheme is being implemented at District as well as State level. At the State level, an outlay of Rs. 21.00 lakhs and at District level Rs. 350.00 lakhs are proposed in the Annual Plan, 1987-88 respectively.

17.64. The Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. Dandekar has made certain recommendations in respect of vocational education at + 2 stage. The Committee has pointed out the backlog in terms of students strength in various districts, in comparison to the average availability of seats per lakh population in the State. Further, the Committee has also worked out the financial requirement on account of reducing the deficiencies in the form of equipment, accommodation and certain recurring expenditure.

17.65. An outlay of Rs. 345.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan, 1987-88 for removal of backlog of the scheme as pointed out by the Fact Finding Committee. It is expected that there will not be regional imbalance indicated by the Committee in this programme, by the end of Seventh Five Year-Plan.

17.66. *Civil Engineering Assistants' Course.*—This course is prepared with a view to overcome the manpower shortages of Jr. Tech. Assistants faced by P.W.D. and Housing Departments. Civil Engineering Asstt. Course has been affiliated to the Board of Vocational Examination. So far, there are 29 Government Tech. Institutes, one each in every district (except Gr. Bombay) having 30 intake capacity. It is proposed to provide Rs. 2.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1987-88 to give proper infrastructure to these institutions.

17.67. *Development of Tech. Education at Secondary and Higher Secondary level.*—There are at present 2 types of institutions imparting Tech. Education in secondary level. One is fullfledged high school and the other is technical high school centre. A fullfledged tech. high school is one where instructions in all the subjects, academic as well as technical, are imparted. On the other hand, the tech. high school centre is one where instructions only in tech. subjects are imparted and the students from the schools within the vicinity attend the centre once or twice in a week. So far there are 110 Government Tech. high school centres with intake of 31,680 students while 242 non-Government institutions with 44,530 intake are imparting tech. education at Std. VIII to X.

17.68. It was felt that a student passing out S.S.C. Examination with Tech. subjects was not able to utilise the skills received by him in the world of work because of the inadequacy of the skills. As a result, training imparted to the students goes waste if he is not able to secure admission in Higher Secondary (Tech.) or Polytechnic or Industrial Training Institute. The question was under consideration of the Government for a long time. The Government had appointed a Committee to recommend re-organisation of the Tech. and Vocational Education at 10 + 2 level. As per the recommendation of the Committee, the revised curriculam in Tech. subjects at secondary level was introduced in the year 1984-85. All the new schools started from 1984-85 onwards and all the Government Tech. High Schools have introduced the revised curriculam in subjects like workshop Technology, Engineering Drawing, Carpentry, Wiremens, Fitting, etc.

17.69. Government Tech. High School Scheme was started from the year 1955 and greater deficiency in accommodation and equipment and other infrastructure is experienced in these schools. For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 320.00 lakhs is proposed. An outlay proposed is mainly due to inevitable expansion on account of introduction of revised curriculam at Std. IX in 1986-87 in Government tech. high school centres.

III. ART AND CULTURE

17.70. The Seventh Plan seeks to initiate serious efforts to propagate culture as a basic concept to be integrated with all activities of development and particularly, the educational efforts at all levels. They would aim at democratising culture and making it part of the programme of human resources development. Besides, the schemes for the preservation of cultural heritage such as, monuments, manuscripts, rural traditions, folk arts, ancient forms of arts and crafts etc. would be strengthened. The growth of art, music, poetry, dance and drama would be supported as instruments of culture, education and national integration. The main objective is to promote national pride and cultural identity and foster greater understanding between and among the different groups and people.

An amount of Rs. 800.00 lakhs has been provided for the Art and Culture sector in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 255.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan for the year 1987-88. The programmewise break-up of the outlay for the Seventh Five-Year Plan and Annual Plan 1987-88 are shown in the following Table —

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Approved Outlay for 7th F.Y.P. 1985-90	Proposed Outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88
1. Art Education	37.40	21.68
2. Library Development	25.44	6.66
3. Archaeology and Museums	20.35	5.56
4. Cultural Programmes	685.00	215.00
5. Other Programmes	31.81	6.10
Total	800.00	255.00

Art Education

17.71. Culture is the heritage of any Society. All fine arts-visual and performing-lead themselves to develop the aesthetic sensibility in people Maharashtra has, in the past, produced a galaxy of creative people who richly contributed in elevating fine arts to world standard. Social conditions, environmental complexities, influence of other cultures, neglect of traditional arts and crafts etc. have, however, largely disturbed the stream of progress. Art is basically a skill-oriented discipline. Learning of art is, therefore, mainly non-formal as the art can be learnt in the tradition of Gurushishya. Art education is proposed to be restructured, keeping these factors in view.

The Directorate of Art has been set up by the State Government to cater to the needs of Art education in the State and also to develop the Visual Arts. There are in all 4 Government and 21 non-Government Art institutions in the State which offer the Degrees and Diplomas in Visual Arts. As in other fields of education, Art education has also to adopt new techniques necessitated by modern trends, for which these institutions must adequately equip themselves. Modern equipment, machinery, trained personnel and other supporting staff are the main necessities. Diversified courses have been started for drawing/painting, sculpture and modelling, including applied art and other arts and crafts. A total outlay of Rs. 37.40 lakhs has been provided in the 7th Five-Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 19.50 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 21.85 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Archaeology and Museums

17.72. Although the Department of Archaeology was established in September 1955, it is redesignated as Department of Archaeology and Museums since October 1976. Its main functions include conservation of monuments, survey of monuments, exploration of sites, excavations, survey of sites, numismatics epigraphy, publications on archaeological and museums matters, etc. There are at present some 200 State-protected monuments in the State. Sindkhed Raja and Ramtek-Nagardhan complex in Vidarbha region, Torna Forts at Raigad in Western Maharashtra and at Kandhar and Naldurg in Marathwada region are selected for development and beautification from a tourist point of view. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 5.35 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 2.45 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 2.72 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

The object of the scheme is to develop Government and non-Government museums in Maharashtra by providing additional funds to Government museums and giving grant-in-aid to non-Government museums for purchase of equipment, exhibits, books, etc. and for bringing out publications and for extension or construction of building etc. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 2.55 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 2.84 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Development of Libraries

17.73. An outlay of Rs. 25.44 lakhs has been provided for reorganisation and strengthening of the Staff of Directorate of Libraries and Grant-in-aid to Public/Grampanchayat Libraries in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 5.99 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 6.66 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Urdu Academy

17.74. The Maharashtra State Urdu Academy has been set up in 1975-76 to promote literary talent in Urdu and to encourage exchange of creative ideas between Urdu and Marathi writers and poets so as to bring about a greater national integration. In the year 1982-83, the Urdu Academy had organized seminars for propagation of Urdu on current topics and life and works of famous Urdu Literary personalities. Two books, the translation projects of which were taken up earlier, were published, these books are Urdu books, 'Bang-e-Dira' by Mr. Dr. Mohammad Iqbal translated into Marathi by Shri Setu Madhavrao Pagadi and Marathi Book 'Thor Sengeetkar' by Shri B. R. Deodhar translated into Urdu by Prof. G. D. Sohab. The Urdu Academy proposes to continue publication of its quarterly magazine 'Im Kan' and will conduct its annual Drama Competition for giving encouragement to Urdu Theatre. It will also continue its following activities:—

(i) Paying Grant-in-aid to—

- (a) Writers and poets for publishing their manuscripts;
- (b) College students societies and Urdu Associations for the Literary activities such as, Debates, Mushairas and picture.
- (c) Libraries and public reading rooms to increase their stock of books.

(ii) Awards to writers, poets and journalists for the literary excellence of their works.

(iii) Conducting Urdu classes for Non-urdu knowing persons.

(iv) Conducting Calligraphy Centres.

An amount of Rs. 7.63 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 1.22 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Hindi Academy

17.75. Government has set up a Hindi Academy in 1983 with a view to encourage Hindi language in all its aspects. An outlay of Rs. 6.36 lakhs has been provided for the 7th Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 1.22 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Sindhi Academy

17.76. Government has set up a Sindhi Academy in 1983 with a view to encourage Sindhi language in all its aspects. An outlay of Rs. 6.36 lakhs has been provided in the 7th Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 1.22 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

State Board for Literature and Culture

17.77. The objective of this Board is development and modernisation of Marathi language and literature, both by Government initiating and assisting it in the voluntary agencies, both individual authors and literary/research institutions. An outlay of Rs. 6.36 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 1.22 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Marathi Vishwakosha

17.78. The "Vishwakosha" idea originated in the Board's desire to modernize, develop and enrich the Marathi language and literature and simultaneously to open up new Vistas of human knowledge to the Marathi reader, particularly in the context of the fast-developing dimensions and content of human knowledge in the scientific and technical field, during the past 20 years. An amount of Rs. 5.10 lakhs has been provided in Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 1.22 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.79. An amount of Rs. 685.00 lakhs has been provided in Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 199.01 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87. Most of the leading musicians have left behind the rich heritage of Indian classical music. Many of their disciples who inherited chijyas with their notations from their masters are also old. Unless music which they inherited from their masters is tape-recorded and preserved with notation, the rich heritage would be lost to posterity. It is proposed to tape-record outstanding musicians and get this music converted into notations and maintained in good condition. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan and Rs. 1.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88. Cultural Programme.

17.80. A scheme of Inter State Exchange of cultural troupes is being implemented by the State Government. The object of the scheme is to create opportunities by which people from different parts of India will know more about one another's culture and promote emotional and cultural integration in the country. The scheme expected to make significant contribution to national progress, development and cultural awareness. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs have been provided for this purpose in the Seventh Five-Year Plan and the Annual Plan, 1986-87, respectively. An outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.81. Maharashtra Kala Academy which will be the pride for the State will be established in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 350.00 lakhs and Rs. 60.04 lakhs have been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1986-87, respectively. An outlay of Rs. 60.04 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.82. Another important item of construction of open air-theatres at District and stage platform at Taluka places will be taken-up during Seventh Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs and Rs. 26.72 lakhs have been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan, 1986-87, respectively. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.83. *Establishment of Divisional Cultural Centres.*—Government of India has decided to establish seven divisional cultural centres in the country. One of the divisional Cultural Centre will be Established at Udaipur for Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa and Rajasthan States as Western Divisional Cultural Centre. Another centre will be established at Nagpur in Maharashtra for the Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh as South-Central Divisional Cultural Centre. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs will have to be given to these centres, within a period of 3 years. An amount of Rs. 35 lakhs has been provided in the year, 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 32 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.84. *Construction of Modern theatre at Aurangabad.*—It has been decided to construct a Modern theatre at Aurangabad. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.85. *To record fifteen Video-Cassettes of the Best Marathi-Dramas.*—It has been decided to record video-cassettes of the fifteen best Marathi dramas. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 16.50 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.86. Other important items are Research and Preservation of Folk music, Dance, Drama, Lok Kala and other Arts, Training in Dramatic and other Arts, Festival of Dance, Drama, Tamasha and Music etc., Grant-in-aid to Art and Cultural institutions, Financial Assistance to distinguished persons in letter, arts and culture etc. and strengthening the Directorate of Cultural Affairs.

IV. SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE

17.87. It was observed that there is a feeling among the people in Maharashtra that they are lagging behind in the sports. One of the reasons for this is meagre amount earmarked for sports activities. It is, therefore, proposed to encourage the sports activities in Maharashtra.

An amount of Rs. 1,085 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90. An outlay of Rs. 189.42 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 210 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.88. *Establishment of Rural Sports Centres.*—In view of the idea to popularise the sports and games amongst the rural population, it is proposed to establish Rural Sports Centres in the State. Each centre will be given grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,200 for purchase of sports equipments and honorarium. An outlay of Rs. 8.70 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan for the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 6.21 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan in 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 1.85 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.89. *Establishment of District Coaching Centres.*—With a view to provide coaching facilities in sports and games to the youths and talented sportsmen, coaches will be appointed in all the District Coaching Centres. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 3.33 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan in 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 7.65 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.90. *Financial assistance for construction of Stadia at District/Divisional level.*—The object of the scheme is to provide playing facilities for such games which are not commonly played. It is proposed to give Rs. 5.00 lakhs to District Head-quarters and Rs. 10.00 lakhs to Divisional level Stadia. Rs. 117.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. An Outlay of Rs. 18.58 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.91. *Financial assistance for development of playground.*—With a view to promote and encourage sports activities, educational institutions, registered sports bodies, local bodies, Yuvak Mandals will be given Financial Assistance at Rs. 10,000 per acre for acquisition of land, development, construction of sanitary blocks, fencing etc. The applicants should have atleast one acre of land or maximum 5 acres. An outlay of Rs. 22.50 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 9.46 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 11 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.92. *Financial assistance for development of Gymnasia.*—The object of the scheme is to popularise and promote traditional Indian activities to improve general physical condition of the youths and mass. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 4.47 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 13.50 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.93. *Strengthening of the District Sports Offices.*—Sports activities are increased and, therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the District Sports Offices. An outlay of Rs. 42.00 lakhs in the Seventh Five Year Plan has been provided for this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 6.09 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.94. *Financial assistance to educational institutions for purchase of non-perishable sports equipments.*—An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 4.15 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. No outlay has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.95. *State Institute of Physical Education and Sports.*—State Institute of Sports and Youth Welfare is established on the analogy of the State Institute of Education. Construction of Swimming pool, Badminton hall, auditorium, modern gymnasia, construction of compound wall and some renovation of the building will have to be done in the closed Institute of Government College of Physical Education, Kandivali. An amount of Rs. 95.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan in 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.96. *Establishment of Sports Complexes.*—An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 9 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.97. *Strengthening of the Directorate of Sports and Youth Services.*—Although the sports activities are increased in the State, adequate staff was not created in the Directorate. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the staff in the Directorate. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 13 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.98. *Grant-in-aid to registered Sports Bodies/Associations through Maharashtra State Sports Council.*—Grant-in-aid to regional sports bodies/associations is given through the Maharashtra State Sports Council. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 5.12 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan in 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.99. *Organisation of Youth Festival.*—An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan in 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.100. *Sports gallery for spectators.*—Although the various competitions are held at the State/Divisional/District level, the spectators cannot witness such standard competitions for want of sitting arrangements. With a view to provide this facility, it is proposed to construct the moveable sports galleries. An amount of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. No provision has been provided in the Annual Plan in 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.101. *Incentive grants to Secondary Schools/Junior Colleges.*—An amount of Rs. 49.50 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 9.90 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 10.90 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.102. *Establishment of Divisional Youth Centres.*—With a view to facilitate the temporary residential accommodation to the youths who are coming from the rural areas at the Divisional places for employment or for higher education, Divisional Reception Youth Centres are proposed to be established. Youths will be informed about the various schemes from other State Governments and Government of India from whom they may get some benefits. An amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. No provision has been provided for the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.103. *Creation of Taluka Sports Offices.*—Sports activities are spread at the village level. It is, therefore proposed to establish Taluka level offices to boost up the sports activities. An amount of Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been provided for Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 14 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.104. *Financial Assistance for Construction of Swimming Pools.*—Swimming is becoming popular nowadays. Young generation is keen on making career in aquatics and swimming. In spite of the desire for swimming, it is not possible due to the fact that swimming pools are not available. Swimming competitions could not be held due to the non-availability of swimming pools. It is, therefore, proposed to give financial assistance to the local organisations, Municipal Councils or recognised bodies for the construction of swimming pools. An amount of Rs. 113.80 lakhs has been provided in Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 24 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

17.105. *Financial Assistance to the Sports Hostels.*—An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan for the Sports Hostels at the regional places. The talented sportsmen will be admitted there for their sports career. The outlay includes construction of hostel buildings, sports facilities, payment of staff and other conclusive requirements. No provision has been provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87. No provision has been proposed for 1987-88.

CHAPTER 18

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL EDUCATION

I. PUBLIC HEALTH

18.1. Provision of health cover particularly to the poor and destitutes by the State is an important obligation of a modern State. The Health Programme covers preventive as well as curative aspects. In Maharashtra, Health Care Services are organised through a network of District Hospitals/Rural Hospitals/Rural Primary Health Centres/Sub-Centres/Primary Health Units. These Institutions have been specially designed to provide comprehensive intergrated health care services to the public. To ensure development of effective infrastructure, efforts are being made to strengthen the medical manpower inputs through medical, dental, nursing and other para-medical education. An element of community orientation has also been introduced in these education programmes.

18.2. It is a fact that urban population has comparatively better package of health services than rural area. To remove this imbalance to the extent possible, emphasis has been increasingly shifted from curative to preventive approach and from urban to rural areas. Policy of extending health care services to the rural area is implemented in 3 directions :—

- (i) Basic Health Care
- (ii) Specialists Care
- (iii) Mobile Services.

Seventh Five-Year Plan Approach

18.3. (1) Promoting policies for controlling the growth of population through voluntary acceptance of the Small Family Norm.

(2) Improving the quality of life of the people in general with special reference to the economically and socially handicapped population, through a minimum needs programme.

(3) High priority is to be attached to analysing and identifying the problems which come in the way of greater utilisation of existing capacities and for devising effective remedial steps.

(4) To achieve the National goal of Health for all by 1991 AD instead of 2000 AD.

(5) It would be useful to promote integrated voluntary health service organisations with support from Government. Each village community should organise a voluntary health care centre to pay particular attention to environmental sanitation and preventive medicine. This is to be achieved through education and community participation like Mahila Mandals etc.

(6) While the coverage under M.N.P. has necessarily to be limited, health care as such, should be viewed as a total system consisting of appropriate steps in—

- (1) Environmental sanitation
- (2) Supply of safe drinking water
- (3) Nutrition
- (4) Health Education
- (5) Immunization
- (6) Family Planning.

Review of Achievements During the Sixth Plan Period

18.4. Achievements in the field of Health have been improving in successive Five-Year Plans in which Maharashtra is one of the leading States. The life expectancy at birth as a single measure of Health status is 57 in Maharashtra (1981) as against 42 in India (1981). So far 48 per cent of the eligible couples have been effectively protected in Maharashtra as against the all India figure of about 25 per cent and it is the highest in the country. 69.83 lakhs sterilisations have been done in the State by the end of March 1984 since the inception of the Scheme, while the target of the Sixth Plan is 26.46 lakhs sterilisations including the target of 1984-85. The State has earned 10 National Awards in Family Planning and has earned a cash prize of Rs. 2.5 crores amongst 'A' Class States for the best performance in the sterilisation in 1982-83 and has also earned this cash prize for the year 1983-84.

18.5. So far as the Public Health Sector is concerned, the number of institutions under various Programmes under Rural Health at the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan will be as follows:—

Serial No.	Institution	No. at the beginning of Sixth Five Year Plan	No. at the end of Sixth Plan	Addition at the end of Sixth Plan	Sanctioned during 1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sub-Centres	3,391	6,391	3,000	1320
2	Primary Health Centres	428	1,539	1,111	Nil
3	Community Health Centres	69	147	78	130

(i) *Sub-Centres*.—There were 3,391 Sub-Centres at the beginning of the Sixth Plan. During the period of Sixth Plan, 3,000 Sub-Centres have been added. Thus, there are 6,391 Sub-Centres at the end of Sixth Plan which is 75 per cent achievement of 9,650 Sub-Centres required by 1991. The remaining Centres i.e. 3,259 will be established in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period.

(ii) *Primary Health Centres*.—There were 428 Primary Health Centres at the beginning of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. During the Sixth Plan period 1,111 Primary Health Centres have been added. Thus the target which was to be achieved by 1991 has been achieved in Maharashtra in 1984-85 itself.

(iii) *Community Health Centres*.—There were 69 Community Health Centres in the beginning of the Sixth Plan. During the Sixth Plan period, 78 Community Health Centres have been added making a total of 147 Community Health Centres at the end of Sixth Plan.

18.6. Even though we have still to go a long way in providing adequate health care to the rural population, the progress made in establishing Health Care Institutions and in providing Health care to rural areas during the Sixth Five-Year Plan is noteworthy.

18.7. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, mainly deficiencies of staff, equipment and completion of construction of Hospital Complex buildings of District General Hospitals, Women Hospitals was achieved. Total posts created during the Sixth Plan period are shown below :—

Class I	..	..	..	60
Class II	..	..	..	136
Class III	..	..	..	1,032
Class IV	..	..	..	831

2,295 additional beds were created during the Sixth Plan period at an approximate cost of Rs. 5,87,15,000.

1,80,166 Eye Operations were performed in 1984-85 which is the highest figure in one single year so far. There are about 40 lakhs Leprosy patients in the State and 96 per cent of infectious cases have been brought under regular treatment.

It is estimated that, there are about 10 lakhs Tuberculosis cases in the State, of which 2.5 lakhs are infectious. This disease account for 10 per cent of the deaths in the State and therefore needs to be checked effectively. 16-90 lakhs B.C.G. vaccinations were done in the State in 1984-85.

18.8. The positivity rate of Malaria has shown substantial reduction as 1.1 per cent. The main thrust is on spraying of insecticides in the Malaria endemic zones so as to keep the malaria incidence at the minimal level. Due to continuous efforts made under the Filaria Control Programme, the incidence of Filaria has been reduced. More emphasis is given on destruction of mosquito breeding places, case detection and treatment through Night Clinics in the areas of the State where this disease is more prevalent.

Review of Achievements during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87

Hospitals and Dispensaries

Mental Health

18.9. Construction Works at Mental Hospitals, Thane, Pune and Nagpur are in progress.

Expansion of facilities and Special Repairs to Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries including S. T. D. Control Programme in Civil Hospitals

Construction works at District Hospitals, Raigad, Thane, Ahmadnagar, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Bhandara, Akola, Chandrapur, Yavatmal, Buldana, Amravati, Parbhani, Nanded, Latur, Gadchiroli and Jalna are in progress.

New blood banks have been sanctioned for District Hospitals, Sindhudurg and Gadchiroli during 1985-86 and during 1986-87 three more blood banks are being sanctioned at Women Hospitals at Shegaon, Murtizapur and Gondia. Posts of Radiologists and Anaesthetists, have been sanctioned at District General Hospitals and Women Hospitals. Posts of Honorary Lady Medical Officers and Physiotherapists have been sanctioned in 29 Districts General Hospitals. Dental Clinics have been sanctioned at District General Hospitals. Intercom system has been introduced in all Civil Hospitals and Women Hospitals in the State. Casualty Departments at Thane and Nasik have been strengthened during 1985-86 and during 1986-87 at Akola, Amaravati and Dhule. District Hospitals at Satara, Osmanabad, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Thane have been strengthened by sanctioning additional staff. 29 Posts of pharmacists and 10 posts of Medical Officer (Class II) have been upgraded to Resident Medical Officer (Class I) and that of Administrative Officer (Class II) to Chief Administrative Officer, Class I, 6 posts of Medical Social Workers have been sanctioned at 6 District Hospitals under S.T.D. Programme.

Minimum Needs Programme

18.10. *Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres.*—As regards Minimum Needs Programme, 1320 additional Sub-Centres have been sanctioned of which 338 Sub-Centres are earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan and during 1986-87, 1200 additional Sub-Centres are being sanctioned of which 211 are earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan. Similarly 130 Community Health Centres have been sanctioned with skeleton staff with aim of developing them into fullfledged 30 bedded Hospitals during the remaining period of Seventh Five Year Plan. So far as Primary Health Centres, additional posts of one Medical Officer and one Clerk-Typist have been sanctioned in each of the 1539 Primary Health Centres already established during Sixth Plan period. As per 1981 population, there is no backlog in respect of Primary Health Centres on the basis of population norm and hence no new Primary Health Centres have been established during 1985-86. However, during 1986-87, additional 50 Primary Health Centres in Tribal Sub Plan area are being sanctioned.

18.11. (i) *Prevention and Control of Diseases.*—Under National Malaria Eradication Programme, various activities are carried out in the State as per the modified plan of operation, as per Government of India model. The incidence of malaria has been substantially brought down with high potency insecticides.

18.12. (ii) *Filaria Control Programme.*—The scheme is implemented under the technical guidance of the Government of India. The Programme of anti-larval measures, spraying of mosquito larvicidal oil, periodical night blood surveys and collection of mosquitoes and their dissection is carried out in the State Till 1984-85, there were 12 Filaria Control Units and 5 Filaria Survey Units. In 1985-86, two night clinics at Amravati and Wardha and scheme for organisation of hydrocele camps, have been sanctioned. Similarly the existing Filaria Control Units and survey units have been strengthened by sanctioning additional staff. During 1986-87 five night clinics under N.F.C.P. have been strengthened.

18.13. (iii) *B.C.G. and T.B. Control Programme.*—There are 29 Districts T.B. Centres in the State. In 1985-86, additional staff has been sanctioned at District T.B. Centres at Sindhudurg Jalna, Gadchiroli and Osmanabad and Isolation Wards at Thane and Osmanabad. During 1986-87 additional staff as per staffing pattern are being sanctioned at District T.B. Centres.

18.14. (iv) *Guinea Worm Eradication Programme.*—This scheme has been recently introduced in the State and one Assistant Director is at present looking after this programme. He arranges survey and treatment programme.

18.15. (v) *Goitre Control Programme.*—Goitre is the non inflammatory enlargement of thyroid gland in the neck. This disease crops up due to chronic deficiency of iodine in the diet. Two survey teams have been sanctioned under this programme in 1985-86. During 1986-87, it is under consideration to create Goitre Control cell in the Directorate of Medical Education under Centrally Sponsored Programme.

18.16. (vi) *Establishment of Epidemiological Cell.*—It was considered necessary to strengthen the epidemiological services in the State. During 1985-86, a cell has been established in the state with two units, one for Western Maharashtra and another for Vidarbha and Marathwada. This cell is continued during 1986-87.

18.17. *Public Health Laboratories.*—In 1984-85, there were 23 Public Health Laboratories. 7 More Laboratories are needed so that each district would have one Laboratory. This is a target of seventh Plan. 3 Laboratories at Thane, Beed and Buldhana have been sanctioned in 1985-86 and during 1986-87 two more Public Health Laboratories are being sanctioned at Chandrapur and Bhandara.

18.18. *Other Health Programme.*—A separate Nursing Cell for administering Nursing establishment has been created in the Directorate of Health Services. It is decided to involve traditional medical practitioners in the various health programme by providing them training

facilities. It has been decided to involve Mahila Mandals in Health Programmes. They would provide active community participation in the delivery of promotive and preventive health care, Family Welfare and Maternity and Child Health Programmes undertaken by State Government. The District Training Teams have been established for improvement in the performance by betterment of the staff of the para-medical as well as medical staff. Additional staff has been sanctioned to the Health Transport Organisation for strengthening its health equipment and repairs unit.

18.19. As a result of continuous and intensive health care activities, provision of additional increasing in-puts and development of existing infrastructure, the health status of the common man has shown remarkable improvement as can be seen from the following indices in Statement 'A' below :—

STATEMENT ' A '

Serial No.	Index	Year					
		1951	1961	1971	1976	1981	1991 (Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Life expectancy at birth ..	45 (1951-60)	49 (1961-70)	52.8 (1971-75)	55.3 (1976)	56.6 (1981-85)	64
2	Death rate per 1,000 population ..	22.8	18.1	16.9	11.3	9.2	9.0
3	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	157	117	85	70	70	Below 60
4	Mortality rate due to communicable diseases per 10,00,000 population—						
	(a) Cholera	30	10	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
	(b) All diarrhoeal diseases including dysentery.	52	100	30.3	30.3	10.0	....
	(c) Tetanus	620	320	180	50.0	50.00	....
	(d) Respiratory infection	240	190	140	140	100	....
	(e) Small-pox	17	10	....	....	....	....
	(f) Malaria	11	0.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(g) Leprosy	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The other two vital indices are given below :—

Serial No.	Index	1966	1980	1991 (Target)
1	Birth Rate	39.8	29.0	21.0
2	Maternal Mortality Rate	3.4	2.0	....

18.20. The total Seventh Plan allocation for 1985-90 and Annual Plan, 1987-88 (Public Health Sector) are Rs. 31,337.00 lakhs and Rs. 7897.00 lakhs respectively. The Sub-Sector-wise break-up of total Seventh Plan allocation for 1985-90 and Annual Plan of 1987-88 is given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Sector	Outlays	
		Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90	Annual Plan, 1987-88 (Proposed)
1	Hospitals and Dispensaries (Non-teaching)	1,60,65.00	36,82.55
2	Health Sub-Centres	14,68.00	2,13.44
3	Primary Health Centres	24,25.00	9,31.46
4	Community Health Centres	68,55.00	15,02.48
5	Direction and Administration	15.00	6.77
6	Prevention and Control of Diseases	32,70.00	14,08.80
7	Public Health Education	7,55.00	70.00
8	Public Health Laboratories	40.00	15.00
9	Other Expenditure	4,24.00	54.50
10	Health Statistics and Evaluation	5.00	....
	Total—(1) to (10)	3,13,22.00	78,85.00
11	Share Capital contribution to Co-operative Hospitals	15.00	12.00
	Total—(1) to (11)	3,13,37.00	78,97.00

Rural Health Services (Minimum Needs Programme)

18.21. The entire health strategy in Maharashtra has been so devised that health facilities are made available to the people both in the rural and urban areas of the state with the ultimate aim of "Health for All 1991" against the Government of India's objective of Health for All by 2,000 A.D. The State would have following Health Infrastructure by 31st March 1987.

Serial No.	Name of Institution	No. as on 31st March 1987
1	Community Health Centres	277
2	Primary Health Centres including upgraded PH Units/Subsidiary Health Centres/Rural Mobile Dispensaries/Dispensaries.	1,539 (287 in TSP)
3	Sub-Centres	8,911 (1,593 in TSP)
4	Dispensaries	931

Position of construction of Building and Staff Quarter as on 31st March 1987

(Fig. in Nos.)

Serial No.	Name of Institution	Total No. sanctioned	Buildings completed	Works taken in hand	Works not yet started
1	Community Health Centres (Buildings)	277	93	25	159
2	Staff Quarters of Community Health Centres	277	33	34	210
3	Primary Health Centres	1,539	641	538	360
4	Primary Health Centres (Staff Quarters)	1,539	474	86	979
5	Sub-Centres	7,711	1,667	908	5,136

18.22. A provision of Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs is provided for Seventh Plan and Rs. 582.46 lakhs for Annual Plan, 1987-88 respectively. It is proposed to undertake the completion of backlog of construction programme in phased manner in the Seventh Plan period.

The Unit cost of New construction works of these institutions is as shown below :—

Serial No.	Institution	Unit cost in lakhs (Rs. 0.00)
1	Community Health Centre building including Staff Quarters	30.00
2	Primary Health Centre building including Staff Quarters	10.00
3	Sub-centre	1.00

18.23. Details of Schemes included in Seventh Five-Year Plan and Annual Plan, 1987-88 under Rural Health Services (Minimum Needs Programme) is given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Item	Proposed Outlay VII Plan, 1985-90	Annual Plan, 1987-88 Proposed
1	PH Quarters/Sub-Centres/Rural Hospitals backlog of construction work of Sixth Five Year-Plan.	10,00.00	5,82.46
2	Provision of additional staff and typewriters for the Primary Health Centres.	8,15.00	2,20.00
3	Establishment of New Primary Health Centres	1,50.00	1,01.00
4	Increase in grants for sub-centres for contingencies.	2,12.00	42.49
5	Pay of Part-time attendant to be raised to Rs. 80 per month.	51.00	14.98
6	Establishment of new Community Health Centres	68,45.00	14,90.48
7	Construction of buildings for additional sub-centres	12,05.00	155.97
8	Multipurpose Workers Scheme	4,60.00	28.00
9	Providing additional Staff to existing Rural Hospital	10.00	12.00
	Total	1,07,48.00	26,47.38

Brief details of the Programmes are given below :—

Provision of additional staff and other inputs of Primary Health Centres

18.24. Out of 1,539 Primary Health Centres sanctioned so far 1,526 Primary Health Centres are in existence. It is proposed to provide additional staff for these Primary Health Centres as follows in the Seventh Plan Period :—

(1) Senior Clerks	..	..	..	1,539
(2) Laboratory Technicians	..	..	..	720

The above staff has been proposed after taking into consideration the staff available during Sixth Plan and for increasing the utility value of these Institutions, during Seventh Plan.

18.25. Following new items have been proposed for Annual Plan 1986-87, besides the programme already started during 1985-86:

Brief details of the Programmes

(i) Minimum Needs Programme

(a) *Additional staff for Primary Health Centres.*—Additional posts of Medical Officer Cl. II sanctioned in 1986-87, for every Primary Health Centres will be continued in 1987-88. for which an outlay of Rupees 220.00 lakh is proposed.

(b) *Additional staff for Rural Hospitals.*—Additional staff is sanctioned at Rural Hospitals, Warora (Dist. Chandrapur), Temburni (Dist. Jalna) Shiroda (Sindhudurga) as per Government of India Pattern. Besides that, 130 New Community Health Centres sanctioned in 1985-86 would be developed in all respects in the remaining period of Seventh Five Year Plan. outlay of Rs. 1502.48 lakhs is proposed during 1987-88 for this purpose.

(c) *New construction of Sub-Centres.*—An amount of Rs. 155.00 lakhs has been proposed for construction of Sub-Centres in 1987-88.

(d) *Multipurpose workers scheme (Training and Employment) (50 per cent C.S.P.).*—In Maharashtra, it is decided to integrate all health programmes viz., Medical Care, Family Welfare and Child Health Care, Control of communicable diseases etc., at peripheral and district level. Accordingly, all the persons under the different health programme are to be pooled and suitably trained so that instead of doing only one type of work function, they would be able to provide a more comprehensive network of the service, to smaller population. The scheme envisages training of Health Workers at all levels before they are put in the field. An outlay of Rs. 460.00 lakhs is provided during Seventh Plan and Rs. 28.00 lakhs for 1987-88.

Medical Services/Hospitals and Dispensaries (Non-Teaching)

18.26. The following health care institutions are administered by the Directorate of Health Services :—

Sr. No.	Institutions	No.	Sanctioned beds
1	District Hospitals (Non-Teaching)	25	6,367
2	District Hospitals for women	8	1,086
3	Mental Hospitals	4	5,725
4	Other General Hospitals	7	454
Total ..		44	13,632

Mental Hospitals

18.27. There are 4 Mental Hospitals, one each at Thane, Ratnagiri, Pune and Nagpur in the State. Their total bedstrength is 5,725. The main programme under this scheme during Seventh Plan is renovation and reconstruction of old buildings which have outlived their lives. It is proposed to undertake new construction works at these hospitals and to sanction additional staff to expand the facilities at these institutions. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed during 1987-88.

Expansion of facilities in Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries

18.28. Many of the buildings of the Civil/Women's Hospitals are very old and need to be reconstructed or renovated. This work is proposed to be undertaken in Seventh Plan. A provision of Rs. 2437.25 lakhs is proposed for construction works at District General Hospitals/Women's Hospitals for 1987-88.

It is under consideration to create posts of 14 full time specialists in all Civil Hospitals. Hospital administration is also proposed to be toned up during seventh plan so that the public is benefitted by rendering effective quick services. It is also envisaged to expand Hospital Technical Services, Hospital Utility Services, to provide modern equipments, to increase the bedstrength and to introduce training facilities to Medical and para-medical staff during Seventh Plan. With this end in view the following programme is being implemented during 1987-88.

So far it was not possible to provide the basic specialist services on full time basis at the District General Hospitals and Women Hospitals. It is, therefore now proposed to provide full time Class I Specialist services in Surgery, Medicine, Gynaecology, Psychiatry, Paediatrics, Orthopaedic, Skin and V. D., ENT, Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases, Radiology, Anaesthesia at all the District Hospitals. during Seventh Plan in a phased manner.

It is also proposed to fulfil the deficiencies of staff like Dieticians, Paediatric Nurses, Staff for Casualty Department, Revised Medical Record system, Blood Banks for 3 Women Hospitals, viz., Shegaon, Gondia and Murtizapur are also under consideration. Besides, additional posts at and Women Hospital at Khamgaon, Shegaon and Murtizapur are being sanctioned for rendering medical treatment (OPD and Indoor) to male patients. Additional staff for District Hospital, Latur is also being sanctioned. A provision of Rs. 254.00 lakhs is therefore, proposed for expenditure on the above activities during 1987-88. Out of which an outlay of Rs. 216.75 lakhs will be available for revenue expenditure.

18.29. The Fact Finding Committee has observed that there is a bed backlog at some district hospitals whose bed strength is less than 200 beds. These hospitals are at Ahmednagar, Beed, Ratnagiri, and Sindhudurg where there is backlog of 74 beds, 100 beds, 80 beds and 200 beds respectively. Construction of wards for these number of beds is already under take nduring 1986-87 and an outlay of Rs. 55.11 lakhs on this account is proposed during 1987-88.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Hospital	No of existing beds	Backlog	Amount Proposed for 1987-88
1. General Hospital, Ahmednagar	126	74	3.11
2. General Hospital, Beed	100	100	20.00
3. General Hospital, Ratnagiri	120	80	12.00
4. General Hospital, Sindhudurg .. ..	....	200	20.00
Total .. ..	....	....	55.11

18.30. Though the sanctioned bed strength of district General Hospital, Chandrapur is 260 and that of Wardha 200, there is no sufficient accommodation to keep these beds as there is inadequacy of space and the existing accommodation is sufficient for 100 beds at Chandrapur and 75 beds at Wardha. Construction of wards for these beds is already undertaken during 1986-87.

There is a backlog of other facilities i.e. compound wall, water supply, drainage, O.P.D buildings, power sub-station for generator etc. at various district hospitals, where there is backlog of beds. This is being removed in a phased manner for effective utilisation of beds.

Other Health Programme

18.31. *Expansion and Upgradation of Public Health Laboratories.*—There are 23 Public Health Laboratories sanctioned in the State. It is found necessary that there should be at least one Public Health Laboratory in each district to cater the needs of the Public. In order to fulfil a target of one laboratory per district, it is essential to establish additional 7 laboratories during the Seventh Plan. Out of 7 additional Public Health Laboratories, three laboratories have been sanctioned in 1985-86 and two P. H. Laboratories are being sanctioned during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for its continuation during 1987-88.

Strengthening of Health Education Activities

18.32. Traditionally, the most important component of the efficient delivery of the health services i.e. health education, has not been taken care of in the desired manner. In fact, health education plays an important role in number of programmes. Effective health education campaigns are necessary for other activities like use of oral pills, Nirodh, increasing the age of marriage. Unless mass media approach is adopted and training is imparted to the rural masses, in communication skills, very little can be done in improving the health care services. To boost up these activities, it is necessary to make use of films projectors, posters to propagate other health activities. Below mentioned activities will also have to be taken up to expand health education programme during Seventh Five-Year Plan period :—

- (i) Supply of health publication on various health topics for urban and rural people.
- (ii) Subscription of certain magazines for use of general public.
- (iii) Special bulletin for use of health workers and other paramedical staff.

An outlay of 700.00 lakhs is provided for Seventh Plan and Rs. 60.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1987-88 for this purpose.

Strengthening of State Health Transport Organisation

18.33. The fleet of vehicles under Public Health has increased from 1,673 in 1980-81 to 2,747 in 1984-85.

The Health Transport Organisation needs sufficient staff and equipment for maintaining existing fleet of vehicles in good condition and undertake repairs of old vehicles.

To increase the utility of Health Transport Organisation and to maintain mobility in rendering health care specially in hilly areas, it is necessary to take into consideration the recommendations contained in the report received from the Central Institute of Road Transport, Pune. It is proposed to implement the programme in the phased manner, during Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 112.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

Medical Examination to Tribal School Going Children

18.34. Even though the school examination of all children needs to be regularly done, it is not immediately possible to do it on a very large scale. During the 7th Plan period, it is therefore, proposed to introduce effective school health services through the media of Ashram Schools which should also include follow up and provision of referral services at the higher level. This arrangement involves appointment of some additional staff like a School Health Medical Officer, Public Health Nurse and an Attendent, for 4 to 5 districts having a large population. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is made for Seventh Plan and Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1987-88.

Reorganisation of the Directorate of Health Services at State

18.35. *Division and District Level.*—Due to the tremendous expansion of the health services during the VIth Plan period and proposed expansion during the Seventh Plan period it is necessary to strengthen health organisation at State, Divisional and District level and also upgrade posts at various levels so as to enable them to shoulder enhanced responsibilities in the desired manner. Creation of additional posts, upgradation of existing posts on Technical and Administrative side so also Research and Documentation Unit will form part of this activity. During 1986-87 Audit and Accounts Cell, additional staff for the Directorate, and Plan monitoring Cell is being sanctioned.

An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for 7th Plan and Rs. 6.77 lakhs is proposed in 1987-88 for continuation.

Expansion of Goitre Control Programme

18.36. A separate Cell and a survey team would be required to monitor the Goitre Control Programme in the State. Seven districts have been identified as Goitre endemic areas and it is necessary to monitor the Goitre Control activities in these areas effectively. It is also necessary to undertake survey in other districts to locate the endemicity. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for Seventh Plan and Rs. 3.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1987-88.

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste and Neo Buddhist

18.37. In Seventh Five Year Plan an allocation of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for the scheme "Food Supplement to Tuberculosis patients under treatment" Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1987-88 for supply of Food supplements to Tuberculosis patients under the treatment to scheduled Caste Neo-Buddhists.

Upgradation of Nursing Bureau and Services

18.38. During the Sixth Plan period, there has been a tremendous expansion of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and with this expansion, number of posts of Auxilliary Nurse, Midwives have increased. It is necessary to have a adequate superstructure to control, supervise and guide peripheral workers.

It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the Nursing Services at State and Divisional level. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided during Seventh Plan and Rs. 3.50 lakhs for Annual Plan 1987-88.

District Training Teams

18.39. This State has made a tremendous progress in almost all the health activities. Any further improvement is not likely to occur merely by the addition of numbers. Improving service conditions especially in tribal and hilly areas, regular training of the staff at least for 3 to 10 days per year, depending on the category are some of the essential aspects for further programme development. Uptill now, the State was depending on its Medical Officers, Incharge Primary Health Centre, to undertake training of para-medical workers. It is now felt necessary to establish a special district training team which will move from Primary Health Centre to Primary Health Centre and support the Medical Officer, Incharge Primary Health Centre in giving training to the staff.

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided during 7th Plan and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1987-88.

Control of Communicable Disease (State Share)

18.40. *National Malaria Eradication Programme.*—No major changes in the existing technology in malaria control are envisaged during the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

The modified plan of operation sanctioned by the Government of India under the National Malaria Eradication Programme is implemented in this State with all its aspects both technical and administrative from September 1979.

Following activities are carried out in the State as per the modified Plan :—

- (i) Surveillance.
- (ii) Insecticide Spraying Operation.
- (iii) Routing entomological susceptibility tests.
- (iv) Establishment of drugs distribution centres for fever treatment depots.
- (v) Establishment of Malaria Clinics and fever treatment depots.
- (vi) Supply of quinine injection ampules to Medical Institutes.
- (vii) Orientation training in Malarialogy to various categories of staff in the Public Health Department.
- (viii) Training facilities are provided to Panchayat Members and Panchayat Secretaries at Primary Health Centres.
- (ix) Research work is carried out in collaboration with the Indian Council of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

(ii) In Maharashtra, Major problem areas exist in irrigated tracts, slum and peripheral areas of town and at the project sites where new townships are under construction or new project factory or projects are being constructed. It is proposed that for such areas irrespective of district boundaries, Malaria Units will have to be established which may have to undertake not only surveillance activities, laboratory work and spray operations but also to carry out antilarval and other measures.

(iii) Already 13 towns with a population of over 40,000 has been covered under Urban Malaria Scheme, Remaining 22 towns need to be brought under Urban Malaria Scheme during the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

For smooth and effective functioning of the activities stated above, an outlay of Rs. 2,480.00 lakhs for Seventh Plan period and Rs. 1,213.91 lakhs for 1986-87 is provided as State share of expenditure. During 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 1213.00 lacs is proposed.

Jalna and pusad towns are being covered in 1986-87, under Urban Malaria Scheme. The Central share during 1987-88 for Malaria eradication is expected to Rs. 1213.00 lakhs.

National Filaria Control Programme

18.41. The National Filaria Control Programme is Centrally Assisted Scheme. The expenditure on material and equipment is borne by the Central Government and the State Government on 50 : 50 basis. The Scheme is implemented under the technical guidance of the Government of India.

- (i) Antilarval measures are adopted by—
 - (a) Minor engineering methods with a view to reduce the stagnant water surfaces which provide breeding grounds for mosquitoes.
 - (b) Spraying mosquito larvicidal oil at weekly intervals on stagnant water surface with a view to kill the mosquitoes which are in larval stage.
- (ii) Periodical night blood surveys—Such surveys are carried out by taking samples to assess the degree of infection in the locality and the degree of control obtained.
- (iii) Collection of mosquitoes and their dissection is carried out to assess the infection rate and infectivity rate in mosquitoes.

At present 12 Filaria Control Units and 5 Filaria Survey Units are functioning. As such, strengthening of the Filaria staff at the Head Quarters is very necessary. During 1986-87 5 additional night clinics are being sanctioned.

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided during 7th Plan and Rs. 22.00 lakhs is proposed as State share of materials and supplies. The Central share is indicated as Rs. 22.00 lakhs.

B.C.G. Vaccination and T.B. Control Programme

18.42. Owing to rapid industrialisation in the country and concurrent growth of population, the problem of Tuberculosis demands treatment on war footing. To tackle the problem meaningfully, it needs comprehensive, practically acceptable and economically feasible programmes such as case detection, regular treatment. B.C.G. Vaccinations and effective health education. There are 29 district T.B. Centres. They are being strengthened by sanctioning additional staff in 1987-88.

For effective and efficient implementation of various activities, an outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs is provided during 7th Plan and Rs. 127.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan, 1987-88 for this scheme in the State Sector. Besides that, Rs. 127.00 lakhs is expected for 1987-88 in the Central Sector.

Guinea Work Eradication Programme

18.43. This scheme has been recently introduced in the State as a partially Centrally Sponsored Programme on 50 : 50 basis. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided as State share during the Seventh Plan. For Annual Plan, 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed in the State Sector and Rs. 6.00 lakhs in the Central Sector.

Other New Schemes proposed for 1987-88

18.44. It is proposed to undertake construction of hostel buildings at Public Health Institute, Nagpur for which an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88. It is also proposed to undertake construction of buildings for Regional Offices at Nagpur, Akola and Kolhapur an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

Shri Y. R. Jadhav of Om Namah Jivan Ashram has been appointed by Government as Honorary Advisor to Government for treatment of Paralysis and Polio patients. A skeleton staff has already been sanctioned for implementation of the project. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 for meeting the recurring expending.

There is a small pocket in Ratnagiri District where the prevalence of Schistosomiasis has been found. It is necessary to eradicate this disease from the State. An outlay of Rs. 0.70 lakhs is proposed for this purpose during 1987-88.

Tribal Sub-Plan

18.45. Tribal Sub-Plan—Out of the total health sector outlay of Rs. 31,337.00 lakhs an outlay of Rs. 3,077.31 lakhs is provided for schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan for 1985-90 and for Annual Plan 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 1002.87 lakhs is proposed under Tribal Sub-Plan, against total 1987-88 outlay of Rs. 7897.00 lakhs. It comes to more than 12 per cent of the total public health allocation. The detailed schemewise outlays proposed as indicated in the statement below :—

Name of Scheme	Outlays approved for	
	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	Annual Plan (1987-88)
1. Provision of additional staff and Typewriter at the P.H.Cs.	118.06	27.00
2. Establishment of Primary Health Centres ..	100.00	101.00
3. Construction works—backlog of construction of Sixth Five-Year Plan.	400.00	212.00
4. Increase in Contingency grants to Sub-Centres ..	11.85	7.13
5. Pay of Part-time attendant to be raised to Rs. 80 per month	8.10	2.66
6. Establishment of New Community Health Centres (Rural Hospital) in Tribal Sub-Plan areas.	2087.00	475.86
7. Construction of Buildings for additional Sub-Centres ..	266.00	27.00
8. Medical Examination of Tribal School-going Children in Ashram.	20.00	4.00
9. Filariasis Control Programme	36.30	2.00
10. Expansion of Hospitals and Dispensary	30.00	0.50
11. National Malaria Eradication Programme .. ..	....	143.78
Total ..	3077.31	1002.87

Financial Assistance to Co-operative Hospitals

18.46. The Co-operative Hospitals are organised to secure timely medical help at reasonable cost and to supplement the services of the existing Government Hospitals and those established by local bodies. Six Co-operative Hospitals in the State have been given share capital contribution upto now. There is no fixed pattern prescribed by Government. However, separate scheme for assisting these hospitals is under consideration of Government. Under the scheme it is proposed to assist these hospitals by way of share capital, loans and subsidies for purchase of tools and equipments, managerial subsidy etc. During the Sixth Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 7.04 lakhs has been incurred.

During the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made, while a provision of Rs. 12.63 lakhs is made for Annual Plan 1986-87 to assist 2 Co-operative Hospitals.

During 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed for this programme.

II. MEDICAL EDUCATION

The Directorate of Medical Education and Research looks after all matters pertaining to Medical Education, Dental Education, Teaching Hospitals, Nursing Services and Research in Medical Colleges. The Medical Education activities for meeting manpower requirements of producing and grooming medical and paramedical personnel, have shown significant progress, notable progress has been achieved in development of specialties and super specialties in various branches of medical science.

We have in all 13 Medical Colleges in Maharashtra State with an annual 1550 admissions. Out of these, 8 Medical Colleges with 1,010 seats are run by State Government. About 1,200 Medical Doctors are produced every year in these 13 Medical Colleges.

Government have also allowed 3 private Medical Colleges with 300 seats on non grant-in-aid basis.

There are 4 Dental Colleges in Maharashtra with 220 annual admissions. Out of these, 3 are run by State Government with 160 admissions at Bombay, Nagpur and Aurangabad.

The important schemes included in Annual Plan 1987-88 are as under :

(A) Urban Health Services

(1) *Monitoring System*.—Government have introduced new system of Monitoring of all plan schemes for proper implementation of schemes and for utilising resources fully. It has been also decided to strengthen planning machinery. The necessary staff for this scheme is being created, for which a provision of Rs. 0.44 lakhs is made for 1986-87 and provision of Rs. 0.92 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

(2) *200 Bedded Hospital Miraj*.—Though the Medical College, Miraj started functioning from 1962, it has no its own hospital to complement its teaching curriculum. Therefore, the arrangement of beds was made by paying grant-in-aid to Miraj Medical Centre and utilising the beds of Government General Hospital, Sangli, which is about 10 K.M. away from the College. It was a long standing demand of medical students and also it is a requirement of Medical Council of India to have a hospital at Miraj attached to Medical College. It has therefore been decided to construct a 200 bedded hospital at Miraj which can be expanded to 700 beds in succeeding stages. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 326.68 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 57.18 lakhs has been incurred upto March 1986. A provision of Rs. 45 lakhs has been made for 1986-87 and an outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

(3) *Other Spillover Works*.—A total number of 30 works have been continued as spillover works of the Sixth Plan in the Seven Plan and outlay of Rs. 498.98 lakhs has been earmarked for the same. Of these, 19 works have been completed. For remaining 11 works for the Annual Plan 1987-88, a total amount of Rs. 86.50 lakhs has been allocated. A provision of Rs. 77.45 lakhs was made for the year 1986-87. The work such as hospital building for Cama and Albless Hospital, Bombay, 100 residents hostel at Medical College Hospital, Aurangabad, Power laundry plant at J. J. Gr. of Hospitals, Bombay, 300 resident Doctor's quarters at J. J. Hospital, Bombay, operation theatre at Medical College Hospital, Nagpur, additional bedded ward at Medical College Hospital, Nagpur, etc. have been included as a Spillover works.

(4) *Minimum and Common Requirements of Hospitals*.—In the Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs. 527.50 lakhs has been earmarked for minimum and common requirements of hospitals and Medical Colleges during 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 0.66 lakhs has been made for creation of Posts of Generator Operators. An outlay of Rs. 0.76 lakhs for 1987-88 is proposed for this scheme.

(5) *Providing Super Speciality Department*.—To meet the growing needs of specialised services in Hospitals which are essential in the interest of patients and for imparting Medical Education of Post-Graduates students, it has been decided to provide the Super Speciality Department at Teaching Hospitals. The following such departments have been sanctioned :—

- (1) Cine Angiography Machine for Cardiology Department at J. J. Gr. of Hospitals, Bombay.
- (2) Cobalt Therapy Unit at General Hospital, Sangli and at S. R. T. R. Medical College, Ambejogai.
- (3) Kidney Transplantation Unit at J. J. Gr. of Hospitals Bombay.
- (4) Nephrology Unit at Sassoon General Hospital, Pune.

During the year 1986-87, the Nephrology and Intensive Care Unit at General Hospital, Solapur being started for which the provision has been made. It is also decided to start a modern cobalt unit at Medical College Hospital, Aurangabad for which it proposed to undertake construction for it during 1987-88.

An outlay of Rs. 588 lakhs has been earmarked for the Super Speciality Services for Seventh Plan. During the 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 55.09 lakhs was made. An outlay of Rs. 42.59 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

(6) *Improvement in Teaching Hospitals.*—An outlay of Rs. 282.36 lakhs has been earmarked in Seventh Plan for this programme. A provision of Rs. 72.32 lakhs has been made for 1986-87 for (i) Additional staff for Orthopaedic Workshop at Sassoon General Hospital, Pune, (ii) Additional staff and equipment for 138 beds at Cama and Albles Hospital, Bombay (iii) Creation of 154 posts of staff nurses (iv) Staff for Neonatal Surgery Unit at J. J. Hospital, Bombay. It is proposed to undertake new schemes such as staff and equipments for laundry Plant J. J. Gr. of Hospitals, Bombay.

A provision of Rs. 112.71 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 (Rs. 92.71 for continued schemes and Rs. 20 lakhs for new schemes).

(7) *New works included in Seventh Five Year Plan.*—In the Seventh Plan, an outlay Rs. of 388.86 lakhs has been earmarked for the New Construction works of the teaching hospitals. These works are providing residential quarters at General Hospital, Sangli, St. George's Hospital, G. T. Hospital and J. J. Hospital, Bombay, construction of operation theatre for general hospital, Solapur & other minor works. Provision of Rs. 4.05 lakhs is proposed for undertaking the work of improvement of drainage arrangement at J. J. Gr. of Hospital, Bombay, etc., A total provision of Rs. 327.53 lakhs is proposed for Urban Health Services.

(8) *Rural Health Services.*—An outlay of Rs. 228.60 lakhs has been earmarked in the Seventh Plan for the Scheme under this programme. The construction of building for Trainee Nurses and staff quarters at Health Unit, Palghar and construction of rural health centre at Parli, Vaijanath are proposed as spill over works. The additional staff for Health Unit, Tasgaon is being sanctioned in 1986-87.

A provision of Rs. 13.45 lakhs has been made for 1986-87 and provision of Rs. 12.03 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 for the schemes.

(B) **Medical Education, Training and Research Education**

Under the programme of Education, the schemes pertaining to Medical College and Dental Colleges and Training of Nurses have been proposed. An outlay of Rs. 1161.16 lakhs has been earmarked in the 7th Plan for this purpose.

The important schemes included in this Programme are as under :—

(9) *Post-Graduate Institute of Nagpur.*—The Medical Science is advancing rapidly day-by-day. There is also an acute paucity of institutions of higher medical studies. In India, there are only three post graduate institutes at New Delhi, Chandigarh and Pondicherry. It has therefore been decided to start a post graduate institute at Nagpur which is at Central place in Maharashtra on the basis of above 3 post graduate institutes. This proposed institute will meet the rapidly expanding knowledge of Medical Sciences, in its various branches of specialities and Super-specialities such as Cardiology, Cardio-thoracic surgery, Neurology, Neurosurgery etc. It will also produce the teachers for Medical Colleges. There is shortage of experienced and qualified teachers.

In 7th Plan an outlay of Rs. 361.43 lakhs has been earmarked for this project. An expenditure of Rs. 51.78 lakhs incurred upto March 1986.

The construction project of 1st phase has been undertaken and it is in progress. During 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made for this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 for construction work.

(10) *Crash construction Programme.*—This programme was undertaken at the time of increasing additional 475 seats in 1977-78 as a one time measure to meet the requirement of two streams of education i.e. Inter Science and 10+2. 41 works estimated costing Rs. 820 lakh were approved in this programme of which 40 works have been completed. Total expenditure of Rs. 808.28 lakhs has been incurred upto March 1986. A provision of Rs. 20.10 lakhs has been made for 1986-87 and an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

(11) *Ambejogai Project.*—This project has been undertaken at the time of starting Swami Ramanand Teerth Rural Medical College, Ambejogai in 1975-76. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 354 lakhs of which Rs. 327.91 lakhs has been spent upto March 1986. During 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 1 lakh is made. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh for 1987-88. Out of 25 works 24 works completed and remaining one is nearing completion.

(12) *Other Constructoin Works.*—15 works of 6th Plan has been continued in the 7th Plan as spillover schemes for which an outlay of Rs. 127.22 lakhs is earmarked for 7th Plan. For 1986-87, the provision of Rs. 35.35 lakhs was made and provision of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88. The work such as ladies hostel at Miraj, Aurangabad, Ambejogai, Indira Gandhi Medical College, Nagpur and Dr. V. M. Medical College, Solapur, and Guest House and Laboratory Bldg. for S.R.T.R. Medical College, Ambehogai etc. are the spillover works. Out of 15 works 10 works are completed.

(13) *Improvement in Medical College.*—The revenue schemes such as staff for new building at Dr. V. M. Medical College, Solapur, staff for hostel at Solapur and Indira Gandhi Medical College, Nagpur and special training courses for scheduled castes and Nav Budha students of Medical College etc. have been included in this programme for which a provision of Rs. 6.66 lakhs was made in 1986-87 and a provision of Rs. 8.33 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88. A provision of Rs. 9.29 lakhs is proposed for Tribal Research Cell during 1987-88.

(14) *Dental College.*—A new dental college at Aurangabad with 30 admissions has been started from the year 1982-83. The project of construction of building has been approved. An outlay of Rs. 160 lakhs has been earmarked in the Seventh Plan for this work. During 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for it and provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

The required staff and equipment for 4th B. D. S. has been provided in the 1985-86.

Community Dentistry which is a new subject included in curriculum of the Dentrail Education is being introduced from the year 1986-87.

In the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs has been earmarked for these schemes. An outlay of Rs. 21.23 lakhs has been provided for the scheme during 1986-87 and Rs. 28.22 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987-88. A total provision of Rs. 78.22 lakhs is proposed for Dental Education.

(15) *Training of Nurses.*—The student nurses have to stay in hospital campus round the clock. It is, therefore, our responsibility to provide them with adequate accommodation facilities. The programme for construction of nurses hostel was therefore, given top priority during last five year plans and by now we have succeeded to provide this facilities at almost all hospitals. It is also proposed to provide family quarters for Nurses.

During the year 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 20.10 lakhs was made for nurses hostel at J. J. Gr. of Hospitals, Bombay and Sassoon General Hospital, Pune. The work at J. J. Hospital is completed and at Sassoon General Hospital, Pune, it is in progress. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(16) *Control of Blindness.*—This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for which 100 per cent Central assistance is available. Under this scheme, the Ophthalmic Department have been upgraded at Medical College, Nagpur, Aurangabad, B. J. Medical College, Pune, Grant Medical College Bombay Dr. V. M. Medical College Solapur. A provision of Rs. 15.35 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

Four eye Banks under this programme are being started at Medical College Nagpur, Ambejogai, Miraj and B. J. Medical college, Pune, during 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 3.20 lakhs has been made for it for 1986-87 and Rs. 1.73 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

(17) *S. T. D. Control Programme.*—This is a Centrally Sponsored Schemes for which 100 per cent central assistance is admissible. This scheme is being started at Medical College, Nagpur, from 1986-87 for which a provision of Rs. 1.15 lakhs has been made for 1986-87 and Rs. 2.44 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

(18) *Re-orientation of Medical Education.*—This schemes has been started at 7 Government Medical Colleges. Under this scheme, the Grant-in-aid of of Rs. 12.88 lakhs is being paid to Lokmanya Tilak Medical College, Bombay and Topiwala National Medical College, Bombay during 1986-87 as one time assistance.

It is also proposed to undertake consturction programme at primary health centres/Health Units during 1987-88 for wihch a provision of Rs. 24 lakhs is proposed.

III. FOOD & DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

The activities of this organisation are to enforce prevention of Food & Drugs Adulteration Act, Drugs & Cosmetics Act, Quality Control over country liquor and other allied Acts and Rules. This Organisation was first reorganised in 1974-75 and since then steps are being taken to strengthen the organisation in a phased manner. During the Sixth Plan period additional, inspectorial staff has been provided to strengthen the organisation. Similarly a scheme of construction & starting of a combined Food & Drugs Laboratory at Bombay has been, undertaken.

A small piece of land at Bandra reclamation area has been allotted for the proposed combined Food & Drugs Laboratory. The Plan and Estimates costing 2.35 crores have been approved and the initial work has been started in the Sixth Plan period. For the Seventh Plan period, a total amount of 240.00 lakhs has been earmarked for completing the construction work as well as to start functioning of the combined Food & Drug Laboratory. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987-88. The proposed combined Food & Drugs Laboratory will cater to the increasing needs of testing works, such as water analysis, analysis of bacteriological samples etc. In addition to the establishment of Food & Drugs Laboratory, certain other, schemes are also proposed to be undertaken for augmenting and strengthening, the Drugs and Food Adulteration Control Machinery with a view to creating awareness among rural population of food adulteration and spurious drugs and to check such activities to the possible extent.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, the following Schemes are, therefore, proposed to be implemented with an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 40 lakhs :—

Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1985-90 Outlay approved	1987-88 Outlay proposed
(1) Construction and starting of combined Food and Drugs Laboratory.	240.00	20.00
(2) Establishment of training centres, Training to Inspectorial Staff.	3.00	1.44
(3) Creation of Publicity Cell	7.00	3.20
(4) Creation of Programme Management Unit-cum-Statistical Cell.	4.00	2.00
(5) Creation of Vigilance Cell	10.00	2.16
(6) Creation of Supervisory Staff for Foodwing	36.00	11.20
Total ..	300.00	40.00

IV. HAFFKINE INSTITUTE AND HAFFKINE BIO-PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION LTD.

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 Limited.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for grant-in-aid for increasing the utility of research studies undertaken at Haffkine Institute for Training, Research and Testing. Out of these Rs. 20.00 lakhs were provided during 1985-86 and Rs. 20.00 lakhs were provided during 1986-87 and it is proposed to provide Rs. 25.00 lakhs during 1987-88.

Similarly for giving financial assistance as a share capital to the Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd., a provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is made in the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90. Out of these Rs. 16.00 lakhs were provided during 1985-86 and Rs. 15.00 lakhs were provided during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 for manufacturing of indigenous oral polio vaccine, D.P.T. Vaccine, Anti-rabic and Anti-scorpion Venum.

V. INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

AYURVED AND HOMOEOPATHY

Independent Directorate of Ayurved was established in the year 1957 for encouraging the Ayurvedic systems of medicines. In the year 1975, it started dealing with the Homoeopathic and Bio-chemical Systems of Medicine also. The functions of the Directorate of Ayurved in broad terms are as under :—

- (1) Education in Ayurvedic and Unani and Homoeopathic systems of medicine.
- (2) Medical Relief under Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic systems of medicine.
- (3) Research in Ayurved.
- (4) Manufacture of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicine.

This Directorate is also dealing with the subjects relating to Naturopathy and Siddha Yoga.

Achievement during 1986-87

There are three Government Ayurvedic Hospitals attached to three Government Ayurvedic Colleges in the State. The bed strength of all three Government Ayurvedic Hospitals is 560. Besides this, there is Ayurved Research Ward, attached to the Sassoon General Hospital, Pune, having 20 beds. During the current Seventh Five Year Plan, Casualty Department, at the Government Ayurvedic Hospital at Nagpur and Nanded, has been sanctioned. Similarly one Post of Assistant Research Officer has been sanctioned for the 20 bedded Ayurvedic Research Ward, Pune. With a view to provide hostels facilities to the students of Government Ayurvedic Colleges, construction work has already been started at Government Ayurvedic College, Nagpur, and Nanded respectively. The construction work of Hostels at Government Ayurvedic College, Nanded has already been completed during the year 1986 and the Hostel of Government Ayurvedic College, Nagpur, is likely to be completed during the current financial year.

The Hostel staff for R. A. Podar Medical College has already been sanctioned during the last year. The orders for sanction of Hostel staff at Nanded and Nagpur are likely to be issued.

The construction of building for the Government Ayurvedic College, Nagpur, has already been completed. The provision of 5.00 lakhs for construction of Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Nanded has been made during the year 1986-87 and the work has already been started.

During the current financial year a new Government Ayurvedic College, at Osmanabad under 42-Point Programme of Marathwada region has been started. An amount of Rs. 2.32 lakhs has been sanctioned during the current financial year. The admission for B. A. M. S. Course for 25 students has already been given during the current academic year. At present, the Government Ayurvedic College Osmanabad has been started in the compound of General Hospital, Osmanabad. A proposal for separate building for Government Ayurvedic College, Hospital and Hostel is under active consideration of Government. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

Twenty-two posts of Extension Officers in Ayurved have been sanctioned under the scheme 'enhancement of facilities' at Ayurvedic dispensaries in the State.

Scheme relating to Government Ayurvedic College and Pharmacies

In order to provide educational facilities to the students, staff for Casualty department at the Government Ayurvedic Hospital Nagpur and Nanded has already been sanctioned during this year. The necessary action for filling up of remaining vacant posts is being taken shortly. Provision for Scheme relating to Government Ayurved Hospital such as additional Nursing and other staff, closing of Varandha etc. has been proposed during 1987-88. These facilities are to be provided to the hospitals on priority basis.

Strengthening of Directorate of Ayurved

Additional staff for Government Ayurvedic Hospitals Colleges, Asstt. Director of Ayurved, Bombay and in the Directorate of Ayurved such as Administrative Officer, Office Superintendent, Head Clerk, Senior Clerks, O.P.D. Clerk, Clerk Typist, is quite essential for smooth functioning of these offices. During the current financial year, Government have opened separate office of the Asstt. Director of Ayurved, Bombay Region, without additional staff and therefore it is absolutely necessary to sanction the staff for this office, since at present this office has started functioning with the staff of this Directorate. As there is deficiency in the clerical staff at the Government Ayurvedic Hospitals, the same is required to be provided as per prescribed norms for smooth functioning of the hospitals. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose, during the year 1987-88.

Tribal Scheme under Enhancement of facilities at Ayurvedic Dispensaries

A separate provision amounting to Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been made for opening of dispensaries in tribal areas under Zilla Parishad. It is one of the development scheme, proposed by Central Government under National Programme.

Opening of 25 Bedded Ward in the District General Hospital

This is a scheme originally approved during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the same has been continued in the Seventh Five Year Plan also. The main intention of implementing of this scheme is that common people may get facilities of Ayurvedic treatment at the General Hospitals in the district, where Ayurvedic facilities for treatment are not available. Efforts are being made to obtain separate accommodation for implementing the scheme in the General Hospitals in districts. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is proposed for implementing the scheme during the year 1987-88.

Starting of Homoeopathic and Unani college and other schemes, Naturopathy and Yoga and Grant-in-aid to private Homoeopathic colleges.

With a view to undertake the development programme in the facility of the Homoeopathy, an independent post of Dy. Director of Homoeopathic along with supporting staff, has already been sanctioned. However, other remaining staff is still to be created. At present, there are 28 private non-granted homoeopathic colleges in the State. A proposal for sanctioning the grant to the non grant-in-aid private colleges is under active consideration of the Directorate. Since there is no Government Homoeopathic College in the State, it has been proposed to open some Homoeopathic Government Colleges and Hospitals in the State, subject to availability of funds. Similarly, no Government Unani College and Hospitals is in existence in the State at present. It has also been proposed to open some new Government Unani Colleges and Hospitals in the State. At present, there are 25 Unani dispensaries in the State under local sector in Marathwada region. There are two private Grant-in-aid and one private Non Grant-in-aid Unani Colleges in the State. It is, therefore, absolutely essential to consider the old one demand of Unani Pathy. On the onology of homoeopathy, a separate post of Deputy Director in Unani is required to be created on the establishment of this Directorate.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

The Central Council of Indian System of Medicine, New Delhi, is providing 100 per cent grant for upgradation of department for post graduate training and research in Indian Systems of Medicine. A post graduate course M. D. in Ayurvedic dully approved by Bombay University, Bombay, has already been started at R. A. Podar Medical College, Worli, Bombay and in private grant-in-aid Ayurvedic Colleges in the State. The post graduate courses i.e. M. D. in Ayurveda are likely to be started shortly at Government Ayurvedic College, Nagpur and Nanded and other private Grant-in-aid Ayurvedic Colleges. This is absolutely essential for bringing standard in the Ayurvedic education. Similarly 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Indian Systems of Medicine (Pharmacies including herb farms and Drugs Testing Laboratores in the State) has been introduced at Government Ayurvedic Hospitals and Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacy, Nanded. This scheme has much more helped in bringing the standardisation of medicines. This scheme is originally introduced in the Sixth Five Year Plan and the same has been continued in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

The schemewise outlays for development of Ayurved under State Plan are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No	Name of the Scheme	Outlay approved	Outlay proposed
		1985-90.	1987-88
1	2	3	4
1	Scheme relating to Government Ayurvedic Colleges and Pharmacies.	106.00	45.50
2	Schemes relating to Government Ayurvedic hospitals.	118.00	16.00
3	Strengthening of Directorate of Ayurved ..	6.50	3.00
4	Enhancement of facilities at Ayurvedic dispensaries in the State.	2.50	4.00
5	Opening of 25 Bedded Ayurvedic Ward in the district general hospitals.	1.00	1.00
6	Starting of Homoeopathic and Unani Colleges, Naturopathy and Yoga and grant-in-aid in private Homoeopathic Colleges.	14.00	0.50
7	Research in Ayurved	2.00	....
Total—State Plan Scheme for 1987-88 ..		250.00	70.00

VI. EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

The E.S.I. Scheme is a premier Social Security Scheme. The Scheme has been started in Maharashtra State since 1954. At present covering workers drawing wages upto Rs. 1,600. The E.S.I. 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 the establishments wherein 20 or more employees are employed in which a manufacturing process is being carried out without the aid of power. (c) The 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 E.S.I.C.
	(2) Disablement benefit	
	(3) Dependent benefit	
	(4) Maternity benefit	
	(5) Funeral benefit	

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 E.S.I. Corporation in the ratio of 1 : 7 upto ceiling limit laid down by the Corporation. At present there are 13.12 lakhs workers covered under the E.S.I. Scheme. The Scheme has been started in Maharashtra State since 1954.

Development during the Sixth Five-Year Plan

The E.S.I.S. Hospitals, Thane, has been started with 200 beds only, although the hospital can take care of 650 beds. The E.S.I. Scheme has been extended to new sectors of employment at Akola, Hinganghat, Pulgaon, Dhule, Kolhapur, Sangli, Miraj, Barshi, etc. The Chandrapur dispensary has also been started during Sixth Plan period. During the sixth Plan period of 1980-85, the proposed target could not be, however achieved to the desired extent due to employees going out of coverage and due to rise in their wage limit above Rs. 1,000. This has also resulted into reduction in the admissible ceiling. Although the expenditure of E.S.I. Scheme is shareable between the E.S.I. Corporation and the State Government in 7 : 1 proportion respectively, the expenditure so shared is limited to what is called as medical benefit ceiling. The expenditure above ceiling is to be borne by State Government exclusively.

To reduce the additional burden on the State Exchequer, development scheme envisaged in the Sixth Plan period has to be restricted to the minimum possible level.

The size of the Seventh Five-Year Plan (State Share) has been, therefore, kept at the level of Rs. 142 lakhs.

The schemewise break-up of the outlay for Seventh Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plan 1987-88 is as follows :—

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Approved outlay	Annual Plan 1987-88 proposed outlay
1	Strengthening of Administrative set up	2.57	....
2	Extension of E.S.I. Scheme to new areas and new sector of employment.	34.00	2.16
3	Development of E.S.I. Scheme Hospitals and commissioning of new E.S.I.S. Hospitals.	84.28	3.00
4	Extension of full Medical care	13.00	2.34
5	Development of special centres	1.00	....
6	Strengthening of Ambulance Service	5.65	2.00
7	Development of T.B. and Dental Clinics	1.50	0.50
Total ..		142.00	10.00

CHAPTER 19

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

I. URBAN WATER SUPPLY

The period 1981 to 1991 has been declared by the United Nations as International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, Government of India and Government of Maharashtra, have accepted this programme. The targets set for the decade are :—

- (a) 100 per cent of Urban population is to be provided with safe and adequate drinking water supply.
- (b) 80 per cent out of the urban population is to be provided with adequate sanitation facilities.

19.2. The Sewerage Schemes require huge capital investments and heavy expenditure is required to be incurred to execute the schemes. It results in heavy financial burden on the people, which is beyond their capacity. It is, therefore, decided that underground sewerage schemes should be provided to all towns and cities having a population of more than 1 lakh and low cost sanitation facilities for towns having population less than 1 lakh.

19.3. There are 11 Corporations and 216 Municipal Councils in the State. The Urban population of the State as per 1981 census was 220.00 lakhs which is 35.03 per cent of the total population of 627.00 lakhs. Out of the total 232 Urban areas, 216 were provided with piped water supply and 16 towns were covered with sewerage facilities. Sixth Five Year Plan was important stage of this decade programme. An outlay of Rs. 128.09 crores was made available during the Sixth Plan period.

19.4. During Sixth Five Year Plan period 10 towns were covered which had no Water Supply Schemes and augmentation schemes of 59 towns, where level of water supply was not to the satisfactory level were completed. Based on 1981 census population, 99.5 per cent population was covered with water supply and 62 per cent of population was covered with sanitation facilities by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. However, due to rapid growth in urban population and industrialisation, the existing water supply and sanitation facilities are inadequate. Taking the above factor in consideration, the Planning and programming during the VIIth Five Year Plan has been chalked out.

The Programme is as under :—

(a) providing water supply to uncovered six towns, viz. Vengurla (Dist. Sindhudurg), Taloda (Dist. Dhule), Telhare, Patur (Dist. Akola), Vasai (Dist. Thane), Malwan (Dist. Sindhudurg).

(b) augmenting and improving the existing water supply facilities in the remaining towns.

(c) similarly in the VII Five Year Plan, efforts will be necessary to provide sewerage facilities to 13 uncovered Class I towns and improving sewerage systems in the 16 towns having sewerage facilities and for providing Low Cost Sanitation facilities in 128 towns.

19.5. It is the responsibility of local body to provide adequate protected drinking water supply to the citizens and also provide proper waste water disposal system for the towns. The outlays required for piped water supply schemes and under ground sewerage schemes are generally very large and 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 on State Government guarantee. Similarly, in the case of schemes of sizeable outlay, soft loans are obtained from institutions financing agencies like IDEC.

Resources for water supply and Sewerage schemes.

19.6. In certain cases Water Supply Schemes in some of the towns were required to be undertaken entirely at Government cost. In the cases 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. In certain cases where the Municipal bodies are financially incapable of bearing the cost of the schemes, the schemes were undertaken by Maharashtra water supply and sewerage board with the assistance of Government. Since all the Government water works have been transferred to the Board with effect from 1st November, 1979, the Board would shoulder the responsibility of undertaking the schemes of augmentation and improvement to these water works.

19.7. The existing pattern of financial assistance for water supply and sewerage schemes of Municipal Councils, Municipal Corporations (except Bombay Corporation) and Board schemes is as under :—

Class of Municipal Council/Corporation and Board Schemes	Financial pattern (percentage of gross cost of schemes)			
	No.	State Government Grant-in-aid	LIC Loan	Municipal Corporation Board's Contribution
1	2	3	4	5
All Corporations (except Bombay Corporation) Board Schemes or Municipal Schemes.	10	23 1/3	66 2/3	10
'A' Class Municipal Council having population over 75,000.	22	23 1/3	66 2/3	10
'B' Class Municipal Council having population of 30,000 and more, but less than 75,000.	44	40	50	10
'C' Class Municipal Council having population of 15,000 and more but less than 30,000.	83	50	40	10
'C' Class Municipal Council having population of less than 15,000.	67	90	..	10
Total ..	226	226	222	50

19.8. In the case of 'C' Class Municipal Councils having population of 15,000 or more, Life Insurance Corporation loan is secured also for the 10 per cent contribution if the financial position of Municipal Council is not sound. In addition to this, Government takes over the entire loan repayment liability of 'C' Class Municipal Councils for the first five years and at fifty per cent for the remaining years. The amount of assistance thus provided by the State Government as an additional financial help is converted into a long term loan.

19.9. From 1973-74 the quantum of Life Insurance Corporation assistance for bigger schemes is sanctioned according to the cost of the schemes. In case cost exceeds Rs. 1 crore, the loan assistance is restricted to 66 2/3 per cent of the first crores of rupees, 50 per cent of the second crore of rupees and 40 per cent of the balance cost.

Achievement for 1985-86. 19.10. During 1985-86, original water supply schemes of following 3 towns viz. (1) Taloja (Dist. Dhulia), (2) Telhara (Dist. Akola), (3) Nandura (Dist. Buldhana), 55 Augmentation schemes and two sewerage schemes were completed.

Target for 1986-87. 19.11. During the current year 1986-87, three on-going original water supply schemes viz. (1) Vengurla, Dist. Sindhudurg, (2) Malvan, Dist. Sindhudurg; (3) Patur, Dist. Akola; are in progress and one original water supply scheme viz. Vasai, District Thane is to be taken in hand. There are 101 continuing augmentation schemes, besides 29 new schemes.

At the end of March, 1986, there were 18 towns having full or partially sewerage facilities.

19.12. Fact Finding Committee appointed under Chairmanship of Dr. Dandekar, has identified districtwise backlog in the level of water supply services. This backlog which is based on survey of level of services done from time to time was considered while framing Seventh Five-Year Plan. The Fact Finding Committee has pointed out backlog only in water supply services. However, the Board while formulating schemes under Seventh Five-Year Plan, has considered the on-going as well as new sewerage schemes. In some towns level of water supply service is satisfactory as per prescribed norms even then augmentation is necessary due to rapid industrialisation. Such towns are also being considered during Seventh Five-Year Plan. Taking into consideration all these things, Annual Plan 1986-87 was prepared to the tune of Rs. 82.88 crores.

Target for 1987-88. 19.13. Targets for the year 1987-88 are as follows: Five augmentation water supply schemes will be completed.

Annual Plan of Rs. 71.59 crores is proposed for the year 1987-88.

19-14. A project for improvement in the Water Supply and sanitation facilities in six municipal towns of Thane (now a Corporation), Dombivali, Kalyan, Ambernath (now included under Kalyan Municipal Corporation) Bhiwandi and Ulhasnagar and 104 surrounding villages in Thane district in the Bombay Metropolitan region has been taken up mainly with a view to improving the infrastructural facilities in that Region so as to arrest the influx of population of Greater Bombay. The project aims at augmentation and improvement of existing Water Supply for all the six municipal towns, improvement in the existing sewerage systems of Thane, Bhiwandi and Kalyan, provision of Sewerage facilities for Dombivali, Ulhasnagar and Ambernath and water supply to 104 surrounding villages.

Maharashtra
Water
Supply and
Sewerage
Project.

19-15. The project originally estimated to cost of Rs. 86 crores is being implemented by the Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board with the assistance of the World Bank. The World Bank has agreed to provide a credit of U. S. Dollars 48 million for 1st stage of the project. The work of the project has been started and the Project is expected to be completed in its water supply part during the second year of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Sewerage and sewage treatment plants are also mostly expected to be completed during 1987-88 though some minor sewerage works are likely to spill over beyond March 31, 1988. Gross expenditure of Rs. 119.00 crores has been incurred on the project by the end of the year 1985-86. During the year 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 24.67 crores is made by Government. Concentrated efforts are being made to fully utilise this provision. Major materials procurement is completed. The works on water supply components are in advanced stage of completion. The new Badlapur Water Treatment Plant has been completed and commissioned. Water Supply has been commissioned in the towns of Dombivali and in parts of Kalyan, Ulhasnagar and Ambernath. Similarly, partial relief in respect of water supply has already given to 31 villages in the southern area without waiting for completion of reservoirs etc. New river intake on Ulhas river in the Northern area has been completed. The raw water pumping machinery has been erected and is under trial run. The work of raw water and pure water Transmission Main is completed except for a few gaps and a portion over the Shahad and Anjur Bridge. The bridge at Saravali is completed and other two bridges across Ulhas river near Shahad and Anjur are nearing completion. Out of 228 kms. of Transmission Mains portion of 204 kms. of Transmission Main has been completed. 19 out of 28 reservoirs in the towns have been completed. The work of remaining 7 reservoirs is in progress. In the rural areas 54 out of 95 reservoirs have been completed and the work of 41 units is in progress. Further 718 out of 806 kms. long distribution net work has been completed in the project area. Over all performance on the water supply sector was 84 per cent. During the year 1986-87, it is expected that all the works under water supply components would be completed and commissioned. An outlay of Rs. 100 crores has been approved for both the phases of this project in the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 2,250 lakhs was approved during Annual Plan 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 2,467 lakhs has been approved for the year 1986-87. On the basis of estimated requirement of the first phase of the Project, an outlay of only 323 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1987-88.

19-16. The Low Cost Sanitation Scheme has been undertaken on UNDP pattern from 1983 for improving sanitation and for eradication of scavenging in 78 different Municipal Towns in the State through the Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board, whereby about 50,000 dry latrines are to be converted into low cost flush latrines at a total cost of Rs. 707.75 lakhs. The schemes has been executed and completed in three towns viz. Udgir, Umardhed and Ahmedpur and work is in progress in the remaining 75 towns. Subsequently, all other remaining towns will also be taken for conversion during the 7th Plan period. The financial pattern adopted for this scheme is 50% loans as assistance and 50% G.I.A. to the Municipal Councils from the State Government. The Government of India has also sanctioned grant-in-aid equal to 50% of the expenditure for 4 towns viz. Khamgaon, Udgir, Malkapur and Kamptee as a programme for eradication of scavenging. The HUDCO has also agreed to sanction loan assistance of Rs. 1.30 crores to the Board for execution of the scheme in 10 towns. However, the Board is finding it difficult to secure loan assistance from the HUDCO for other towns. An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been approved in the 7th Plan for this scheme. For the Annual Plan 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 113 lakhs is proposed.

Low Cost
Sanitation
Scheme.

19-17. Upto March, 1986, conversion of 5080 dry latrine into flush latrine was completed. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 12.90 lakhs. During the year 1986-87, the target is to convert 10,000 dry latrines. During the year 1987-88 still further dry latrines will be converted into flush latrines.

19-18. In the Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Project aided by the World Bank, an amount of Rs. 18.00 lakhs was provided for having a training centre and consequently arranging the training facilities. This work is now complete and a training centre has been started at Nashik. The training is being imparted at the centre to the Board Staff (Pump operators, etc.) and the usefulness of such training is now recognised. The necessary sanction of Government for appointing staff has also been accorded.

Training in
Water
Supply
Management.

On establishment of this Centre during 1984--85, the various training courses have been started and a large number of Board staff has been benefitted. Since the Board has been expanding its activities by undertaking new Water Supply Schemes etc., the need for expanding the activities of the centre to cover additional new training courses would also be felt and steps in these directions have also been taken. This centre would in the long run cater the training needs of the technical staff of the Municipal Councils and Municipal Corporations.

During the next year, it would be essential to purchase the required material, for preparation models of different schemes, equipment for laboratory and for managing the centre for which an estimated expenditure of Rs. 74.00 lakhs would be required. It is proposed to put-up this issue before the Central Government for its assistance. However, to start with a provision of Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been approved during Seventh Five-Year Plan Period and during the Annual Plan 1987--88 an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed.

**Gr. Bombay
Water
Supply and
Sewerage
Project.**

19-19. After giving a thought to the Water Supply Problem of the Bombay City, it was decided to execute an integrated water supply and sewerage project for Bombay, The source of the water supply for the Project was identified as Bhatsa Dam from where water to the extent of 300 MGD (Million Gallons per day), which would be available in 3 phases and sewerage facilities would be made available for suburbs and extended suburb of the Bombay City by treatment of the waste water and sewage. As a result of execution of the project in 3 phases, the water supply of the Greater Bombay would be increased to approximately 650 MLD as also waste water and sewage would be conveyed in the deep sea by way of deep marine out fall, after necessary treatment, as result of which possible sea water pollution would be avoided and mosquito nuisance reduced. In order to achieve proper distribution of water to Bombay City and suburb, new water reservoirs would be constructed, as also existing water reservoirs expanded. New Water Pipelines would be laid and capacity of the existing water pipelines increased for achieving even distribution of water supply.

The World Bank had sanctioned loan assistance of 55 U. S. Millions dollars (approximately Rs. 46 crores) for phase I of the project which was executed during the period from 1974-75 to 1981-82 at a total cost of Rs.220 crores as a result of which city's water supply has increased from 1982-83 onwards by 100 MGD making a total of 450 MGD with the entire water treated.

The World Bank has sanctioned a loan assistance of Rs. 196 million US dollars (Approximately 230 crores) for execution of Phase II of the project costing approximately Rs. 630 crores. Upto 31st March 1986, an expenditure of Rs. 501.00 crores has been incurred. On completion of the project by the end of 1987-88, the city's water supply would further be increased by 100 MGD making a total of 550 MGD.

19-20. Negotiations were held by the Officers of the BMC, State Government and the Central Government with officials of the World Bank at Washington in April 1986 for finalisation of loan assistance for Phase III of the project. A loan assistance of Rs. 170 million U. S. dollars (approximately Rs. 204 crores) is expected to be available from the World Bank and necessary agreements in this regard are being finalised. This phase is expected to cost approximately Rs. 434 crores and will be executed during the period from 1987-88 to 1993-94. Additional 100 MGD of water supply would be available from Bhatsa dam to the City, after being treated at Panjarapol. Suburbs and extended suburbs would also be provided with sewerage facilities and waste water and sewage would be treated.

19-21. A Plan outlay of Rs. 450 crores has been approved in the Seventh Five-Year Plan which is inclusive of Rs. 50 crores for raising open market loans. Out of this, Rs. 65.41 crores were provided in 1985-86 for Bhatsa. (For Bhatsa main works 5.86 crores, loan assistance Rs. 51.55 crores and OMB of Rs. 8 crores). During 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 6.00 crores has been made for Bhatsa Works Rs. 81.85 crores for loan assistance and Rs. 10.83 crores for OMB, thus making a total plan outlay of Rs. 98.08 crores. During 1987-88 a provision of Rs. 6.60 crores has been proposed for Bhatsa Works, Rs. 110 crores for loan assistance and Rs. 11.92 crores for OMB, thus making a total plan outlay Rs. 128.52 crores.

**Other
Municipal
Corporation
water supply
(including
interest
subsidy).**

19-22. An outlay of Rs. 1800.00 lakhs was approved for the Seventh Plan out of it Rs. 360.00 lakhs were provided each of the Annual Plans for the purpose of the open market borrowing by other Municipal Corporations for water supply schemes and payment of interest subsidy to Nagpur Municipal Corporation. For 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 610.00 lakhs. has been proposed (including Rs. 10.00 lakhs for interest subsidy).

**Conversion
of dry
latrines into
flush type
water borne
latrines.**

19-23. The scheme of conversion of dry latrines into water borne latrines has been approved in 1972. Though the scheme has been discontinued, the Government as accepted the responsibility to pay the amount of grant-in-aid to the Municipal Corporations, which has completed the work under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs has, therefore been approved during the 7th Five Year Plan. During 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs has been proposed.

19.24. The outlays approved for the 7th Five Year Plan, actual expenditure for Annual Plan 1985-86 and outlay provided for the year 1986-87 and proposed outlay for 1987-88 are as follows:—

(Rs. in lacs)

Serial No.	Scheme	Approved outlay for 7th F.Y.P. 1985 to 90	Actual Expdr. during 1985-86	Approved outlay for A.P. 1986-87	Proposed outlay for 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme (Government Scheme and Municipal Scheme)	730.00 (114.57)	294.00 (33.50)	325.00 (17.85)	208.72 (4.00)
2	Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Boards (open market borrowing)	4,710.00	942.00	1,030.00	1,418.00
3	Removal of Backlog Schemes ..	28,652.00 (634.00)	2,860.00 (120.00)	3,200.00 (121.55)	3,500.00 (133.64)
4	Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme (LIC Loan).	6,412.00	1,050.00	1,150.00	1,583.28
5	Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Project (World Bank aided).	10,000.00	2,250.00	2,467.00	323.00
6	Low Cost Sanitation Scheme. ..	500.00	100.00	102.75 (0.50)	113.00 (0.55)
7	Conversion of dry latrines into water borne latrines.	30.00	25.00	12.90 (0.10)	13.00 (0.11)
8	Training in water supply ..	18.00	....	5.00	5.00
9	Bombay Municipal Corporation Water Supply and Sewerage Project (Bhatsa Head work and open Market Borrowing) (World Bank aided).	45,000.00	6,540.97	9,807.60	12,852.00
10	Other Municipal Corporation (including interest subsidy).	1800.00	360.00	360.00	610.00
11	Barvi Dam Water Supply ..	500.00	50.00	450.00	....
	Total ..	98,352.00 (748.57)	14,471.97 (153.50)	18,910.25 (140.00)	20,626.00 (138.30)

19.25 The entire work of Urban Water Supply and sanitation carried out by the Board is planned, executed and controlled by the Chief Engineer (Urban) who works in the Central Office of the Board at Bombay. In the Central Office, the Chief Engineer (Urban) is assisted by the following staff :—

- (1) 2 Executive Engineers (Urban)
- (2) 6 Dy. Engineers
- (3) 4 Junior Engineers
- (4) 1 Accountant
- (5) 5 Assistants.

7th Five-Year Plan—Control over Water Supply & Sewerage Scheme.

19.26. The above staff includes one Deputy Engineer and two Junior Engineers who have been entrusted with the responsibility of Monitoring the programme. The execution of works is entrusted to the various circles, each under charge of a Superintending Engineer and Executive Engineer. Thus, there are eight Superintending Engineers and under them the Executive Engineers, one in each district where work load is heavy. However, the field staff i.e., the Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers also execute the works relating to Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

Besides, there is separate organisation under the charge of a Chief Engineer for the World Bank aided project, who has jurisdiction in B.M.R. area excluding area of Bombay Municipal Corporation. There are four Circles under the Chief Engineer.

19.27. The Monitoring works under the World Bank Project is done by the Chief Engineer effectively since the entire project is spread over a very small area and is out side the purview of the D.P.D.C. However, since these works are spread all over the State (outside the World Bank Aided Project) some difficulties are experienced for having effective control. However, efforts are being made to overcome these difficulties as and when they arise.

The Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board has proposed to resort to compute technique for storing the vast data and thereby introducing management information system (MIS) and the project has been entrusted to Meltron. This would help the Board to properly monitoring the work to be undertaken to be executed and to be completed in time.

II. RURAL WATER SUPPLY

19.28. The Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme comprise of Dug Wells Programme, Bore Wells Programme and Piped Water Supply Schemes.

19.29. At the commencement of the Sixth Plan period 1980-85 i.e. on 1st April 1980 out of 35778 villages as per 1971 Census in the State 17112 villages were identified as difficult villages. Of these, 12935 villages conformed to the Government of India norm and 4177 villages satisfied the State Government norms. During the 6th Plan period 15883 villages have been covered (13115 fully and 2,768 partially) at an estimated cost of Rs. 318.33 crores. 349 villages will not be required to be covered as these villages have been summerged under Irrigation projects or amalgamated in Urban Areas leaving the balance of 880 villages to be covered in the 7th Plan.

19.30. With a view to identify the villages including habitations still remained to be tackled, village-wise survey was conducted by all the District Collectors during the period from 15th May 1985 onwards when drinking water supply position was found most acute in the rural areas. The survey reveals the drinking water supply position in villages as indicated below:—

- (i) There are 40,760 villages and 40,092 habitations in the State.
- (ii) Drinking water problem of 17,121 villages and 13,176 habitations has been fully solved.
- (iii) Drinking water problem of 17,690 villages and 17,031 habitations has been solved partially.
- (iv) 5,949 villages and 9,885 habitations are still untackled.

The International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme has set the goal of 100 percent coverage under Drinking Water Supply of the entire population by April 1991. For achieving this goal, problems of 23,639 villages and 26,916 habitations (which includes partially covered villages and wadis) will have to be solved dully by April 1991.

19.31. It is proposed to undertake a programme for coverage of 20,000 villages during the 7th Plan at an estimate cost of Rs.650 crores. The measurewise breakup of these villages is as follows.—

Measures	Villages	Amount(Rs. in crores)
1. Piped Water Supply	.. 6,000 villages to be covered @ Rs. 8 lahhs per village.	480.00
2. Borewells	.. 13,700 villages to be covered @ Rs. One lakh per village.	137.00
3. Dugwell	.. 300 villages to be covered @ One lakh per village	3.00
	Total ..	620.00
	Maintenance and operation expenditure @ 5 per cent of total outlay.	30.00
		650.00

19.32. An outlay of Rs. 358.48 crores has been provided from the MNP State Plan during the 7th Plan period. This will be supplemented by the central assistance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The total outlay under ARP has not been communicated to the State Government. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 37.79 crores (Rs.18.45 + Rs.19.34) has been sanctioned by Government of India under A.R.P. It is expected that Government of India will sanction about Rs. 85 crores during next 3 year of VIIIth Plan. Even after this, gap of Rs. 178.73 crores will remain between requirement of funds and the outlay likely to be available during the Seventh Plan.

19.33. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 358.48 crores an amount of Rs .91.48 crore has been earmarked for removal of regional imbalance. Thus the amount of Rs. 267 crores would be available for normal activities.

19.34. During 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 66.01 crores (Rs. 56.50 crores for normal activities and Rs. 9.51 crores for removal of regional imbalance) was provided in Annual Plan 1985-86 for coverage of 2,500 villages. However due to scarcity of drinking water in the State, the expenditure of Rs. 108.86 crores was incurred from State Plan outlay.

19.35. During 1986-87 an outlay of Rs.98.69 crores (Rs.78.81 crores for normal activities and Rs.18.00 crores for removal of regional imbalance and Rs.1.88 is crores for machinery) provided in Annual Plan 1986-87 for coverage of 4125 villages.

19.36. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 106.72 crores (Rs.86.65 crores for normal activities and Rs.18.00 crores for removal of regional imbalance and Rs.2.07 crores for machinery in Annual Plan 1987-88. The details of which are as under:—

	(Rs. in crores)
(i) To cover 3,950 villages	94.00
(ii) Maintenance and Operation expenditure	10.65
(iii) Purchase of Machinery and equipment	2.07
Total ..	106.72

Tribal Sub-Plan

19.37. An outlay of Rs. 358.48 crores (Rs. 267.00 crores for normal activities and Rs. 91.48 crores for removal of regional balance) is provided for covering 20,000 villages under Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme during the 7th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 25.26 crores (Rs.18.81 crores for normal TSP and Rs.6.45 for removal of regional imbalance in TSP) is proposed to be carved out during 7th Plan period. The flow of the funds to TSP against the total outlay works out to 7.05 per cent. It is proposed to cover 1337 Tribal Villages under Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme during the 7th Plan period.

An outlay of Rs. 66.01 crores has been provided for water supply programme for annual Plan 1985-86. Out of this 5.11 crores (Rs. 4.37 crores for normal activities in TSP and Rs. 0.74 crores for removal of regional imbalance in TSP) is provided in Annual Plan 1985-86 for covering 198 villages.

An outlay of Rs.98.69 crores is provided for Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme out of which Rs.8.51 crores (Rs.7.56 crores for normal activities and Rs. 0.95 crores for removal of regional imbalance) is provided for TSP for covering 407 villages during 1986-87.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.104.65 crores (Rs.86.65 crores for normal activities and Rs.18.00 crores for removal of regional imbalance). Out of this it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.9.63 crores (Rs.8.01 crores for normal activities under T.S.P. and Rs. 1.62 crores for removal of regional imbalance in T.S.P.) in Annual Plan 1987-88 for covering 425 villages. The percentage of flow to tribal sub-plan is 9.20 per cent.

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes

19.38. The benefit from the Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme goes to all communities of the villages including Scheduled Castes. It has therefore been assumed that on the basis of the Scheduled Castes population the benefit of the programme goes to 13 per cent population belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

Out of total State Plan outlay of Rs.333.22crores (excluding Tribal Sub-Plan of Rs.25.26 crores) Rs.43.27 crores (Rs. 32.23 crores are proposed to be spent for normal activities and Rs. 11.04 crores for removal of regional imbalance under special component plan) are proposed to be spent under special component plan for Scheduled Castes for covering 18663 Harijan Wastis during the 7th Plan period. The flow of fund to S.C.P. against Non-Tribal Sub-Plan outlay works out to 13 per cent.

On the basis of proposed outlay of Rs.104.65 crores for Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme during 1987-88, it is expected that the benefit of the programme will be enjoyed by 3525 Harijan Wadis at an estimated cost of Rs.14.65 crores (Rs.12.13 crores for normal activities and Rs. 2.52 crores for removal of regional imbalance under Special Component for Scheduled Castes). The flow of fund to S.C.P. against Non-Tribal Sub-Plan outlay works out to 14 per cent.

Proposals of Various Schemes Under Rural Water Supply Schemes by Borewells Measures 1987-88

19.39 The International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme has set the goal of 100 per cent. coverage of Drinking Water Supply of the entire population by 1991. It is proposed to cover 20,000 villages by safe and potable drinking water supply during the 7th Plan period. Considering the importance of providing safe and potable drinking water to the rural population and to improve the health of rural masses, it is considered absolutely necessary to implement a much larger programme of providing drinking water facility, by strengthening the GSDA with necessary machinery, equipment and technical staff.

During the year 1987-88 an outlay to the extent of Rs.2,06.80 lakhs is proposed under the various schemes under Borewells measures, for the purchase of machinery and equipments. Out of the total provision as shown above a non recurring expenditure is of the order of Rs.184.00 lakhs. The recurring expenditure on the salary of the staff works out to Rs. 22.00 lakhs.

Looking to the present level of development of ground-water resources utilisation there appears a great scope for undertaking a massive programme of construction of borewell in hard rock areas, tubewells and shallow tubewells in alluvial area. For the systematic development of groundwater resources on scientific basis various schemes as indicated below are proposed under Rural Water Supply Scheme by borewells measures during the year 1987-88.

Proposals of Various Schemes Under Rural Water Supply Schemes 1987-88

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Non recurring expenditure on equipments	Recurring expenditure on salary	Total outlay required for 1987-88
1	Purchase of machinery	132.80	12.00	144.80
2	Setting up of Research and Development Cell.	4.00	7.00	11.00
3	Scheme for Science and Technology	43.00	3.00	46.00
4	Construction garaging sheds	5.00	....	5.00
Total for all schemes		184.80	22.00	206.80

CHAPTER 20

HOUSING

The growth in urban population during the last two decades has been quite phenomenal and has caused a problem of acute housing shortage in cities and towns, specially in Greater Bombay which now has a population of 83.43 lakhs and where 75 per cent of the urban population lives. Rapid industrialisation and regional development is the another factor aggravating the housing problem further.

Introduction.

20.2. Total requirement of housing can be categorised into three elements viz., existing backlog, requirement of additional population and the replacement demand for obsolescent houses. Bulk of investment by public agencies has been applied for construction of formal housing and the output of dwelling so far has been of the order of only about 2 lakhs of tenements over the last 35 years, which represents a very small proportion of total housing requirements.

Aims and objectives of Seventh Plan.

20.3. Assessment of housing shortage has been a difficult task. However, based on criteria of National Building Organisation, housing shortage in 1981 is estimated at 2.18 lakh units, of which 43,000 are for replacing existing stocks. Approximate requirement of dwelling units for Seventh Plan, 1985-90, is estimated to be 8.75 lakhs. These are expected to be constructed under different income groups by the different agencies.

I. URBAN HOUSING

20.4. 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 objective of the Seventh Plan aims at production of about 1.30 lakh units by the MHADA all over State.

MHADA Programmes of Housing.

20.5. The MHADA has prepared a perspective plan in respect of housing requirement and the strategy to be followed for addressing the problem of housing shortage in different urban areas. MHADA identified 18 towns for taking up activities on the basis of the importance of the towns, rate of urbanisation, population growth, regional development, investment activities, etc. The State Government provides finance to the Authority mainly for land acquisition and development for the housing programme and in addition allocates substantial outlay annually out of the State quota for Open Market Borrowings. The Authority secures LIC/GIC/HUDCO loan for execution of the housing programme. MHADA also obtains advance contribution from the perspective allottees. MHADA proposed to undertake the housing programme of the order of Rs. 214.68 crores including plan provision of Rs. 64.68 crores and institutional finance as well as resources of the Authorities to the extent of Rs. 150 crores approximately during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period to achieve target of 1.30 lakh units in the State and for development and acquisition of 1,200 hectares of land.

20.6. MHADA covers mainly the following schemes under urban housing. The details as to the units proposed to be constructed under the scheme and the outlay proposed as against those schemes etc. is indicated in the following table :—

		(Rs. in lakhs)							
Scheme	Income limit per annum (Rs.)	Proposed to be provided		Almost provided		Proposed to be provided		Annual Plan	
		Seventh F.Y.P. 1985-90	Annual Plan 1985-86	Annual Plan 1986-87	Annual Plan 1987-88	Seventh F.Y.P. 1985-90 Approved Outlay	1985-86 Actuals	1986-87 Anticipated expenditure	1987-88 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Economically Weaker Section.	Upto 84,00	65,000	6,254	7,500	4,000	530.45	65.00	35.80	15.00
2. Low Income Group	84,01—18,000	39,000	1,800	2,750	4,000	657.75	55.00	22.20	20.00
3. Middle Income Group	18,001—30,000	19,500	54	1,975	..	239.90	15.00	6.00	..
4. High Income Group	Above 30,000	6,500	396	975	..	239.90	15.00	4.00	..
Total	..	1,30,000	8,504	13,200	8,000	1668.00*	150.00*	68.00*	35.00
									+ 110.00 OMB
									+ 350.00 LIC/GIC Loan
									495.00

* (Excludes OMB and LIC/GIC loan component)

**Creation of
Land Reserve
for Shelter.**

20.7. Land forms basic resources for undertaking housing schemes and for securing further assistance for taking up construction. The principal agency, MHADA has various sources for securing land under section 41 of the MHADA Act and also under Land Acquisition Act. With enactment of ULC Act, it was found necessary to secure, as much land as possible, as surplus. During 1985-86 in all 180 hectares of land is acquired. During 1986-87 land admeasuring, 108.21 hectares has already been acquired and total land finally notified for acquisition is 413.13 hectares. During 1987-88, it is proposed to be acquired 300 hectares of land for which a plan provision of Rs. 2.00 crores has been proposed.

**Area Develop-
ment Scheme.**

20.8. With the formation of the Authority, the scope of activities has been extended to cover Area Development. Government has appointed MHADA as special Planning Authority for two areas in Solapur Urban Agglomeration. First area is situated on Southern side of Solapur admeasuring 293 Ha. and it is proposed to develop a township to house 25,000 population with all necy. social and physical infrastructure. Other area is situated on eastern side of Solapur admeasuring about 173 Ha. and it is proposed to take up housing scheme for Bidi Workers thereupon as per guidelines of Government of India and a subsidy of Rs. 3,000 per tenement has been sanctioned by them under this Scheme. So far 3,000 Bidi Workers have registered their demand in Solapur. Construction of 782 tenements has been started.

20.9. As far Housing Schemes are concerned, MHADA will pool 2 per cent reservation for physically handicapped persons and establish separate colonies for them by adopting architectural design suitable for them. The Authority will also set up centres with the collaboration and assistance from N.B.O. with a view to evolve low cost building material. It will also provide tenements/plots to cooperatives of women for their social and economic activities. These decisions have been taken as per the 20 Point programme as revised in August 1986.

20.10. Repairs and Maintenance of existing housing stock is as important as creation of new stock. These are in all 19,642 cessed buildings in the City of Bombay. In all 9,469 buildings were repaired by 1985-86 and 186 buildings have been structurally reconstructed consisting of about 13,500 residential and 700 non-residential tenements. The target fixed for repairs during the year 1986-87 is 825 buildings and the target for reconstruction is 850 tenements. 20,421 tenements have been constructed in transit camp for accomodating the persons from cessed buildings. Recently the MHADA Act has been amended to enable acquisition of cessed properties for transferring ownership, if 70 per cent. of the occupants are ready to form Co-operative Housing Societies. If such Societies or landlords come forward, necessary permission will be given to them for reconstruction. All the tenants will have to be necessarily accomodated. Existing consumed E.S.I. or E. S. I. 2 (whichever is higher) will be given in all a such cases. The only condition is that additional tenements becoming available after accomodating existing tenants will be utilised for accomodating persons from Transit Camp.

**Affordable
Low Income
SHELTER
Project
(BUDP-I).**

20.11 Affordable Low Income Shelter Project has been envisaged in Bombay Metropolitan Region (BMR) since 1983-84 with the principal objective of bridging the gap between the incremental shelter demand and the supply, by 1990 and also to maintain a pace of supply that prevents further accumulation of defecit and reduce the backlog. This is to be achieved by increasing the pace of supply of Affordable but 'environmentally acceptable and legal shelter' units. The BMRDA is the co-ordinating authority and MHADA, CIDCO, BMC, TMC and KMC shall act as implementing agencies in implementation of this project.

20.12. The first project under this programme i.e. Bombay Urban Development Project (BUDP-I) has been approved by the World Bank for IDA credit with the total investment of Rs. 282.33 crores. The main components of the project are—

(a) Development of about 85,000 serviced sites including community facilities, core houses and house expansion loans under Land Infrastructure Servicing Programme (LISP) 40,000 in Greater Bombay, 20,000 in New Bombay and 25,000 in Thane/Kalyan area;

(b) Upgradation of 1,00,000 slum households in Greater Bombay including provision of tenure, improved infrastructure services, house improvement loans and community facilities under slum upgradation programme (SUP);

(c) Equipment and Civil Works for improving the maintenance of roads, drains and collection and disposal of refuse in BMC, TMC, KMC and NBMC areas under Local Government Finance Administration and Services (LOGFAS); and

(d) Improving the capacities of project implementing and co-ordination agencies under Technical Assistance, Training and Equipment (TATE).

20.13. The work of development of 10,000 sites was under taken in hand and the same has been completed. The work of development of other sites at Charkop, Phase II-Gorai Road, Majivde, Varsova, Andheri is in progress. The lots for allotment of sites developed at Charkop in first phase have been drawn and the successful candidates are being persuaded to form Co-operative Housing Societies.

20.14. The second item in World Bank Project is upgradation of services in Slum Areas. Total coverage under this scheme till 31st March 1990 will be 1 lakh household in Greater Bombay. Out of these 80,000 households will be covered by the MHADA and remaining 20,000 households by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. This Scheme envisages grant of lease of lands to the hutment dwellers at nominal rates for a period of 30 years which is renewable by another 30 years. The Societies of hutment dwellers will be responsible to maintain the services, pay lease rent and Municipal Taxes, Service Charges etc. to the concerned Authorities. So far 5 Societies have been registered under this Scheme in Slum Areas and the work of registration of another 5 Societies is at progressive stages. These 10 Societies will cover 1,000 households in Slum Areas. These households will be offered Home Improvement loan which is optional.

20.15. Total outlay approved for shelter Project (BUDP-I) is Rs. 102.70 crores against which expenditure of Rs. 22.50 crores has been incurred so far. During 1986-87 the outlay approved is of the order of Rs. 29.80 crores. It is proposed to develop Rs. 4,000 sites in Phase II at Kandivali. The outlay proposed for Shelter (BUDP-I) Project is of the order of Rs. 30.00 crores.

23.16. At present housing finance is available to the needy only from the sources such as MSCHF, HDFC, HUDCO and Nationalised Banks.

Establishment of State Shelter Finance Corporation.

23.17. Most of the housing finance systems cover only creditworthy line and around affluence line households of the Society. The households below the poverty line and subsistence level are mostly left out. With this realisation, there has been a change in the policy in favour of giving affordable developed units to the people. For giving true meaning to this approach, it will be necessary to create an appropriate institutional framework for extending finance at reasonable terms to all sections of beneficiaries all over the State.

23.18. Considering the situation and needs as above, it is proposed to establish during 1987-88 Shelter Finance Corporation under the State with the approved outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores in the Seventh Plan and Rs. 1.00 crore proposed for Annual Plan 1987-88. This Corporation can mobilise institutional finance, draw on funds from the co-operative banks apart from public savings. It could have branches in each district and practise a system of decentralised credit with a linkage to Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority initiated schemes.

20.19. Government, with the intention to cover slum population by upgradation scheme outside Bombay, has decided to grant lease of lands occupied by hutment dwellers on Government lands which are not reserved in the Development Plan. Such lands which are reserved in the Development Plan but the reservation of which could be deleted or modified can also be taken up. The Scheme has been extended all corporate cities in the States. The Slum Dwellers who are ready to form Co-operative Societies and to accept the responsibilities of maintenance of amenities and payment of charges will be given lease of land for a period of 30 years at nominal lease rent. The Corporate bodies are also being persuaded to give their lands to the Hutment-dweller's Co-operative Housing Societies. The target of expenditure for the Seventh Five-Year Plan is Rs. 6 crores and the hutment dwellers will be given social amenities alongwith civic amenities. Physical target fixed is to cover 12,000 households outside Bombay. During 1987-88, it is proposed to upgrade 500 Slums. Accordingly the outlay proposed for this purpose is Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

Security of tenure and home improvement for slum dwellers outside Bombay.

20.20. It is proposed to bring about full involvement of the community and non-Governmental agencies and incorporation of the Banks. The project involves establishment of community development cells at the State and Municipal Corporation level for organising community efforts. It involves environmental and shelter improvement programmes as well as provision of shelter facilities. The Financial target fixed for Seventh Five-Year Plan is Rs. 1.41 Crores. During 1987-88 outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been proposed.

People's participation in shelter programme.

20.21. It is proposed to make available funds for improvement of services in the colonies of Maharashtra Housing and Areas Development Authority at Bombay, Pune and Nagpur. The total requirement of funds for this purpose is Rs. 26.00 crores. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 1.00 crore for this work in the Annual Plan 1987-88.

Improvement of services in the colonies of Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority.

20.22. In order to train MHADA personnel in the field of Planning, Development and Management of human settlements covering shelter for Low Income Group, Slum Repairs and Reconstruction, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Research, Training and Development

II. RURAL HOUSING

Provision of house sites and construction of huts for the rural landless and houseless workers.

20.23. The scheme of provision of house-sites and construction of huts thereon for rural houseless and landless workers is a part of the Minimum Needs Programme and also a part of the 20-Point Programme. The scheme, introduced in 1972, envisages grant of developed house-sites of 100 sq. yds with a hut of 10' x 10' constructed on it, free of cost to families of houseless and landless workers in rural areas.

Persons satisfying the following tests are 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 or non-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 exceeds Rs. 4,200 and
- (d) Apart from village resident, persons living in the 'C' Class Municipal areas having a population upto 15,000 but not occupying rented houses/tenaments and satisfying the above conditions.

20.24. A recent census of persons eligible under this scheme was undertaken in 1983 and according to this census, 2.04 lakh persons have been listed as eligible. Out of this huts for about 10,000 new beneficiaries have been constructed during 1984-85, leaving a balance of about 1.94 lakhs. These remaining 1.94 lakh persons are to be covered during Seventh Plan 1985-90 period.

20.25. The huts constructed under the existing programme are not durable and shortly need repairs. Government has therefore, decided to construct huts at the rate of Rs. 6,000 per hut as per the model plan and specifications prepared by the National Building Organisation Rural Housing Wing, Vallabh Vidhynagar, Gujarat. The Seventh Plan Outlay for this Programme is Rs. 14,65.65 lakhs. With this outlay, it would be possible to construct 60,610 huts under this scheme at the rate of Rs. 6,000 per hut.

20.26. The actual cost of each hut is divided as follows :—

	Rs.
(i) HUDCO Loan (50%)	3,000
(ii) EGS component	900
(iii) R & FD's Share (Government)	2,100
Total ..	6,000

20.27. The scheme is one among 20-Point Programmes and the achievement of target of construction of 1.94 lakhs huts is absolute. Hence to cover the total number of beneficiaries during the Seventh Plan itself, Government thinks fit to enhance the outlay.

20.28. Construction programmes of huts is also implemented under centrally sponsored programmes such as NREP and RLEGP. To co-ordinate the programme of construction of huts under different schemes implemented under various sectors of developments in the State and in order to maintain intergrity as regards type and cost of hut, implementation of the programme is entrusted to Zilla Parishads on agency basis.

20.29. During 1985-87 total number of huts likely to be constructed under this programme is about 25,014. Besides 7,105 and 19,000 huts are also expected to be constructed during this period under NREP and RLEGP. Thus at the end of 1986-87 in all 51,119 huts will be constructed. To construct 20,000 more huts during 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 4,95.00 lakhs (inclusive of Rs. 49.50 lakhs for TSP) has been proposed. This includes actual cost of the hut, land cost, agency charges to Zilla Parishads and MHADA Under different schemes in all about 32,000 huts are expected to be constructed during 1987-88.

Extension of village gaothans.

20.30. The scheme for Extension of village gaothans is primarily meant for a planned extension of the village sites to relieve congestion in the villages due to increasing population pressure. Under this scheme (a) additional space is being provided to the villagers at a reasonable price (b) the need for gaothans also arises where nomadic tribes, Vimukta Jatis and backward class communities are required to be resettled in one place, so that they can also benefit from the planned economic developments in the rural areas. In the latter case the beneficiaries need not necessarily belong to the same village where they want to settle down. The plots are also distributed to them without charging occupancy price. This scheme, is being operated as a decennial programme. Accordingly 3,552 villages are yet to be covered. Out of these 1,238 villages will be covered during 1985-87 and expenditure on this account is expected to amount to Rs. 1,22.85 lakhs. It is also proposed to cover 591 villages during 1987-88 and outlay proposed therefor is Rs. 71.00 lakh consisting of Rs. 15.62 lakhs each for SCP and TSP.

III. OTHER HOUSING

20.31. Large number of Government Servants of various deptts. are in need of residential quarters. The need for residential building for Government staff has increased considerably due to overall expansion of Governmental activities on account of launching of development programmes in the successive Five-Year Plans. The number of offices at regional, district and taluka headquarters have steadily increased. There is also no substantial increase in construction of residential buildings in the private sector because of various difficulties. Consequently the rents of private buildings have gone up very high and are beyond the means of Government Servants. On the other hand, due to constrain on resources it has also not been possible to undertake substantial progressive construction of residential quarters by the Government. Due to inadequate plan allocation for construction of residential quarters in the past, there has been a very heavy backlog of construction of quarters. The total number of construction works of quarters in progress is 1,750. These works are nearing completion. During 1985-87, 1,212 works have been completed.

Government
Staff
Quarters etc.
Residential
Buildings.

20.32. The programme with the proposed outlay of Rs. 7,35,00 lakhs [inclusive of Rs. 517.00 lakhs from GIS saving] proposed to be undertaken, comprises the following :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(a) Spillover expenditure on ongoing works	399.00
(b) Purchase of flats under Urban Land Ceiling Act Pool quarters in each districts etc.	300.00
(c) Purchase of land under ULC Act	10.00
(d) Construction of quarters (New works)	10.00
(e) Construction of transit accommodations	16.00
Total ..	735.00

20.33. As a result of bifurcation of districts, 4 new Zilla Parishads have come into existence viz. Sindhudurg, Jalna, Latur and Gadchiroli. In the year 1983-84 grant-in-aid has been sanctioned for construction of staff quarters for Zilla Parishad, Gadchiroli. 100 quarters have been constructed at Gadchiroli. It is proposed to advance similar assistance to remaining 3 Zilla Parishads viz ; Sindhudurg, Latur and Jalna. Accordingly, outlay of Rs. 90.90 lakhs is approved for the Seventh Plan. To meet the additional requirement of Gadchiroli and fresh requirements of other three Zilla Parishads outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1987-88.

Housing for
Z. Ps.
employees.
Grant-in-aid.

20.34. Besides, in accordance with the provision in the First Schedule of Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, the responsibility for provision of houses to the Zilla Parishads employees has been cast on the Zilla Parishads. To support the provisions of Zilla Parishads on this account considering limited resources at the disposal of Zilla Parishads. Government introduced a scheme of Grant of Loans to Zilla Parishads employees subject to availability of funds. In view thereof outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual plan, 1987-88

HBA to Z.P.
employees.

20.35. In the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 an amount of Rs. 4.66 crores is approved for grant of loans/advances to Government/Zilla Parishads Employees Co-operative Housing Societies. To meet the longstanding demand of employees. Outlay of Rs. 465.00 lakhs is proposed. This includes amount of Rs. 414.80 lakhs made available for net saving under Group Insurance Scheme.

Loans to
Co-operative
Hsg. Socys.

20.36. In the Annual 1987-88 outlay of Rs. 160 lakhs (inclusive of Rs. 103.00 lakhs for Group Insurance Scheme) for individual house building advance to Government Servants is also proposed.

HBA to
Govt.
Employees.

20.37. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been proposed for House Building Advance to employees of Agricultural Universities.

HBA to
Agrl.
University
Employee.

20.38. With a view to providing residential quarters for the revenue staff at newly created districts/talukas in Maharashtra, total outlay of Rs. 170.60 lakhs has been approved for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. The construction work of 32 quarters at Jalna and 152 quarters at Latur districts is in progress. In case of Gadchiroli, out of total requirement of 451 quarters 151 quarters have already been constructed. Administrative approval for construction of 200 additional quarters at estimated cost of Rs. 165.78 lakhs has been accorded to continue with these works during 1987-88, outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Residential
Quarters in
Newly
created
districts.

Quarters of Prohibition Department. 20.39. For construction of staff quarters for prohibition Deptt. at Amravati is in progress. To provide for this on going work and to take up new work at Solapur, an outlay of Rs. 5.90 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan, 1987-88.

Quarters of Forest Deptt. 20.40. Taking into account the importance of forest resources and wild life and its preservation, it is proposed to construct quarters for Forest Guards, Forest Conservator etc. An outlay of Rs. 22 lakhs is proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan 1987-88.

Savings from Group Insurance Scheme of Govt. Servants. 20.41. In accordance with the provision in the rules of Group Insurance Scheme, a large part of the net savings under this scheme is required to be utilised for housing and other welfare schemes of Government employees. Accordingly break-up of the amount made available during the Seventh Plan period for this purpose is as given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs).

Serial No.	Scheme	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Total (Columns 3+4+5)
		Actual Expenditure	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Other Housing—</i>					
1	Housing Building Advances to Government Employees.	....	94.00	1,03.00	1,97.00
2	Loans to Co-operative Housing Societies of Government Employees.	1,48.00	3,75.00	4,14.00	9,37.00
3	Purchase/Construction of residential quarters of Government Employees.	....	4,68.00	5,17.00	9,85.00
Total ..		1,48.00	9,37.00	10,34.00	21,19.00

IV. POLICE HOUSING

20.42. In accordance with the service conditions, all police officers and policemen in Greater Bombay and police personnel upto the rank of inspectors outside Bombay are to be provided with rent free accommodation. Taking into account the acute shortage of accommodation and demands for high rent for private houses and also with a view to secure optimum efficiency of police force in regard to maintenance of Law and Order and Tranquility in the State, Government has initiated planned programme of police housing, which envisages construction of quarters, construction, major repair and renovation of administrative buildings, provision of infrastructure facilities etc.

20.43. At present 109 works of administrative buildings and 340 works of residential quarters are in progress. Besides 150 works of administrative and 34 works of residential buildings have been administrative approved but not yet taken up in hand. The position as on 31st October 1986 relating to quarters is as given below :—

Serial No.	Item	Officers	Policemen	Total
		3	4	5
1	Sanctioned Strength	7,106	1,01,964	1,09,070
2	Available Quarters	3,829	60,390	64,219
3	Quarters under Construction	305	5,384	5,689
4	Shortfall of Quarters (1—2+3)	2,972	36,190	39,162

20.44. In the Seventh Plan 1985-90 an outlay of Rs. 19.32 crores has been approved for Police Housing which covers construction of residential quarters and administrative building also. Till the end of 1986-87 expenditure to the tune of Rs. 16.55 crores is likely to be incurred. The outlay proposed during 1987-88 is of the order of Rs. 8.75 crores.

CHAPTER 21

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

21.1. Urban population of Maharashtra according to 1981 census is 2.20 crores which represents 35.08 percent of the total population of 6.27 crores. The degree of urbanisation in Maharashtra has been greater than in the country all along.

21.2. There are in all 11 Municipal Corporations in the State viz. Bombay, Nagpur, Pune, Solapur, Kolhapur, Thane, Kalyan, Nashik, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Amravati and Aurangabad. The number of municipal towns in the State is 216. The actual expenditure incurred for Urban Development Programme in the Sixth Plan was Rs. 63.72 crores and Rs. 30.33 crores on Slum Improvement Programme.

21.3. The outlay proposed for 7th Five Year Plan period 1985-90 for Urban Development and Regional Planning is of the order of Rs. 107.50 crores made up of Rs. 77.58 crores for Urban Development Programme and Rs. 29.92 crores for Slum Improvement Programme. The outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 1987-88 is 27.00 crores out of which 19.00 crores for Urban Development and Regional Planning and Rs. 8.00 crores for Slum Improvement is proposed Programme.

Details of the Schemes proposed for 1987-88 are as under:

Implementation of Regional Plan for Pune-Pimpri-Chinchwad

21.4. The Pimpri-Chinchwad New Town Development Authority was established in 1972 for development of a New Town in the Pimpri-Chinchwad Complex envisaged in the Pune-Metropolitan Regional Plan. Government provides loan assistance to the Pimpri-Chinchwad New Town Development Authority in stages to constitute seed capital required by the Authority for acquiring and developing land included in the New Township. An area of 2246 hectares was notified for acquisition in 1970. Out of this an area of 565 hectares has been acquired upto end of March 1985 and compensation of Rs. 118.29 lakhs has been paid. The Development Plan for the entire area has been sanctioned by Government. A total area of 340 hectares has been developed at a cost of Rs. 185.49 lakhs upto the end of March 1985. The authority has completed the construction work of about 3150 tenements and construction work of about 800 houses is in progress. Recently the authority has formulated the ambitious programme of construction of about 10,000 tenements per year with the help of loan from the HUDCO and other sources. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs was provided and the same was fully utilised. In the Seventh Five-Year Plan also an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been approved out of which Rs. 5 lakhs are spent during 1985-86 and Rs. 5.00 lakhs have been provided during 1986-87. For the Annual Plan for 1987-88 also, an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed.

Training in Town Planning

21.5. The Scheme for imparting training to the Officers of the Town Planning Department was introduced in the Third Five-Year Plan and it has been continued since then. Under this Scheme 4 Officers of the Department are deputed every year for training, 2 at the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi and 2 at the College of Engineering at Pune. So far 68 Officers have been trained. For this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been approved for the Seventh Five-Year Plan, out of which Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided during 1986-87 or meeting expenditure on Pay and Allowances etc. of Trainee Officers. In the Annual Plan for 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Strengthening of Staff in the Town Planning Department

21.6.1. The Town Planning Department is responsible for (a) Preparation of Development Plans including monitoring their implementation, (b) Preparation of Regional Plans, (c) Preparation of Traffic and Transportation Plans for large cities, (d) Execution of Development Plan Projects and Integrated Urban Development Programme, and (e) Urban Research.

21.6.2. From 1983-84, the work of actual execution of the work executed by Municipal councils has, been entrusted to the Town Planning Department to enable it to exercise better control on the utilisation of amounts and co-ordination of competing claims for limited financial assistance. For this purpose an Implementation Wing, overall incharge of the Joint Director of Town Planning at Pune consisting of 2 Divisions incharge of Executive Engineer one each at Pune and Nagpur and 6 Sub-Divisions incharge of Deputy Engineers one each at all the six Divisional places has been created in the Department in May 1983 with a very limited staff. Subsequently during 1985-86 the staff in the implementation Wing has been augmented to the extent possible. Due to considerable increase in implementation work, the existing staff in two Divisions of Executive Engineer and 6 Sub-divisions of Deputy Engineer is now required to be brought on par with the Public Works Department Pattern during 1987-88. Two Dieselised Jeeps are required to be supplied one each to the Sub-Divisions at Pune and Nagpur, which are still without any vehicles. It is also necessary to create a new fullfledged Division

in charge of Executive Engineer at Aurangabad for work in respect of Municipal Councils in Marathwada Region and to augment the existing staff in Joint Director's Office at Pune.

21.6.3. It is also proposed to create six sub-divisions, incharge of Deputy Engineer, out of which 3 sub-Divisions are required for being attached one each to the existing Divisions at Pune and Nagpur and proposed new Division at Aurangabad exclusively for preparation of plans and estimates of development Plan works of Municipal Councils. The remaining 3 Sub-Divisions are required to be created one each at Osmanabad, Akot and Chiplun for execution of I.U.D.P. works.

26.6.4. As per the recommendations of the Town and Country Planning Organisation of the Government of India, an independent unit incharge 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).

21.6.5. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been approved for the above purposes. Out of this an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

21.6.6. For 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed under the scheme for "Strengthening of Staff in the Town Planning Department" to cover expenditure on staff already created proposed to be created.

Establishment of new cities and Townships

21.7.1. (a) *Bombay Twin City Project.*—The City and Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. of Maharashtra (CIDCO) was established in 1971 and declared as New Town Development Authority under the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966. The area of New Bombay Project includes 29 villages in Thane Tahsil of District Thane, 38 villages in Panvel tahsil and 28 villages in Uran Tahsil from Raigad District. The private land required for the purpose is to be acquired by Government. The land acquisition is the first requisite and one of the basic components of strategy of New Town Development. The State Government has notified about 19,300 hectares of land (this includes about 2,700 hectares of salty land) in 1970-71, and so far CIDCO has taken (as on 30th September 1986) possession of 11,589.49 hectares of land by (1) recourse to land Acquisition Act, 1894 and (2) by recourse to Voluntary Surrender Scheme. So far about Rs. 53.36 crores have been spent on the land acquisition. Government has approved an outlay of Rs. 15 crores for the said purpose in the Seventh Five-Year Plan and during the Annual Plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 3 crores has been approved. Since the land had to be acquired before the end of 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 10.14 crores has been approved during the Annual Plan 1986-87. For the Annual Plan 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 2.00 crores is proposed.

21.7.2. (b) *New Township at Aurangabad, Nashik, Nanded, Nagpur, etc.*—The CIDCO is a Special Authority for the three New Towns at Aurangabad, Nashik and Nanded. So far 21,482 houses have been constructed in these new towns as on 1st May 1985 and construction of 14,516 houses is in progress. During Seventh Five-Year Plan for land acquisition for the new towns on outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been approved and during the Annual Plan, 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided and for 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed.

Construction of Fire Fighting Training Centre Building at Bombay

21.8. The need for establishing a Fire Fighting Centre at Bombay for imparting training for fire fighting personnel was keenly felt by Government. The revised cost of construction of building for the said purpose is estimated at Rs. 27 lakhs and hence an outlay of Rs. 26 lakhs has been approved for the Seventh Five Year Plan and an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan, 1986-87. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed. The construction is being done through the agency of the Public Works Department.

Creation of Regional Planning Cells

21.9. Regional Plans were being prepared to provide a guiding frame-work for future development of contiguous areas with homogeneous characteristics. In addition to the optimum utilisation of locally available resources and planned special development, the removal of regional imbalances was also a major aim in these plans. These District Regional Plans provide a perspective framework for District Planning and Development Councils' Plan allocation. For keeping the Regional plans under review constantly, monitoring the Regional Plans and assisting the District Planning and Development Councils in breaking up the perspective plan into series of short term operational programmes, it is proposed to create a Regional Planning Cell in the Department with Headquarters at Sangli. for work in respect of Regional Plan of Sangli District. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been approved. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been proposed, for 1987-88.

Establishment for Acquisition of land for Urban Development Programme

21.10. The land required for the Urban Development Programme is being acquired with the help of the Revenue and Forests Department. Therefore it was felt necessary that the Urban Development Department should also bear a part of the expenditure on the staff. A provision

of Rs. 50 lakhs was made for the purpose during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan, 1987-88.

(a) Financial Assistance to Municipal Councils for implementation of Development Plans

21.10.1. The Financial Assistance given by the Government to Municipal Councils for implementation of their Development Plans is in the form of grant-in-aid at 33.1/3 per cent and loan at 66.2/3 per cent of the approved Development Plan projects of 'A' Class Municipal Councils and 50 per cent grant-in-aid and 50 per cent loan for the approved projects of 'B' and 'C' Class Municipal Councils. In respect of 'C' Class Municipal Councils with a population of 15,000 and below, 100 per cent grant-in-aid is given for their non-remunerative works. The approved projects which are included in the Development Plans are "Acquisition of land for various purposes, Construction of markets and Weekly Bazars, Schools, Roads, Dispensaries and Hospitals, Burial and Cremation grounds, Slaughter houses, Libraries, Parks and Gardens and Social centres etc. For the Seventh Five Year Plan, total outlay of Rs. 1827 lakhs (including Rs. 150 lakhs for Tribal Sub-Plan) has been approved for grant of financial assistance to Municipal Councils for implementation of Development Plans. An outlay of Rs. 600 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 including Rs. 50 lakhs for Tribal Sub-Plan.

(b) Integrated Urban Development Programme of Small and Medium Towns/Central Government's loan contribution State's Matching Contribution.

21.10.2. Since 1980-81 the Government of India has introduced a new scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns with population of one lakh and below as per 1981 census. Under this scheme partial loan assistance is given by the Government of India for Integrated Urban Development Projects for 32 different Small and Medium Towns in Maharashtra State and this scheme has been continued in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period for which an outlay of Rs. 1152 lakhs has been approved as central Government loan.

The Government of India has recently approved the Integrated Urban Development Project for Pandharpur Town and similar projects for some more Towns are likely to be sanctioned by the Government of India shortly. For the 7th Five-Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 350 lakhs has been approved for State's Matching Contribution to Municipal Councils for their Integrated Urban Development Projects undertaken under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, with central loan assistance. An outlay of Rs. 101.01 Lakhs is provided in the Annual plan 1986-87, which includes Rs. 0.09 lakhs for Tribal Sub-Plan. The provision proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 110.00 lakhs which includes a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for Tribal Sub-Plan.

(c) Open Market Borrowing for Bombay Municipal Corporation

21.10.3. During the 7th Five-Year Plan, for implementing the Development Schemes of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, an outlay of Rs. 10 crores has been approved. For the Annual Plan 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 2 crores has been approved. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for 1987-88.

(d) Open Market Borrowing for Municipal Corporations (except Bombay Municipal Corporation)

21.10.4. As against the outlay of Rs. 8 Crores provided in the 6th Five-Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 13.75 Crores has been approved for the 7th Five-Year Plan for Open Market Borrowing by the Municipal Corporations (except BMC). The increase is due to the requirement of the newly established Municipal Corporations in the State. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 Crores is approved for Annual Plan 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

Reclamation Schemes in Greater Bombay

21.11. At present Reclamation Scheme in Greater Bombay comprises of only one scheme viz. Backbay Reclamation Scheme. The object of the scheme is to relieve congestion and acute shortage of space in Greater Bombay for development of industries and housing scheme. Though State Government has since decided that no new reclamation work should be taken up, execution of works such as road, water supply, drainage, etc. on developed land is being carried out through Bombay Municipal Corporation. Estimated cost for the development works is Rs. 353.28 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 100 Lakhs has been approved for the 7th Five-Year Plan period, out of which Rs. 20.37 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan for 1986-87. For the annual plan 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 24.30 lakhs is proposed.

Regional Development Authorities for Pune and Nagpur Metropolitan Regions

21.12. The Regional Development Authority has been set up for Bombay Metropolitan Region in the year 1975. The necessity for having similar Regional Development Authorities is felt during the 7th Five-Year Plan for Pune and Nagpur Metropolitan Regions for the

purposes of co-ordinating the Planning Development activities in the region. In addition to the work of co-ordination, review, monitoring etc. the development authorities may have to also to undertake responsibility for residential development and/or funding priority projects in the regional plan. An outlay of Rs. 1 Crore for each of the two Regional Development Authorities for Pune and Nagpur has been approved in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. During the annual plan 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs each are provided for Pune Metropolitan Regional Development Authority and Nagpur Metropolitan Regional Development Authority. As the Authorities have not been set so far an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs each for Pune and Nagpur Metropolitan Regional Development Authority is proposed for 1987-88.

Implementation of Traffic and Transportation Schemes/Cycle Net Work for Pune

21.13. The cost of cycle Net Work Project is estimated at Rs. 14.16 Crores. Additional links through the green belts, along canals, nallas and through hill tracks have been later included in the Draft (Revised) Development Plans of Pune which is under consideration of Government. The total cost of the Project has been estimated in the Traffic and Transportation Plan at about Rs. 15 Crores. It is proposed to share the cost equally between the Government of India, the State Government and the Pune Municipal Corporation. In the 7th Five-Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs has been approved for the purpose. The outlay proposed for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Conservation of Buildings and Establishment of Urban Art Panel

21.14. The need for urban conservation and the preservation of monuments, historical buildings and the urban landscape in certain selected areas, is being felt more than ever, particularly in view of rapid development and building activity, especially in larger cities, which could have deleterious and permanent effect on the environment.

Accordingly, after a study of the experience of the administrative functioning of Delhi Art Commission set-up under law, during the last ten years, it is proposed to introduce immediately in Bombay to start with, and in other cities later, measures for conservation and for preservation of monuments, important historical buildings, etc. which need to be preserved from the architectural and aesthetic point of view, apart from historical importance, and also to prescribe conservation areas, after identifying the buildings areas, etc. which used to be protected and preserved.

To achieve these objectives, it is proposed to establish a suitable Panel consisting of experts, with necessary administrative support, which could function as an Urban Art Panel, for Bombay and other selected cities and to have necessary statutory backing for the purpose. While legislation may have to be considered for setting up such a Panel and during the interim period, it is proposed to prescribe suitable rules under the existing laws, e.g. the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 etc.

For the functioning of the administration required for the purpose and for setting up a fund for urban conservation, in Bombay initially a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided during the Annual Plan 1986-87. During 1987-88 it is proposed to provide Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Bombay Metropolitan Region Development Authority (Area Development Scheme)

21.15. With a view to providing a single planning and co-ordinating authority for the Bombay Metropolitan Region, the Bombay Metropolitan Region Development Authority (BMRDA) was established in 1975. This authority is entrusted with the work of ensuring rapid, balanced and orderly development of Region through the following strategies:—

- (a) continuous process of perspective planning and co-ordinating all activities of all institutions functioning in the region;
- (b) prevention of further congestion in Greater Bombay particularly in the island;
- (c) promotion of alternative growth centres; and
- (d) provision of better infrastructural facilities, particularly outside Greater Bombay.

This authority has jurisdiction over an area of 4000 sq. kms. comprising the Municipal Corporations of Greater Bombay, Thane and Kalyan, 9 Municipal Councils and number of village panchayat/s within the Zilla Parishads of Thane and Raigad Districts. For the Area Development Schemes of the Authority, as against the outlay of Rs. 400 Lakhs in the 6th Plan the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 980.22 Lakhs. The expenditure was mainly incurred on the construction of Kalwa-Thane goods siding, APM at Turbhe, Development of Mahim-Nature park and Development of Bandra-Kurla Complex. The development expenditure on these continuing major schemes will be incurred during the 7th Five-Year Plan period for which an outlay of Rs. 8 Crores has been sanctioned. The outlay provided for 1986-87 for the various schemes is Rs. 340 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 450.70 lakhs.

Slum Improvement Scheme

21.16. The Slum Improvement Scheme is in progress since 1972-73 and the cities and towns having population of 50,000 and above as per 1981 census have been covered by this Scheme. Approximately 36.90 lakhs of slum population has been covered provision of basic amenities under this Scheme by the end of 6th Five Year Plan with the expenditure of Rs. 56.23 crores. The 7th Five Year Plan target under this scheme is 29.92 crores and the target of population to be covered is 10 lakhs persons. The expenditure during the year 1985-86 was Rs. 6.62 crores and number of beneficiaries achieved was 1.90 lakhs. The financial and physical target for 1986-87 is Rs. 7.45 crores and 2.48 lakhs Slum population respectively. The outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 8.00 crores and the target proposed is 3.00 lakh Slum population.

CHAPTER 22

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

22.1. The population of the Backward Classes excluding other Backward Classes, constitutes about 26.84 percent of the total population of the State. Considering the huge chunk of the population and in accordance with the Article 46 of the Constitution of India, the State is responsible for the promotion of social, educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes. In its objectives and strategy for the development of backward classes, the Government of India had laid down that the major thrust of the Seventh Plan should be waging an allout war on poverty and mobilising all our latent energies for the creation of a more dynamic and more equitable society. This could be achieved only if the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who constitute the bulk of the poorer sections of the population, receive their due share from the plan programmes. With this objective in view, separate schemes and programmes have been framed for giving direct benefits to the Scheduled Castes and Nav Buddhas through the Special Component Plan and the Scheduled Tribes through the Tribal Sub-Plan. Essential facilities for Scheduled Castes Bastis like drinking water, drainage, street lighting, link roads, health institutions, primary and adult education institutions, where lacking, will have to be provided, including in those Bastis forming a separate quarter of a village and lacking such essential facilities. New housing colonies, wherever they are put up as a part of general construction, should not permit such segregation, and wherever the facilities are created in villages generally, these should be located *ab initio* in the S. C. part of the village itself.

22.2. In Maharashtra, according to the 1981 Census, the backward class population is 11,7.88 lakhs. Taking into account the large size of the Backward Class population, the State Government had made sizeable provision in the earlier Six Plans for the Welfare of Backward Classes, by way of scholarships, hostel, improvement in living and working conditions, assistance for purchase of agricultural implements, fertilisers, subsidy and loans for construction of houses in co-operative societies, etc. An amount of Rs. 9,000.00 lakhs in the Seventh Five Year Plan has been provided for the Welfare of the Backward Classes. An outlay of Rs. 20,55.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan, 1986-87, An outlay of Rs. 2,260.17 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.3. The programme under this sector is broadly grouped in four categories as indicated in the following table. The fifth category which is partly financed by the funds from the Government of India comprises of more or less similar schemes as in the four groups. The outlays provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan and outlay for 1986-87 proposed outlay for 1987-88 are indicated in the table:—

		(Rs. in lakhs)		
Serial No.	Programme	Approved Outlay for the 7th Five Year Plan, 1985-90	Approved Outlay for the Annual Plan, 1986-87	Propose outlay for the Annual Plan, 1987-88
1	Direction and Administration	5,19.00	54.06	105.30
2	Educational concessions	49,08.00	11,33.53	13,24.45
3	Economic uplift of B. Cs.	10,25.60	3,38.65	3,19.11
4	Health, Housing and Other schemes	18,77.80	3,54.83	15.00
5	Centrally Sponsored Programme (State share)...	6,69.60	1,73.93	1,30.20
Total ..		90,00.00	20,55.00	22,60.17

I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

22.4. *Strengthening of the Directorate of Social Welfare.*—It is expected that the Directorate should deal with the weaker sections very efficiently and deliver maximum services to the B.Cs., in order to devote time for inspections and supervision over the subordinates, it is necessary to strengthen the Directorate. An outlay of Rs. 194.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 36.06 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 48.30 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.5. *Strengthening of the Directorate of Tribal Welfare.*—An amount of Rs. 125.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan for strengthening of the Directorate of Tribal Welfare. An outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.6. *Incentive to Employees who are posted in tribal blocks.*—It is proposed to grant incentive to the Employees who are posted in the tribal blocks, so that the employees will stay in those blocks and work efficiently. An outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

II. EDUCATION

22.7. *Special Maintenance Allowance to B.C. students in Sainik Schools.*—Under this scheme the entire expenditure incurred by the Sainik Schools on the education of S.C./S.T., V.J./N.T. students whose parent's/guardian's income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1,000 p.m. is reimbursed directly to the institution. An amount of Rs. 32.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90. An outlay of Rs. 8.30 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.8. *Residential Public School for Children of Scavengers.*—It has been proposed to open the residential school on the lines of the public school for the children of parents those engaged in unclean profession. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.9. *Grant of Tuition Fees, Examination Fees to B.C. students.*—The object of this scheme is to provide free education to the students belonging to SC/ST/DT and NT at all stages of education in recognised institutions. There are 61,517 educational institutions with strength of 19.67 lakhs S.C., N.B., V.J. & N.T. students and 7.48 lakhs S.T. students. The average rate of expenditure on tuition fees and examination fees per student comes to Rs. 100 per year. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 82.18 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 70.50 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.10. *Award of Scholarships to B.C. students in High Schools.*—Under this scheme, tuition fees including tutorial fees, laboratory fees, admission fees, gymkhana fees, term fees, library fees, examination fees payable in respect of S.C., S.T., V.J. and N.Ts. students irrespective of any income limit are reimbursed to the recognised schools. In addition first two B.C. students in Std. V to VII, VIII, IX and X are paid Rs. 15, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 respectively per month in order of merit in each standard provided they have secured not less than 50 per cent marks in the previous examination. The scholarships will be given for 10 months subject to the condition that the student should have passed in the previous annual examination. An amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90. An outlay of Rs. 21.27 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 17 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.11. *Award of stipend to B.C. students in I.T.Is.*—Under this scheme stipend of Rs. 20 per month is given to the SC/ST/VJ and NT students who are already in receipt of stipend of Rs. 40 p.m. under the Craft Training Programme. The students who are not covered by the stipend under Craft Training Programme are paid Rs. 60 p.m. An outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 6.94 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 9.61 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.12. *Award of post-S.S.C. Scholarships.*—Under the existing scheme of Government of India all S.C./S.T. students studying in post S.S.C. courses are eligible to receive scholarships subject to the condition that (a) the income of the parent should not exceed Rs. 1,000 p.m., (b) the student should not be a full-time employee, (c) that the student should bear good conduct and his progress and attendance should be satisfactory. (d) only two children of the same parents are eligible. The State Government has extended this scheme to V.J. students fully financed from the State resources. An outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 54.36 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 65 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.13. *Opening and maintenance of Government Hostels for boys/girls belonging to S.Cs.*—Hostel facilities are provided to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes for successful completion of their studies. In the hostels, the students are provided free of charge food, accommodation, furniture, bedding and linen, materials, text-books, school uniforms, bus passes, hair cut charges (for boys) and medical facilities, etc. A total outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been provided to cover the expenditure on existing and new hostels during the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90. An outlay of Rs. 108.56 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 136 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.14. *Opening and Maintenance of Government Hostels for B.C. and E.B.C. Girls.*—In order to help BC/EBC girls to take advantage of various educational facilities cosmopolitan hostels are being opened in each taluka. An outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 60.04 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 38.20 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.15. *Construction of Buildings for Government B.C. Hostels.*—There are in all 187 Government B.C. Hostels in the State of which only 17 are housed in Government buildings. The amount of rent of hired buildings is Rs. 16.51 lakhs. To overcome this problem, it is proposed to undertake construction of buildings for hostels. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been provided for construction of B. C. Hostels buildings during Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 103.74 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 82 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.16. *Grant-in-aid to aided Backward Class Hostels.*—A grant-in-aid of Rs. 95 p.m. per boy and Rs. 100 p.m. per 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 a Supdt. limited to 50 per cent of the emoluments is also paid to the institution. An outlay of Rs. 2,20.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 19.97 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 58.49 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.17. *Payment of maintenance allowance to B. C. students in Hostels attached to the Professional Courses.*—Medical and Engineering students are rushing for admissions to Government B.C. Hostels as they are getting free accommodation, food facilities, text books, reference books, 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 in addition to the scholarship to meet out the extra expenditure in these hostels and to ask the students to seek admission to the college hostels. The outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 17.66 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.18. *Opening, Maintenance and Development of Ashram Shalas run by Voluntary Agencies for V. J./N. Ts.*—There are residential schools providing food and accommodation to the children of the V.J./N. Ts. for their education from 1st and 2nd Stds. onwards. The school is developed upto Xth Std., i.e. Post Basic Ashram School. There is more emphasis laid down on training in agriculture and craft. An outlay of Rs. 160.00 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 58.99 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 180 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.19. *Opening and maintenance of Government Hostels for S. T. Boys and Girls.*—All talukas have not been provided hostels for S. T. Boys and Girls. It is proposed to construct Six Hostel Buildings approved by Government. An outlay of Rs. 62.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 17.68 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.20. *Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies for running Ashram Shalas and Post Basic Ashram Shalas for S.T.*—The outlay proposed in the Seventh Plan is Rs. 90.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 14.79 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 53.95 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.21. *Ashram Shala Complexes.*—With a view to speed up socio-economic advancement of the inhabitant of Scheduled and hilly areas, an Area Development approach has been adopted and, therefore, Programme of Ashram Shala Complexes for the Scheduled Tribes has been taken up. An outlay of Rs. 28,62.00 lakhs has been provided for the Ashram Shala Complexes in the Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 547.05 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 548.87 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.22. *Grant-in-aid to Balwadis.*—Grant-in-aid at the rate of 90 per cent. of the expenditure incurred on the salaries of trained and untrained matrons, salaries of daies, house rent, expenditure on milk and snacks is reimbursed to the recognised voluntary agencies running Balwadies for the children of S.Cs., V. J. and N.Ts. between the age group of 3 to 6 years. An outlay of Rs. 27.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 5.12 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

III. ECONOMIC UPLIFT

22.23. *Financial Assistance to Tribal Development Corporation.*—The Tribal Development Corporation was established for implementing the welfare programmes for the scheduled tribes. An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. This includes recoupment of losses to Tribal Development Corporation. An outlay of Rs. 180.00 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 198 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.24. *Vasantrao Naik Vimukta Jati/Bhatkya Jamatis Mahamandal.*—In Maharashtra, the B. C. comprises of S.C., S.T., V.J./N.Ts. and O.B.C. The estimated population of V. Js. and N.Ts. according to the 1981 census in the State is 25,59,000 which constituted 4.07 per cent of the total population of the State and 19.99 per cent of the population of the B.Cs. It is noticed that the assistance derived by V.J./N.Ts. out of the programme of economic development for the B.Cs. carried out by the Mahatma Phule B. C. Development Corporation is very negligible for one reason or the other. This Mahamandal is established entirely for the welfare of V.J./N.Ts. people in the State. With a view to solve economic problems of the V.J./N.Ts., a separate Mahamandal is established. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.25. *Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Mahamandal.*—Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Mahamandal has been established in July 1985 as a subsidiary of Mahatma Phule B. C. Development Corporation. An amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.26. *Loans to B. C. Persons for Purchase of Shares of Mixed Co-operative Societies.*—An outlay of Rs. 0.30 lakh has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan for enabling the persons belonging to B.Cs. for purchasing the share of mixed Co-operative Societies. No provision is proposed in the year 1987-88.

22.27. *Financial Assistance to Industrial Co-operative Societies of Backward Classes.*—An outlay of Rs. 0.30 lakh has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan for giving assistance to the Industrial Co-operative Societies of B. Cs. An outlay of Rs. 0.58 lakh has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 0.17 lakh has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.28. *Installation of Pumping Sets.*—Electric Motor Pumps are supplied under this scheme to scheduled tribe persons to help them, increase their agricultural yield, on a 100 percent subsidy basis. An outlay of Rs. 265.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 85.33 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 46.94 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.29. *Supply of Oil Engines.*—Oil engines are supplied on an 100 per cent subsidy to scheduled tribe Agriculturists to help them to increase their agricultural yield. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 10.09 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.30. *Opening and Maintenance of Tailoring and Typewriting classes for B. Cs. in Rural Areas.*—The Training in Tailoring and Typewriting to B.C. women will be helpful in getting the employment/self employment. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1.40 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

IV. HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHERS

22.31. *Construction of the Office Building and Staff Quarters in Tribal Sub Plan.*—An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.32. *Financial Assistance to Co-operative Housing Societies of Backward Classes.*—Under this scheme financial assistance is given for purchase of land to the Co-operative housing societies of B. Cs. The loan component of the assistance is interest free and is repayable in 80 quarterly instalments. An outlay of Rs. 1,024.80 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 107.85 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 131 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.33. *Financial Assistance to Individual B. C. in Rural Areas for the replacement of thatched roof by Manglore Tiles/G-I sheets.*—A subsidy of Rs. 4,000 will be paid to individual beneficiary and his personal contribution will be Rs. 1,000 or above. An outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 40.94 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 21 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.34. *Improvement of Harijan Bastis.*—An amount upto Rs. 50,000 is sanctioned under this scheme for providing essential facilities such as tap water, drinking water, internal roads, gutters, lighting etc. in a Harijan Basti. An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 89.97 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 62.11 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.35. *Incentive for Intercaste Marriages.*—A financial assistance of Rs. 5,000 is given to the married couple either of whom is from Hindu caste and Harijan for coming together after breaking the caste barrier. An outlay of Rs. 23.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 13.85 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 22 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

V. CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMME

22.36. *Tribal Research and Training Institute.*—This institute was established in the year 1962 for carrying out studies of different aspects of Social, Cultural and Economic life of Tribal people and also for evaluating different schemes being implemented for them. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 14.81 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 16.30 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.37. *Machinery for Implementation of Civil Rights.*—A special Cell has been created in the Directorate of Social Welfare, Pune for conducting periodic surveys for identifying areas where the practice of untouchability is rampant to enable Government to focus their attention in such areas so that the problem of practice of untouchability can be attacked in a concerted and effective manner. The cell also looks after working of the provisions of the relevant Act, helps creating an atmosphere in rural areas, through propaganda measures and assists the administration in the implementation of Civil Rights Acts. Prizes, incentives etc. are given to individual institutions and Villages etc. for the efforts made in the direction of eradication of untouchability. Some of these activities are (i) Prizes to villages for doing outstanding work in the field of removal of untouchability, (ii) arranging Kirtans and Loknatya, (iii) honorarium to literary work on untouchability, (iv) holding shibirs of Social workers and pracharaks, (v) prizes to films concerned with the removal of untouchability etc. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 6.25 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 8.93 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.38. *Mahatma Phule B. C. Development Corporation.*—This Corporation was established in 1978 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs. The Seventh Plan proposed outlay for this Corporation is Rs. 510.20 lakhs comprising Rs. 260.20 lakhs as State Government's share and Rs. 250.00 lakhs as Central Government's Share. An outlay of Rs. 102.04 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. Rs. 52.04 lakhs, being State Government's share and Rs. 50.00 lakhs coming from the Central Government. An outlay of Rs. 52.04 lakhs as State Government's share and Rs. 50 lakhs as Central Government's share has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.39. *Prematric Scholarships for Children of those engaged in unclean occupation.*—With the objective of giving good quality school and college education to the children of scavengers of dry latrines, tanners and flayers, this scheme is being implemented. Rs. 100 per child p. m. for meeting, the expenditure on fees, boarding and lodging, books etc., and in addition to scholarships to these children, the school children are given Rs. 45 p.m. for uniform, clothing, towels etc. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 3.85 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 3.04 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.40. *Book Banks for Medical and Engineering Students, belonging to S.C./S.T.S.*—The books of Medical and Engineering courses being costly, Book Banks are established in these colleges to provide books to S.C./S.T. students under this scheme. Sets of books at the rate of one set of books for every four students are purchased within the ceiling of Rs. 5,000 per set. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 13.79 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 8.47 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.41. *Construction of Buildings for S.C. Girls Hostels.*—Hostels for catering, the needs of S. C. Girls studying in Secondary, College and University stage of education, are constructed with the assistance under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 1,59.40 lakhs has been provided in Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 58.84 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 29.42 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.42. *Construction of Buildings for S.T. Girls Hostels.*—An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Five-Year Plan for this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.43. *Coaching and Allied Scheme.*—Under this scheme grant is paid to the institution at Nashik to conduct I. A. S. and I. P. S. coaching classes to S.C., S.T. students. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 6.27 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.44. *Constructon of Hostel Buildings for B.C. Boys.*—An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 18.08 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. No outlay has been proposed for 1987-88.

22.45. *Opportunity Cost Scheme for S. C. Girls.*—An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. No outlay has been proposed for 1987-88.

CHAPTER 23

SOCIAL WELFARE

All major development programmes in the Seventh Plan are mainly aimed at solving the problems of poverty and unemployment and are meant in particular to assist the most disadvantaged groups below the poverty line. The programmes under the Social Welfare Sector are in their nature supplemental to the major development programmes. The programmes generally have a bearing of statutory requirements under the Bombay Children's Act, 1948, the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959, and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, and 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 leapers and welfare of the aged and infirm and prison welfare etc. The basic approach is to enable women to acquire confidence in themselves and their capabilities and develop a sense of responsibility towards the overall betterment of the society and their individual personalities. For propagating these concepts and creating the right type of awareness, important instruments will be used viz. radio, television, educational institutions, Mahila Mandals and voluntary agencies.

Efforts are afoot both from the Government side as well as voluntary agencies for solving the social problems through institutions such as the Observation Homes (Remand Houses), Approved Centres (Certified Schools) Approved Institutions (Fit Person Institution) and Juvenile Guidance Centres, Child Guidance Clinics and Multipurpose Community Centres etc.

Outlay provided for the Social Welfare Sector in the 7th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan for 1986-87 and outlay proposed for 1987-88 for various categories of the programme is indicated in the following table :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Programme	Approved Outlay for the 7th Five-Year Plan 1985-90	Approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1986-87	Proposed outlay for 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1	Direction and Administration	125.00	20.94	31.00
2	Welfare of physically handicapped	377.00	57.82	74.23
3	Women and Child Welfare—			
	(a) Women Welfare	159.00	43.83	28.00
	(b) Child Welfare	231.00	34.21	57.48
4	Welfare of poor and destitute	91.00	16.72	14.80
5	Centrally Sponsored Programme (State share)	160.00	21.39	24.49
	Sub-Total—Social Welfare	1143.00	194.91	230.00
6	Prison Welfare	57.00	6.68	7.35
	Grand Total	1200.00	201.59	237.35

From the above, it may be seen that major outlay has been proposed for the Welfare of women, child and handicapped. Details of the schemes proposed under this sector is given below:—

I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

23.1. *Strengthening the Directorate of Social Welfare.*—The administrative machinery will be geared up for efficient planning and execution of welfare programme. Better co-ordination between Government and non-Government agencies will have to be ensured to make the programme successful. With the increasing activities of the Directorate particularly in the activities of women welfare, child welfare and welfare of handicapped, its staff is required to be adequately strengthened. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided for strengthening the staff of the Directorate in the Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs 13.94 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87. An outlay of Rs 21 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.2. *Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Social Welfare Administration, Pune.*—This institute was established in July 1971 for imparting training to the ministerial and executive staff working under the Directorate of Social Welfare. The existing accommodation of the Institute is found to be quite inadequate. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a building with hostel accommodation for 20 trainees, one lecture hall and one dormitory for the guards training. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided for the building construction in the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

II. WELFARE OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

23.3. *Opening of counselling cell at Divisional Level.*—Individual assistance to the handicapped persons is extended in various forms such as advice, assistance in securing admission in suitable institutions, supply of artificial limbs and appliances, award of scholarships and placement in open industry for implant training. With a view to decentralise this work, Government has already set up 7 counselling cells and it is proposed to open 2 new counselling cells during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 1.95 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.4. *Financial Assistance to Co-operative Societies for rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped.*—It is proposed to give Financial Assistance to Co-operative Society for rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped and, therefore, an outlay of Rs. 27.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.5. *Recognition and payment of Grant-in-aid to Vol. Agencies for Physically Handicapped.*—Physically handicapped persons have not only to be educated and trained in various vocations so as to keep them in the normal society as an independent and respectable citizen but also have to provide with shelter, food and specialised treatment for physical rehabilitation. The major part of the education and training programme for the physically handicapped is being handled by vol. organisations to which Government provides necessary grants at prescribed rates. The Vol. Agencies running institutions for the physically handicapped are given grant-in-aid. An outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 15.94 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 26.04 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.6. *Government Multipurpose group complex for handicapped children.*—At present, there are four Government Institutions at Ambejogai, Solapur, Wardha and Jalgaon for providing educational facilities, medical and surgical treatment, etc. to blind, deaf, mutes and orthopaedically handicapped under one roof. The complex is also expected to serve as a centre for registration of the handicapped persons. It is proposed to set up one complex in every district. An outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been provided for this institution in the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 10.30 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 14 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.7. *Construction of building for Government Institutions for Physically Handicapped.*—In order to locate an institute for physically handicapped in Government building, it is proposed to construct 12 buildings in different districts of the State in the Seventh Five Year-Plan. An outlay of Rs. 63.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.8. *Improvement of facilities in Government Institutions for Physically Handicapped and financial assistance to physically handicapped for self employment.* The scheme envisages to provide for expansion and necessary facilities in Government institutions by way of increasing its capacity, provision of staff, school buses for handicapped children, introduction of suitable vocational training on the lines of the Industrial Training Institute in Government sheltered workshop. Rs. 27 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Plan for this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 4.19 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 2.64 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.9. *State scholarship to Physically Handicapped students upto Eighth Standard.*—It has been decided to award scholarship to the blind, deaf, mutes, and the orthopaedically handicapped students whose parent's income does not exceed Rs. 48,000 per annum. An outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 7.20 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 16 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.10. *Increase in the strength of Physically Handicapped Institutions*— An outlay of Rs. 27.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been provided in 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 5.60 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

III. WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE

23.11. *Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal.*—This Corporation was established in 1975 under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 with the object of providing economic and other assistance to needy women belonging particularly to the lower middle class or women in economic distress. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 100.00 lakhs against which the State Government has so far provided economic assistance to the Corporation in the form of share capital to the extent of Rs. 45.83 lakhs upto 1985-86. The total ceiling for 7th Plan 1985-90 is Rs. 40.00 lakhs for various schemes. Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 9 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.12. *Opening of Government Classifying Centres.*—Under the amended Children Act, 1975. Classifying Centres are to be established by Government. In these Centres the children committed by the juvenile courts are classified according to their attitude, aptitude etc. With a view to give them educational and vocational training, children with various physical, mental problems come to the juvenile courts and if they are not given proper medical treatment their rehabilitation is not possible. As per the Act every child is to be processed after commitment through the classifying centres. There are already two such Centres at Pune and Aurangabad and the need for additional Centres has been very much felt. An outlay of Rs. 27.00 lakhs has been proposed for 7th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 4.75 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 4.75 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.13. *Opening of Reception Centres and State Homes for Women.*—The object of the scheme is to provide protection, care, treatment, training and rehabilitation of women in distress and women rescued from brothels under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. Under the statutory programme, one Protective Home is established in Bombay in 1972 for the girls rescued from brothels. Under the non-statutory programme, reception Centres and State Homes are functioning. These centres are functioning as transit camps where destitute, deserted girls and women in normal danger are given voluntary admission. After giving them adequate training, these girls and women are rehabilitated back in the society by way of marriage, employment, training, restoration and reconciliation. At present, there are 4 State Homes for women, Protective Home at Chembur (Bombay) and 14 Reception Centres. The total beneficiaries of these institutions are 1,040. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 9.50 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.14. *Award of stipends to women for vocational training in different crafts.*—It is proposed to provide vocational training in different crafts to the women so that they will be self sufficient. Under this scheme, it is proposed to cover 300 cases at Rs. 100 p.m. per candidate during the period of the vocational training. An outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 4.73 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 1 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.15. *Grant-in-aid to Mahila Mandal.*—There are many Mahila Mandals engaged in the activities of welfare of women. To assist these Mahila Mandals in keeping accounts and other documents which are required by Government, it is proposed to give grant-in-aid for up-keep of offices of the Mahila Mandals. Under this scheme, a grant of Rs. 50,000 maximum as non-recurring and Rs. 10,000 maximum as recurring per year to 120 Mahila Mandals will be given. An outlay of Rs. 27.00 lakhs has been provided in the 7th Five Year Plan for the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.16. *Scheme for Abolition of Dowry system.*—Dowry Prohibition Act was passed on 20th May 1966, to curb the social evils of dowry, but has failed to achieve its purpose. Mahila Mandals, Principals of Colleges would propagate the scheme at district, taluka and village levels emphasising the evils of dowry through various media of publicity and cultural activities like drama, debate, competition, study unit, sports club, Kirtan, Vivah Suchak Mandal, Shibirs, camps, workshops and conferences, etc. An amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been provided for for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1.79 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.17. *Individual aid under Self-Employment Scheme.*—Individual aid up to Rs. 500 will be provided to the women for helping them to secure employment. An amount of Rs. 27.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 4.11 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.18. *Local Guidance and Registration Bureau for unemployed women.*—Local guidance will be provided to the women staying at rural areas and urban slums to secure jobs such as Maid Servant, Dais, Cooks, Aayas, etc. It is proposed to open 600 centres during the Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1.20 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. No outlay has been provided for 1987-88.

23.19. *Recognition and Payment of Grant-in-aid to new approved Institution.*—Children apprehended under the Bombay Children Act, 1948 are produced before the Juvenile Court. On the commitment orders of the court they are sent to Approved Centres and Approved Institutions for care, treatment, training and rehabilitation. These homes are run by Vol. Agencies. District Protection and After-care Associations are paid grants for running Observation Homes. Grants at the rate of Rs. 60 per boy and Rs. 65 per girl are paid. In addition 100 per cent on approved staff, 75 per cent on ten approved items and 50 per cent for construction of building is also paid to the Vol. Agency. The stay period of child in the Approved Institution is of long duration i.e. upto 18 years for boys and 20 years for girls. In these institutions, the programme and service are on firm footing with the ultimate aim of rehabilitation of the child by way of release on license, discharge, restoration, marriage etc. In the Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs. 19.00 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 8.25 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 2.60 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.20. *Opening of Government Observation Homes and Approved Centres under the provision of Bombay Children Act, 1948.*—Observation Homes provide transit accommodation to the children apprehended under the Act. Boys under 16 years of age and girls under 18 years of age are apprehended and after commitment they are kept in these institutions till they attain the age of 18 and 20 years respectively. Children in the age group of 0 to 5 years apprehended under this Act are kept in the Shishu Sadan. There is only one Shishu Sadan under Government at Aurangabad which caters the needs for about 100 children. An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.21. *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 26 Bal Sadans known as Balgram. One Bal Sadan is supervised by a House Mother. In small units, children get personal attention, it helps to develop their personality and their feelings of security. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided in Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 3.21 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 1.72 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.22. *Construction of Buildings for Government Institutions.*—Under women welfare and child welfare programme, Maharashtra Government has opened various institutions to give shelter and protection to needy women and children. For children, there are approved centres, observation homes, classifying centres, etc. whereas deserving women are housed in State Homes and Reception Centres. Different types of inmates having various problems are admitted in these institutions. Inmates who are court committed and problematic need protection and security and for this special type of walled institutions are essential. At present there are 44 Government women and children institutions out of which 16 institutions are housed in Government Buildings. The work will be taken up in phases and hence, an outlay of Rs. 85.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 13.09 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.23. *Modernisation of present trades in Child Welfare Institutions.*—It is very essential to introduce new and modern trades like Machinist, Fitter, Printing operator, Moulder, Watch-repairing, Steno-typists, etc. in place of age old trades. An outlay of Rs. 27.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 6.50 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

IV. WELFARE OF POQR AND DESTITUTES

23.24. *Grants for rehabilitation of leprosy affected persons.*—A scheme has been introduced for training and stipends to the leprosy affected persons undergoing vocational training in institutions for the leprosy affected. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1.05 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.25. *Work under Prevention of Begging Act.*—The 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 Centres and Detention Homes in the State. With a view to providing additional accommodation particularly to accommodate disabled beggars, it is proposed to construct additional dormitories in the existing beggar's homes. It is also proposed to construct Government Buildings for Receiving Centres at Pune and Nagpur. The total outlay for Seventh Plan is Rs. 70.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 13.35 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.26. *Grant-in-aid to homes for aged and infirm.*—Old persons aged 55 years and above and infirms below 55 who have no means of subsistence and are without any relatives to look after are provided care treatment and shelter by voluntary Institutions set up for the purpose. There are no Government Institutions. Voluntary Institutions are given grants. Grants are governed by set of rules and the capitation grants are paid only at the rate of Rs. 60 and Rs. 65 per male and female respectively to the Institution. A building grants of Rs. 750 per inmate is paid subject to availability of funds by prior approval from Government. A provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 2.07 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 2.80 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

V. CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMME

23.27. *Scheme for welfare of destitute children in need of care and protection.*—The main object of the scheme is to rehabilitate destitute, neglected, homeless, orphan children and make them responsible citizens of the country. Each unit having 25 children with adequate staff is envisaged under the scheme and in the initial stage those organisations which are working in the field of child welfare are to be encouraged by giving them grants. The total outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 19.89 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.28. *Opening of training centres, institutions for women in distress.*—The main object of the scheme is to rehabilitate destitute women and their dependent children through residential care and vocational training, so that women can become economically independent. The purpose of the scheme is to train such women in some sort of vocation so that they can stand on their own feet and look after their children. During the Seventh Plan, 1985-90, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 4.49 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

23.29. *Prison Welfare.*—As laid down in the Maharashtra Prison Rules, the aim of the imprisonment is correction and rehabilitation. The prime function of the prison administration has now been to help the prisoners for their reformation and ultimate rehabilitation in the society as law abiding and useful citizens. It is, therefore, necessary to impart vocational as well as job training to the prisoners in various crafts and trades, enabling them to stand on their own legs. In pursuance of this policy many industries, such as smithy, carpentry, tailoring, agriculture, etc. have been organised in the prison. For the Seventh Five Year Plan a total outlay of Rs. 57 lakhs has been provided for this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 6.68 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 7.35 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

CHAPTER 24

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

24.1. The programmes under this sector relate to Labour Administration, Rehabilitation of Bonded labour, Assistance to Labour Co-operatives, Craftsman Training, Apprenticeship Training, Employment Services and Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana. Outlays provided for various programmes for the Annual Plan 1987-88 are indicated below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Programme 1	Seventh Plan 1985-90 approved outlay 2	Annual Plan 1986-87 approved outlay 3	Annual Plan 1987-88 proposed outlay 4
1. Labour Administration	0.62	0.10	0.10
2. Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	0.10	0.05	0.02
3. Assistance to Labour Co-operatives	1.04 (0.40)	0.12 (0.01)	0.07 (0.02)
4. Craftsman Training	43.97* (8.43)	*8.55 (1.59)	12.49* (1.50)
5. Apprenticeship Training	0.18	0.11	0.13
6. Employment Services	2.10 (0.20)	0.21 (0.04)	0.23 (0.06)
7. Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana	12.35	1.89	2.00 (1.58)
Total ..	60.36 (9.03)	11.03(1.64)	15.04 (1.58)

*These outlay include backlog outlays of Rs. 39.32 crores for VII Plan and Rs. 4 crores and Rs. 7.50 crores for Annual Plan 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively. Figures in bracket indicate Tribal/area sub-plan outlays.

The various activities under the above programmes to be continued/undertaken during annual Plan 1987-88 are mentioned below:—

A. LABOUR

Labour Administration

24.2. For the 7th Five-Year Plan a provision of Rs. 62.58 lakhs has been earmarked for the schemes of Labour Administration sub-sector. For the year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided and equal provision proposed for 1987-88. A brief description of the schemes is given below :

(1) *Implementation of Minimum Wages in Agriculture.*—As recommended by the Page Committee which was appointed for fixing/revising minimum wages in agriculture, one minimum wage Inspector in each Taluka is required to be appointed for ensuring proper implementation of payment of Minimum Wages in Agriculture. There are 301 talukas in the State where such Minimum Wage Inspectors are required to be appointed. So far, 219 posts of Minimum Wage Inspectors have been created till the end of November, 1986. It is proposed to create about 10 more posts of M.W. Inspectors in the year 1987-88 and for this purpose a provision of Rs.5 lakhs has been made.

(2) *Equipment for Environmental Engineering Works.*—The Factories Act is primarily meant for securing Health, Safety and Welfare of persons at work in the factories through appropriate measures. If the environmental conditions are encouraging, there is increase in productivity. Although ideal conditions are expected for increasing productivity, the legislature expects minimum standards to be provided in factories to avoid health hazards and safety. In order to measure precisely, the extent to which the factories are short of the requirements of law, it is necessary that funds for certain minimum instruments/equipments are made available to the Factory Department for purchasing such materials. For the year 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is expected to be spent on purchase of equipment. For the year 1987-88 a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs for purchase of such materials has been made.

(3) *Safety Promotion and safety publicity and training.*—For making Management and Workers safety conscious and aware of problem of safety, publicity is essential. Accidents occur due to disregard of safety requirements and unsafe working methods and lack of knowledge regarding guarding methods, and use of protective equipments. It is, therefore, proposed to have effective measures of publicity in different fields such as films, printing of illustrated safety booklets/leaflets/posters and organising safety Training programmes. Certain posts have been created during 1986-87 and this programme is being implemented in the State. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs will be spent during the year 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1987-88 for this purpose.

(4) *Training and Research Programme.*—Under this programme, it is proposed to give training to Officers under the Labour Department about various Labour Laws implemented in the State. It is also proposed to prescribe refresher course to the Officers already appointed in the Office of the Commissioner of Labour and Factory Department. It is also proposed to create, a research wing in the office of the Commissioner of Labour. This wing would be entrusted with the task of conducting surveys in important areas of Labour movements such as industrial unrest and its causes, effects of long drawn work stoppages on the workers in the affected units as well as on allied industries etc. which would enlighten the State Industrial Relations Machinery about the latest trends and developments in the Industrial Relations field including Industrial violence, trade unionism etc. The results of such survey would also help the policy makers to evolve suitable changes in Labour Policies and the Industrial Relations Machinery to handle their tasks more effectively. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is provided for this scheme.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

24.3. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on matching basis forming part of the 20-Point Programme. Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 of the Government of India is administered in the State by the State Labour Department and responsibility of identification of Bonded Labour and their release from bondage is also rests with that department. The work pertaining to rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is entrusted to Revenue and Forests Department with effect from 30th June 1980. As per the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the total subsidy admissible is increased to Rs. 6,250 per released bonded labourer from 1st February 1986 which is shareable between the Government of India and the State Government on 50 : 50 basis. The freed bonded labourer is required to be rehabilitated on the on going schemes like IRDP, EGS, TRYSEM etc. For implementing the programme in VII Plan a total provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs including central share have been earmarked with target set at 400. In 1986-87 it is envisaged to rehabilitate about 100 released bonded labourers with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs in the State Plan. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 1.56 lakhs is provided under State Plan to enable rehabilitation of about 50 released bonded labourers.

Assistance to Labour Co-operatives

24.4. For 1986-87 outlays of Rs. 0.53 lakhs and Rs. 11.62 lakhs respectively have been provided for Assistance to (i) Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies and (ii) Assistance to Labour contract Societies respectively. An outlay of Rs. 7.30 lakhs have been provided for these two schemes for 1987-88.

B. TRAINING

Craftsman Training Programme

24.5. The Craftsman Training Programme mainly deals with the training of craftsman in various engineering and non-engineering trades. After completion of training from Industrial Training Institutes, the candidates can get themselves engaged in industrial units as semi-skilled workers or as apprentices in the designated trades under the Apprenticeship Act or they can also undertake self-employment ventures. The Craftsman Training Programme is controlled by the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour, Government of India and the curriculum in various vocations is executed as per directives received from it. Thus, this 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).

24.6. The syllabii for the various trade courses which are introduced in ITIs are prepared by National Council for Vocational Training and the courses are of one or two year duration respectively. Some of the trade courses are started under the aegis of State Council for Vocational Training to meet the local needs. Accordingly, at present training is being imparted in 50 different trades out of which 26 are of two years duration and remaining 24 are of one

year duration. Out of these 50 trades, 36 are engineering trades while remaining 14 are non-engineering trades. At present, out of 50 trades, 3 are covered under the aegis of S.C.V.T. and remaining are as per syllabi laid down by N.C.V.T. The training in ITIs is aimed at equipping the trainees with adequate practical and theoretical knowledge of the concerned trades and to turn them out as semi-skilled craftsmen suitable for industrial employment as well as for self-employment.

24.7. At the beginning of the year 1986-87, the total number of Government ITIs in the State have gone to 102 with sanctioned intake as 34596. In the State, the Vocational Training Programme is also undertaken through the ITIs run privately which are affiliated to the National Council for Vocational Training. Quite a number of local managements have come forward to establish new ITIs, and accordingly in 1985-86 the number of private ITIs has gone upto 76 with their sanctioned intake as 6576. Thus the total sanctioned intake through Government and Non-Government Institutes in the State has now gone to 41172 with the total number of institutes as 178. In the Annual Plan, 1986-87, it is envisaged to introduce 964 additional seats in the sophisticated skill areas. In 1987-88, it is proposed to introduce 940 additional seats in the trades like Electronics (Mech.) R. and T. V. (Mech.) Air Conditioning and Refrigeration etc,

24.8. With the quantitative growth of the scheme, parallel efforts are required to be made for developmental activities to maintain the qualitative aspect of the programme. For this purpose, many activities such as inspection of the institutes, preparation of training materials, preparation of Audio Visual Aid are required to be undertaken in hand and for that purpose sufficient manpower and equipment is also required to be made available at the level of the Directorate as well as in the office of the Regional Deputy Directors. Accordingly, proposals of strengthening office of the Directorate of Vocational Education and Training as well as the offices of the Regional Deputy Directors of Vocational Education and Training are included in the Annual Plan, 1987-88.

24.9. Development of Trade Test Cell to look after the various examinations pertaining to Craftsman and Apprenticeship Training is also other important activity required covered under 7th Plan Period. Further activities related to Development of Entrepreneurship activity is also a must in the existing circumstances and therefore, for motivating and promoting this activity, existing faculty centres are required to be strengthened in 1987-88.

24.10. Maintenance of machines is an activity of utmost importance in respect of industrial Training Institutes. In the days of economic crisis, it is to be seen that, the machine tools purchased are well maintained and are put in use for a longer time span. An activity of strengthening of State Maintenance Unit is therefore included in the 7th Plan period. For development of this activity an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed in 1987-88.

24.11. As stated earlier, the Craftsman Training Programme is run on the basis of norms laid down by the N.C.V.T. and Directorate General of Employment and Training, Government of India. According to the norms, essential infrastructure in the form of workshops and administrative buildings, equipment and trained staff has to be provided for. Due to the rapid expansion it has not been possible to build up infrastructure especially relating to workshops and administrative buildings. Moreover, other activities like construction of staff quarters on marginal basis, construction of hostel buildings for trainees etc. also could not be undertaken as required since beginning and efforts are required to be aimed at providing these facilities at the earliest to satisfy the norms laid down by N.C.V.T. as also to settle the issues of permanent affiliation with the N.C.V.T. in respect of many institutions.

24.12. Further, many of the ITIs which are established long back are facing the problem of replacement of worn out machinery as well as almost all the institutes are facing the problem of adequate procurement of deficient equipment. Modern equipments is an immediate necessity of ITIs because the challenges of latest technology cannot be fought with old and inadequate equipments. Government of India is envisaging sharing 50 per cent replacement cost under new Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

24.13. All these activities relating to consolidation are required to be tackled properly in the 7th Plan period by providing sufficient funds. While doing so, the backlog worked out by the Fact Finding Committee on Regional Imbalance also needs attention. The Fact Finding Committee has worked out the total backlog of Rs. 22,19.50 lakhs on capital account for Backlog of seats in ITIs in the Backlog Districts, and Rs. 13,12.57 lakhs to provide equipment and facilities of land, buildings in respect of 15 temporarily affiliated institutes. Apart from this, the Fact Finding Committee has also pointed out to make good the deficiencies in ITIs of Rs. 56.27 crores in due course which have not been included in the backlog. Taking into consideration the backlog of these institutions as well as the requirement of other institutes for infrastructural development, ample emphasis is required to be given on consolidation activity

in the 7th Plan period. 39 newly established institutes from August, 1984 session, and 4 in 1985-86 are required to be provided with essential equipment. They will need workshop buildings and will have to be expanded properly. Every institute will need capital investment to the tune of Rs. 125.00 lakhs and thus it is estimated that an amount of Rs. 100.00 crores atleast would be needed for purpose of proper development of the institutes already established.

24.14. Apart from introduction of additional seats in the existing ITIs as well as opening of new ITIs, attention is required to be paid for introducing the trades in more demand in lieu of trades in less demand. The process of review helps to discontinue the trades where the skilled manpower available is more and to introduce such new courses where the demand is more.

24.15. Further, the activities of providing training facilities to practising craftsmen to enable them to acquire formal qualification and to increase their employability and to enable them to have more promotional avenues is also essential. This is being done through the Scheme of "Evening Classes for Industrial Workers". It is proposed to expand this scheme in the areas of new growth centres in the Annual Plan, 1987-88.

24.16. There is a rapid change in industrial technology and use of innovated modern techniques in the industry, old methods of manufacturing processes and machines which were made use of during last three decades are being replaced by advance machines and advance techniques. However, since the hands operating the machines are the same, it has become necessary to train these hands properly in the changing context. Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour has therefore undertaken a project of advance Vocational Training System (AVTS) for starting advance training in the changed context for workers from industry in collaboration with ILO and UNDP. As a part of this programme, DGET (Ministry of Labour) decided to modernise 18 Industrial Training Institutes in the country and introduce in these institutes different modules of equipment, accommodation and trained faculties. According to this joint programme, State Government was to incur recurring expenditures and non recurring expenditure to the extent of indigenous equipment required for this advance training. Advanced Equipment and fellowship for faculties and expert advice was supposed to be supplied as a part of this project by the ILO & UNDP. Accordingly, in the first phase, Industrial Training Institute, Aundh, Pune, was selected to be one from amongst 18 in the country. Necessary infrastructure was made available to the entire satisfaction of ILO/UNDP/DGET authorities and advance training in important 8 modules in different subjects were introduced. Necessary accommodation was also renovated to their requirements. Separate instructional staff was selected and trained as per norms prescribed by DGET. Moreover, according to this programme, this institute received foreign fellowship for Group Instructors and Principal. This institute also received imported advanced equipment in Mechanical Maintenance and Inspection, Electrical Maintenance, Plastic Moulding and Tool and Die Making to the tune of Rs. 48,08,794 + \$ 2,12,722 + 14,665 German Marks from this joint project. In 2nd Phase, AVTS scheme was started at Ambarnath, in 1982. Looking to the training needs of industrial world, it is proposed to provide funds for making good the deficiency in equipment and also for suitable additional trade in these institutions to make the AVTS more useful to the world of work. It is also proposed to utilise the facilities at these centres to run the training programme of "Higher National Trade Certificates" being finalised at DGET level.

24.17. It may not be out of place to mention that the developmental activities are of much importance to lead the training programme on right path and it would therefore be essential to provide adequate funds for the various developmental activities narrated above.

Apprenticeship Training Scheme

24.18. The Apprenticeship Training Programme is implemented under the Apprentices Act 1961 enacted by the Government of India under which training facilities in the industries establishments and the manufacturing processes are to be utilised for the purpose of training candidates in the skilled and semi-skilled areas. For this purpose, under the Act, Government of India also designated 134 trades in the various areas such as Engineering, Chemical, Food, Agricultural, Electronic, Textile etc. These establishments have to engage apprentices in accordance with the ratio of skilled workers and training facilities available with them. The duration of the training programme varies from 6 months to 4 years depending on the trade and the ratio varies from 1:1 to 1:14 depending on the contents of the designated trade. However, for most of the trades, the ratios 1:7 and the duration is 3 years. Out of 3 years duration, basic training is to be imparted in the first year in the four walls of the institute. As a rule, the responsibility of basic training lies with the employer where total strength of the workers of the establishment is above 500 while in other cases where the strength of the workers of the establishment is below 500, the responsibility for basic training is vested with the Government and Government has to make necessary arrangements for basic training. After first year of basic training, the training is given on the shop floor for the remaining period of the duration. During the period of shop floor training related instructions are to be imparted to the candidates for seven hours a week. The responsibility of imparting related instructions is vested with the respective State Government. Apprentices and employers have to enter into an agreement for imparting and receiving training and

this contract is registered with the appropriate Government Authority. The apprentices are to be paid stipend ranging from Rs. 230 to Rs. 350 by the employer. The training cost for apprentices is to be borne by employer where strength of the workers is above 500 and to be shared equally to a prescribed limit between Government and employer if the strength of workers is below 500.

24.19. The candidates passed from ITIs get rebate for the completed years (in the ITI) while for others minimum qualification is prescribed under the Act.

24.20. The Director of Vocational Education and Training, Maharashtra State, Bombay is declared as State Apprenticeship Adviser for implementing the scheme to the extent of private establishments, industries in Maharashtra State and State Government undertakings. Implementation includes survey of establishment, identification of training, seats, basic training arrangement, examinations, inspection, registration of contracts, termination of contracts and supervision of the shop floor training throughout the Maharashtra State in all the industries wherever this Act is applicable. For this purpose, Government has appointed supporting staff for implementation of this Act at Head Office as well as at 6 Regional Offices. So also Government has set up 48 Basic Training and Related Instructions (BTRI) Centres throughout the State and presently they are attached to the ITIs in the various districts as also in Technical High Schools and Industrial Schools. There is a separate staff for imparting training in basic training and related instructions classes as per the norms laid down by Government of India. In addition 44 BTRI Centres have also been set up by establishments in Private sector. The intake of Government and Non-Government BTRI centres is 2,1085 and 5,760 respectively.

24.21. In Maharashtra State, there are roughly 22,000 seats in various designated trades located so far, out of which 19,815 candidates are undergoing training. This figure changes after every 6 months because the apprentices are taken twice a year in February and September. The examination is conducted by the National Council for Vocational Training, Government of India which is an All India Body and certificates are awarded by them. This is one of the effective training schemes which has high potential for employment. In the study conducted in 1976-77, it was observed that 80 per cent of the apprentices receiving training got employed within a span of 6 months. This is possible because candidates are trained in the atmosphere and culture of the industry and by the time they complete training, they become capable of doing skilled jobs in accordance with standards laid down for workers. Hence, there is a good scope for this scheme provided new areas are explored and basic training arrangement is made for all non-ITI trades. At present, because of inadequate basic training arrangements, effective implementation becomes very difficult. Providing Basic Training is the liability of Government and unless necessary facilities are created, establishments cannot be asked to engage apprentices in these trades. Though Maharashtra is on the forefront for effective implementation of this scheme, it is necessary that basic training arrangement in different trades is made so as to expand this scheme effectively.

24.22. At present Basic Training and Related Instructions Centres have been attached either to various ITIs or to Technical High Schools/Centres. These institutes are already overloaded and find it extremely difficult to run the Centre in their premises and therefore in Seventh Plan, full-fledged Basic Training and Related Instructions Centres in the premises of ITI, Muland Vile Parle and Pune were proposed. Accordingly in first phase in 1985-86 funds have been provided for fullfledged BTRI Centre at Muland. Similarly Catering Courses are increasing day by day in the Greater Bombay and Pune and there are no proper facilities for these courses. So it is proposed to establish Government Basic Training and Related Instructions Centre at Kurla for these Catering Courses. Similar type of Centre has already been started at Pune by Government in the year 1985-86.

24.23. Hostel facilities for the apprentices coming from mufussil areas, where there is no industrial concentration, is required to be provided at Big Industrial Cities. The Hostels for apprentices are, therefore, to be constructed at Regional Headquarters viz., Bombay, Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad. The construction work of Hostel Building at Pune has been taken in hand in 1985-86.

24.24. A number of Chemical industries are coming up in the State and the Basic Training and Related Instructions Centres where the training is imparted in these trades are not having sufficient tools and equipments for the purpose. It is therefore, necessary to provide these Centres with necessary tools and equipments of these trades in 1987-88.

24.25. Facilities in the existing B.T.R.I. Centres, are thus proposed to be consolidated and strengthened by providing deficient staff, equipment, furniture, accommodation etc. during 1987-88 and therefore, sizable step up in outlay is proposed.

C. EMPLOYMENT

Employment Services

24.26. 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 Seventh Plan 1985-90 an outlay of Rs. 2,09.54 lakhs and for Annual Plan 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 21.23 lakhs have been provided for this programme. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 23.14 lakhs has been proposed. Important schemes are discussed below :

(1) *Strengthening of the Divisional Head Quarters.*—Four Divisional Headquarters at Pune, Aurangabad, Nagpur and New Bombay are in-charge of Deputy Director of Employment. Divisional Head Quarters at Nashik and Amaravati are decided to be created in Seventh Plan. In 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 3.03 lakhs has been provided. In 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 3.56 lakhs has been mainly provided for setting up of Divisional Head Quarters at Amravati

(2) *Training of Officials of the Directorate of Employment.*—For improving efficiency of the executive officials, it is necessary to impart training in the procedural, administrative and accounts matters. For 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakhs is provided and Rs. 0.30 lakhs provided for 1987-88.

(3) *Computerisation of Employment Exchange Operations.*—Computerisation of the operations of the Employment Exchanges has been considered essential and imminent and a beginning in this direction made during the Sixth Five Year Plan itself with the assistance of the C.M.C. Ltd. It is decided to go in for computerisation of all bigger Employment Exchanges in the State during the Seventh Plan. In the first phase, employment Exchanges in Greater Bombay and Thane areas would be covered and all major operations of these Exchanges would be undertaken. The State Government has purchased its own computer which has been kept under the control of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and work of Employment Computerisation would be gradually entrusted to that Directorate. Besides, it proposed to provide Micro Processors at Divisional places to bring their work on computerisation. Against an outlay of Rs. 2.86 lakhs for 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 3.75 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

(4) *Unit for Employment Studies and Surveys.*—This Unit has been created during the Sixth Plan in the Education and Employment Department for interpreting the Statistics collected by the E.M.I. Units, to conduct districtwise occupational studies and surveys for assessing employment/unemployment among the educated persons and consequent needs of up-dating technical training. As the present staff in this unit is meagre it was decided to strengthen the unit for which provision of Rs. 0.35 lakhs is provided for 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

(5) *Creation of peripatetic team at Divisional Headquarters.*—For making the work of live registers of Employment Exchanges up-to-date and the employer's register comprehensive, it is envisaged to create a peripatetic team at Divisional Headquarters. For 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 1.62 lakhs is provided and an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

(6) *Setting up of Employment Guidance and Coaching Centres in Tribal Area.*—Under this scheme, scheduled caste and tribal applicants are given training and coaching for enabling them to appear for various competitive examinations/interviews conducted by various Public Service Commissions, Public Agencies thereby facilitating and speeding up the process of filling up of the posts reserved for these communities. An outlay of Rs. 3.59 lakhs is provided for 1986-87 and Rs. 5.35 lakhs provided for 1987-88.

(7) *Monitoring, Planning and training unit at the Directorate of Employment, Bombay.*—Due to considerable expansion in the scope and sphere of the activity of this department, it has become necessary to improve the efficiency of the organisation by ensuring a proper system of monitoring of Plan programmes and imparting departmental training to staff. Against Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs an outlay of Rs. 0.69 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

(8) *Creation of Mobile Units in Employment Exchanges.*—With a view to serve employment seekers residing in far away places, a skeleton team of Employment Exchange staff visits all Tahasil places and panchayat samitis in the District in a month. For attending to this work on regular basis, special mobile units have been set-up at 19 places in the State. Provision of Rs. 1.63 lakhs has been made for 1986-87 mainly for creation of unit for Employment Assistance to S/T candidates at Gadchiroli. Provision of Rs. 1.85 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

(9) *Opening of Vocational Guidance Units at Employment Exchanges.*—At present 21 Employment Exchanges have been provided with Vocational Guidance Units. The remaining 9 Employment exchanges viz., at Alibag, Sindhudurg, Dhule, Jalna, Latur, Beed, Buldana, Yavatmal and Gadchiroli are proposed to be provided with these units during Seventh Five year Plan, for which an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs was approved. An outlay of Rs. 1.59 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87 for expenditure on units created in Seventh Plan. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 2.09 lakhs is provided.

(10) *Strengthening of Administrative set up in the Employment Exchanges.*—9.64 times increase in the number of persons on Live Registers in the Employment exchanges in the State over a period of 23 years has imposed a severe burden on the normal exchange staff. To safeguard the efficiency of Exchanges with regard to their main activity, it is proposed to provide additional staff. An outlay of Rs. 3.94 lakhs is provided for 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 3.11 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

(11) *Strengthening of Employment Exchanges/UEIGB's under the scheme of self Employment (Central Plan Sector Scheme).*—For this Central Plan Scheme, the Government of India will provide assistance at the rate of Rs. 60,000 per district Unit per annum for expenditure on salaries of officers and staff. Cost of accommodation, furniture, other operating cost of above staff etc. will have to be borne by the State Government. On pilot basis in Beed and Yavatmal districts, 2 units of self Employment will be established for which an outlay of Rs. 0.76 lakhs is provided for 1986-87, which includes Rs. 0.40 lakhs outlay under State Plan. An outlay of Rs. 0.54 lakhs under State Plan and Rs. 1.20 lakhs under central Plan for 1987-88 are proposed.

24.27. There were 51 Employment Exchanges at the end of Sixth Plan. In 1985-86 5 new Employment Exchanges were established. The number of persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges in the State at the end of March 1986 was 25.46 lakhs. It further increased to 27.83 lakhs by the end of September 1986. The number of placements effected during 1986-87, till the end of September 1986, is 17084.

SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT SCHEME

Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana

24.28. This scheme is in operation since 2nd October 1980 and it gives cover to both educated and uneducated, unemployed/under employed 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 small loans not exceeding Rs. 2,500 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. Loan 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. A provision of Rs. 12.35 crores has been made for the Seventh Plan for the benefit of about 82,300 persons at an average rate of Rs. 1,500 per person. Rs. 188.72 lakhs provision is made for the Annual Plan, 1986-87, and Rs. 200 lakhs proposed for 1987-88.

On the recommendations of the Planning Commission the scheme has been reviewed recently. The State Government has taken a decision to implement the scheme with certain modifications in procedure of sanctioning the loan and recovery thereof.

24.29. Total Tribal Area Sub-Plan outlays for Labour and Labour Welfare Sector for the year 1987-88 are Rs. 157.98 lakhs including backlog provisions.

CHAPTER 25

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. Following schemes are proposed to be implemented during Seventh Plan period and Annual Plan 1987-88.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of the scheme	Outlay approved for 1985-90	Outlay proposed for 1987-88
1	2	3	4
1	School Feeding Programme (R.D.D.)	33,75.00	4,10.00
2	Integrated Child Development Project (R.D.D.)	6,25.00	85.00
3	Special Nutrition Programme in Urban Slums	10,00.00	76.80
4	Integrated Child Development Project (Urban) (S.W.D.)		
		50,00.00	5,71.80

The Schemewise comments are given below :—

The scheme envisages provision of supplementary nutrition to Primary school-going children in Ist standard in multi-teacher schools and Ist to IVth standard in single teacher schools in the age group 6-11 in class in rural areas of Maharashtra. 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 readymade food packet called " Paushtik Ahar " which is prepared out of local material like Soya flour Bengalgram maize/Jaggery/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 co-operative societies have agreed to supply milk regularly during flush as well as lean season.

School Feeding Programme

Each beneficiary school-going child is given 100 grammes of " Paushtik Ahar " or 150 ml. of whole boiled milk on all school days except Sunday, Holidays and vacations i.e. on 20 days in a month or 200 days in a year. The rate of 100 grammes of " Paushtik Ahar " is 62 paise and for 150 ml. of boiled milk, it is 45 paise in flush season and 51 paise in lean season.

The level of beneficiary under this scheme as on 31st March 1985 is expected to be 20 lakhs primary school-going children in first standard. About 5.20 lakhs beneficiaries are covered under milk distribution system and beneficiaries of 14.80 lakhs are expected to be covered during Seventh Plan period with marginal increase in the milk beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs. 33,75.00 lakhs during 1985-90 for this programme is provided and Rs. 410.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1987-88.

Integrated Child Development Service Scheme sponsored by the Government of India provides a package of services to children below 6 years of age and to the pregnant women and nursing mothers and adult women in 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.

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in Rural and Tribal Areas

The following package of service is being provided in the Integrated Child Development Service Scheme :—

- (1) Supplementary Nutrition.
- (2) Immunisation.
- (3) Health Check up.
- (4) Referral Services.
- (5) Nutrition and Health Education.
- (6) Non-formal Education.

The Integrated Child Development Service Programme has been in operation since 1975-76. There was 18 Integrated Child Development Service Blocks in operation, out of which 8 were in Tribal Sub-Plan areas, by the end of 1981-82. During 1982-83, 27 Integrated Child Development Service Blocks (13 Rural + 14 Tribal) have been started. During 1983-84, additional 29 blocks (15 Rural + 14 Tribal) have been sanctioned. Besides, 16 additional blocks have been sanctioned during 1984-85. Thus 90 Integrated Child Development scheme Blocks are in operation by the end of Sixth Plan Period.

In Integrated Child Development Service Projects, the cost on account of supplementary nutrition is borne by the State Government. Nutrition food is given at the rate of 23 paise per beneficiary per day. In the year 1982-83 the existing SNP Blocks have been converted into Integrated Child Development Service Blocks. Under SNP Project, CARE is giving food material, soya flour, wheat, salad oil. These articles will be continued to be provided by the CARE for preparing food even after conversion of the SNP blocks into I.C.D.Ps. In addition to these articles, State Government is incurring expenditure for providing jaggery and transportation charges. Hence the cost on account of supplementary nutrition is worked out at the rate of 23 paise per beneficiary per day. The target of 30 new I.C.D.S. Blocks has been fixed for the Seventh Plan period for which an outlay of Rs. 6,25.00 lakhs is provided during Seventh Plan and Rs. 85.00 lakhs proposed for Annual Plan, 1987-88.

**Special
Nutrition
Programme
and
Integrated
Child
Development
in Urban
Slums**

The main objective of the scheme is to combat malnutrition amongst the children below six years of age expectant and nursing mothers belonging to the weaker section of the Community. The programme was initially implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme but from 1974, it has become part of the State Plan. During 1970-71, the programme was first introduced in Greater Bombay and subsequently extended to other cities/towns having population more than one lakh. The names of the towns are, Pune, Nashik, Thane, Malegaon, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur, Dhule, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Nagpur, Gondia, Amravati, Akola, Chandrapur, Aurangabad, Nanded, Jalna, Osmanabad and Latur. As per pattern of the SNP Scheme, sweetened bread or buns of 100 grams containing 8 grammes of protein and 300 calories, are distributed to the beneficiaries for 300 days in a year. In all 1,105 centres have been introduced in these 21 cities for providing nutritious food to 2.23 lakhs beneficiaries (including non-plan) as on 31st March 1985.

**Integrated
Child
Development
Services
Scheme
(Urban).**

In accordance with the policy decision taken in the context of Government of India's direction, all the existing SNP Blocks will be upgraded into Integrated Child Development Projects in a phased manner. Accordingly, two Integrated Child Development Projects have been sanctioned during 1982-83 at Kolhapur and Aurangabad. Similarly 4 new Integrated Child Development Projects, by way of upgrading SNP Blocks have been sanctioned at Nashik, Amravati, Bombay (Dharavi) and Nanded during Sixth Plan period. The cost for providing Supplementary nutrition will be at 35.5 paise per day per beneficiary including transport charges. As per the operational pattern, only the expenditure on account of supplementary nutrition is to be borne by the State Government. The number of beneficiaries under this scheme is reported to be one lakh during Sixth Plan. The Department has proposed to establish additional 3 Integrated Child Development Blocks during Annual Plan 1987-88. Thus total outlay of Rs. 10,00.00 lakhs is provided for all Nutrition Schemes in urban slums for Seventh Plan period and Rs. 76.80 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan, 1987-88.

CHAPTER 26

OTHER PROGRAMMES

1. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

One of the main objectives of the programme of Information and Publicity is to reach the rural, backward and tribal regions through appropriate media of mass communications suited to these areas, with a view to ensuring people's involvement and participation in the development efforts. While the principal media of mass communications are controlled by the Centre, the role of the State Government under this programme is limited to reaching the people in general and the backward and tribal areas in particular, through promotional efforts in keeping the masses in constant touch with the policies and programmes launched by Government for their benefit and upliftment. In this regard, the State's Seventh Five-Year Plan lays emphasis on the programmes of Rural Broadcasting, T.V., Information and Publicity and to give priority to schemes which can assist in promoting rural development as a part of an integrated communication policy.

26.2. In Seventh Five-Year Plan, primary support would be for sound broadcasting, as this medium is economical, wide-spread in its coverage and socially acceptable. Government Publicity Organisation established a close contact with the people, through Press, Radio, Film publicity, T.V., press articles, posters, documentaries, exhibitions, radio talks and special programme for workers and farmers, photo services, public exhibition of films etc. A total outlay of Rs. 760.00 lakhs has been proposed for this sub-sector in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 145.00 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 145.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

26.3. Exhibition is one of the most effective visual publicity and has got greater impact on developmental activities. This media attracts larger audience and has direct appeal to the rural folk, Fairs and Melas in the rural areas provide an opportunity for the organisation of such exhibitions. Exhibition is one such media having a great potential for attracting large crowds. In the Seventh Five-Year Plan it is proposed to open a "Plan Publicity Cell" in the Directorate and at three divisions, viz. Konkan, Nashik and Amravati. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 4.02 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for 1987-88.

Organisation
and
Expansion of
Exhibition
Units.

26.4. Importance of film as a medium of education is known all over the world. Film is more effective than spoken or printed words. Film Publicity has, therefore, become a very effective medium to achieve the basic objective of wider contact with the masses. It is, therefore, proposed to purchase the Cine equipments to strengthen the film unit during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided in Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Film
Publicity.

26.5. The news photo service is one of the most important Service to be rendered to the smaller and medium newspapers in Rural Areas. Picture with a small suitable caption has a more talenting effect. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1.40 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for 1987-88.

Photographic
Service.

26.6. The Community Viewing Scheme is intended to bring the informative and educational Television Programmes within the reach of masses located in the service areas of Bombay and Pune T.V. Transmitters, covering Greater Bombay, Thane, Pune and parts of Raigad and Satara Districts.

Community
T.V. Sets
under L.P.T.
Projects.

The scheme is operated with the active co-operation of local agencies i.e. Gram Panchayats, Labour Welfare organisations, Panchayat Samitis, Zilla Parishads and Municipalities. Such local agencies as are willing to set up Community Viewing Centres, are provided with T.V. Sets. The agencies are required to pay Rs. 1,350 for Black and White T.V. Sets and Rs. 3,250 for Colour T.V. Sets, as initial installation contribution and Rs. 200 as annual maintenance contribution per set for both the types of T.V. sets. However, the agencies situated in Tribal Sub-Plan areas are exempted from the payment of these contributions. At present both the transmitters are transmitting television programmes in Colour, and, therefore, it will be most appropriate to install Colour T.V. Sets in the villages, which will be very effective media of communication. It is, therefore, proposed to install 75 per cent of these T.V. Sets in Colour.

Government of India has sanctioned 20 L.P.T. centres in Maharashtra, viz. Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Nanded, Latur, Solapur, Kolhapur, Sangli, Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Ahmadnagar, Bhusawal and Gondia, Satara and Rainagiri T.V. sets will be installed in the area coming under these centres.

An outlay of Rs. 684.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year-Plan for these community T.V. Sets under L.P.T. programme. An outlay of Rs. 117.42 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 127.28 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Community T. V. Sets in the tribal area. 26.7. An amount of Rs. 34.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Seventh Five-Year Plan for the community T.V. Sets in the tribal sub-plan area. An outlay of Rs. 8.66 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 7.72 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

Intensive Publicity Cells in Tribal areas. 26.8. The main objective of establishing Intensive Publicity Cells in Tribal Sub-Plan is to educate the tribals regarding efforts of the Government in narrowing the gap between the levels of development of tribals and other population by improving the quality of life of tribal community, by establishing liaison with the tribal population and keeping them informed about the various programmes and various facilities available to them under these schemes. Secondly, their reaction to these schemes has to be gauged. At the same time, their active involvement or participation in these schemes has to be ensured. With these objectives in view, Sixteen Intensive Publicity Cells have so far been established in tribal areas of various districts. In addition to this it is proposed to establish four more cells in tribal areas during Seventh Five-Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 6.60 lakhs has been provided in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

II. GENERAL SERVICES (ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS)

Administrative Buildings. 26.9. This programme covers construction of administrative buildings, for the various Government Departments and also rest houses, circuit houses, inspection bungalows, etc. During successive Five-Year Plans, the Government activities have expanded considerably all over the State and number of new Government offices had to be created. Due to shortage of accommodation for new offices in Government buildings, it is compelled to hire private buildings for which Government is at present paying huge rents per annum. Various departments also experience difficulties in functioning and in proper co-ordination due to scattered accommodation. Besides the accommodation at some places is far less than the norms prescribed by Government and also lacks in facilities such as light, ventilation, sanitary arrangement, etc. Moreover, the public in general is inconvenienced as they have to move from one place to another, if work pertaining to more than one office is involved. It is, therefore, necessary to take up the programme of construction of suitable office buildings, on a larger scale. The programme may require the investment to the tune of Rs. 238.46 crores. However, due to constraints on resources an outlay of Rs. 3,272.40 lakhs has been approved in the Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90. The outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88. The construction programme proposed to be undertaken within this outlay is as follows :—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Serial No.	Item	Annual Plan, 1987-88 (Proposed outlay)
I. On going works—		
	[including Extension of Konkan Bhavan, New MLA Hostel, Transit Hostel at Bandra, Central Admn. Bldgs., Sales Tax Offices (Rs. 40 lakhs), Collectorate Bldg, Thane, Extension of Maharashtra Sadan, etc.]	605.00
II. Repayment to BMRDA towards construction of—		
	2 Administrative Bldgs.	95.00
	2 Sales Tax Bldgs.	50.00
III New Works—		
	[including Construction of Central Administrative Bldgs., Rest houses, PWD Offices, Treasury Bldgs., Sales Tax Bldg., (Rs. 10.00 lakhs) and Other selected new works.]	50.00
Total—I+II+III		800.00

26.10. 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 increase in efficiency in disposing subjudiced matters without delay. It is, therefore, necessary to take up phased programme of construction of court buildings and residential quarters for judicial staff. While considering the upgradation of standard of judicial administration, the Eighth Finance Commission has observed that the minimum desirable level of housing satisfaction of judicial officers should be 80 per cent. The Eighth Finance Commission has recommended construction of 197 residential quarters for judicial officers during Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 1,556.65 lakhs has been approved for the Seventh Plan. The main items proposed to be covered during 1987-88 are: (i) spillover expenditure for 66 on going works, and (ii) some new priority works from among nearly 81 administratively approved works. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan, 1987-88.

Civil/
Criminal
Court
Buildings etc.

26.11. Most of the existing jail buildings are very old and in dilapidated condition and need reconstruction or extensive repairs. There are also no adequate and modern facilities to meet the needs of the prisoners. To provide better facilities for the prisoners and adequate security arrangements, additions alterations and renovations to the existing buildings are necessary. It is also necessary to undertake major construction works such as construction of new prisons, office buildings and improve conditions of 178 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 at all 24 hours at prison premises. The number of residential quarters available at present is inadequate and hence residential quarters are also to be built up. It has, therefore, been decided to undertake construction of jail buildings for which a provisions of Rs. 249.05 lakhs has been approved for the Seventh Plan. Within the approved outlay of Seventh Plan 32 ongoing and 49 new works are proposed to be undertaken during Seventh Plan. Out of these, 22 works are likely to be completed by the end of 1986-87. From the security point of view it is proposed to take up 35 new works of special repairs and complete all of the during the year 1987-88 itself and also to provide for remaining 24 works and complete at least 10 of the, m. Accordingly, outlay of Rs. 43.80 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 1987-88 for the purpose.

Jail
Buildings.

26.12. In order to bring about speedy development in the transport industry, GOI has changed its policy and has licensed many firms to manufacture more number of vehicles. Previously the rate of increase in vehicle population was about 8-9 per cent so far Maharashtra is concerned. Now this rate has gone to 13 per cent and during the 7th Plan period it is expected to reach 18 per cent. A good number of vehicles manufactured in India are registered in Maharashtra State only. The transport industry all over the country is fast developing. The vehicle population in 1979-80 in the State was 7,49,525. Of which 2,84,132 vehicles were in Greater Bombay. In the year 1984-85, it reached to 13,91,641 and in Greater Bombay alone to 4,41,084. The vehicle population as accounted on 31st March, 1986 is 15,90,951. Of these 4,80,074 vehicles are registered in Bombay itself. This indicates the workload and need arose thereby for office accommodation. The offices of the Motor Vehicles Deptts. are mainly located in hired premises or in buildings which are not suitable for the activities connected with the Department. It is, therefore necessary to take up a programme, of construction of buildings for the Department in a phased manner. An outlay of Rs. 131.50 lakhs has been approved for this purpose in the Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90 with a view to take up 19 major works. Of these, 2 works viz., RTO Buildings at Nashik and Amravati have been completed in 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 for on going works at Kolhapur, Pune, Nagpur and for two small items of new works at Dhule and Bombay

RTO
Buildings.

26.13. For smooth functioning of Prohibition and Excise Department, it is proposed to undertake 4 works of administrative buildings during Seventh Plan period. For this purpose total outlay of Rs. 9.61 lakhs has been approved. Two of these works are certain to be over during 1986-87. For completing during 1987-88 itself the another ongoing work of construction of godown and administrative building at Nagpur, an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been proposed.

Prohibition
Department
Buildings.

26.14. There is also a great demand for administrative buildings for housing offices of the forest department. Considering the importance of forest resources, retention and necessity to preserve wild life, an outlay of Rs. 51.90 lakhs has been approved, for this purpose in the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed in 1987-88.

Forest
Buildings.

26.15. Government gives maximum 90% of estimated cost, the loan assistance repayable in 15 instalments together with interest thereon; to the Zilla Parishads for construction of their administrative buildings. Loans have been granted to the Zilla Parishads in the past and 8 more Zilla Parishads have asked for the loans. Besides 4 new districts 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 Parishads for the purpose. The outlay towards loan of Rs. 75.00 lakhs and grants of Rs. 25.00 lakhs, totaling to Rs. 100 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 1987-88.

Administra-
tive
Buildings
of Zilla
Parishads.

Labour Buildings Complex. 26.16. With a view to accommodate in one Central Building, the various labour offices at present located in hired premises at scattered places in Greater Bombay, it is proposed to construct a new building at the Kurla-Bandra Complex in Greater Bombay. A plot admeasuring 52,097 sq. ft. has been purchased from BMRDA at the cost of Rs. 2.42 crores during 1986-87. To protect this plot from encroachment, an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed in 1987-88 for preliminary works such as fencing etc.

Administrative Buildings of New Districts. 26.17. As a result of reorganisation as well as bifurcation, 4 districts and 68 talukas have been newly created in the State during 1981-83. For their proper developments it became essential to provide revenue buildings at headquarters for accommodating offices of implementing officers. An outlay of Rs. 560.35 lakhs has been approved during the Seventh Plan. During the Annual Plan, 1987-88, it is proposed to provide outlay of Rs. 95.00 lakhs as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

District	Amount proposed
1 Gadchiroli	6.45
2 Latur	30.00
3 Jalna	18.55
4 Sindhudurg	40.00
Total ...	95.00

III. WARDHA PLAN

26.18. It has been decided to evolve a Wardha Plan for Wardha District on the principles of self reliance and peoples' participation outlined by Mahatma Gandhi in his concept Gram Swaraj. The State Government had accordingly prepared a draft Wardha Plan involving an expenditure of Rs. 183.94 crores with the following objectives :—

- (a) work for all,
- (b) health for all,
- (c) fuller utilisation of local resources,
- (d) greater emphasis on village and small-scale industries,
- (e) to ensure that all the families below the poverty line in the district are brought above the poverty line, and
- (f) the Plan should be replicable in other district.

26.19. The draft plan was forwarded to the Planning Commission in March 1984, for its approval. The Planning Commission, having examined the proposals have directed the State Government to reformulate the Wardha Plan in the light of—

- (a) a paper on development of Wardha district prepared by Shri Devendrakumar, Director, Centre of Science for Villages, Wardha;
- (b) Report of the Scientist from the Academy of Young Scientists; and
- (c) the decision taken in the meeting chaired by Shri Vasant Sathe, the then Central Minister for Steel in August, 1985 to discuss Wardha Plan.

26.20. As directed by the Planning Commission regarding reformulation of the Wardha Plan, steps have been taken by the State Government. It is also decided that, emphasis should be laid on the programmes which will be useful to bring the below poverty line families above the poverty line. The work of the reformulation of the Wardha Plan is in progress.

26.21. The size of the State's Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) is Rs. 10,500 crores of which Rs. 17 crores have been proposed for Wardha Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1.95 crore has been provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87 for Wardha Plan. The schemes involving the expenditure of Rs. 1.95 crore have been finalised by the Sub-Committee of the Cabinet constituted for this purpose. The steps are being taken for implementation of the schemes as finalised by the Sub-Committee of the Cabinet. The State Government has proposed an adhoc provision of Rs. 2.20 crores in the Annual Plan 1987-88 for Wardha Plan. The suitable Programmes within the financial limit of this outlay will be finalised after the approval of the Sub-Committee of the Cabinet.

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY

26.22. Over the decades, Bombay has grown into one of the largest urban megalopolis in the World. According to 1981 Census, population of Bombay is 82.37 lakhs i.e. 35 per cent of the total urban population of the State. It continues to be a strong economic magnet attracting the population, not only from urban and rural parts of the State alone but also from all corners of the country. One estimate is that every day about 376 persons migrate to Bombay with the immediate objective of getting livelihood and eventually settle down in the city.

26.23. Similarly, the population in the area of Bombay Metropolitan Region, which was about 110 lakhs in 1981, is likely to exceed 200 lakhs by 2001 A.D. Exodus of population from all parts of the country has created enormous problems of housing, sanitation, drinking water, health, transport, etc. In fact, Bombay City, which once was "Urbus prima in Indis" has lost most of its glory and beauty.

26.24. The unchecked migration in increasing number has put considerable strain on agencies responsible for supplying basic amenities to Bombay and they are groaning under this strain. Obviously, it is difficult for the State Government alone, to provide the huge resources, that would be required to provide infrastructure and other facilities.

26.25. It is against this background that the State Government approached the Planning Commission for considering the request of the State Government to provide a special grant of Rs. 1,000 crores in the Seventh Five-Year Plan for attending to the problems of Bombay City. The Planning Commission appreciated the view point of the State Government and agreed to provide Rs. 50 crores as Central assistance for the State Plan during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. This amount is very meagre and can meet only a fraction of our requirements.

26.26. The State Government has decided to utilise Rs. 50 crores' Central grant for the development of road works in the Bombay Metropolitan area during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The urgent works such as construction of a part of West Island Freeway, Improvement of the Express Highways, Second Thane Creek Bridge, preliminary works for Sweri-Nhava-Sheva link will be provided from this assistance. The outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 12,50 crores.

CHAPTER 27

DISTRICT PLANNING

Government of Maharashtra has adopted District Planning since 1974 with a view to achieve balanced development of all regions in the State.

27.2. The total resources of the State are distributed between State level schemes and District level schemes. The districts are then asked to prepare their plans for the district level schemes. For this purpose, resources are distributed amongst the districts based on the following formula :—

Serial No.	Item	Percentage of total allocation
1.	Total population	60
2.	Urban population	5
3.	Backward Class population	5
4.	Backwardness in Agriculture	5
5.	Backwardness in Irrigation	4
6.	Industrial backwardness	5
7.	Communications backwardness	5
8.	Special problems of Drought Prone Area	3
9.	The problems of the people in the coastal area	1.50
10.	Problems in forest areas	1.50
11.	Amount retained at the State level for solving special problems	5
Total ..		100.00

This formula gives necessary weightages to various criteria of backwardness.

27.3. In pursuance of the State Government's policy of decentralisation of planning and development efforts, District Planning and Development Councils (DPDCs) have been constituted in each district under the Chairmanship of the designated Minister of the district. Other members of the District Planning and Development Council include other Ministers/State Ministers from the District (Co-Chairmen), the Divisional Commissioner (Vice-Chairman) the President and the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad, the Collector of the District (Member-Secretary), all members of the State Legislature and Parliament elected/residing in the district, representatives of the Nationalised Banks, District Central Co-operative Bank, District Land Development Bank, Khadi and Village Industries Board and the respective Regional Development Corporation, one President each from 'A', 'B' and 'C' Class Municipal Councils and a specified number of non-official members with experience and knowledge in various developmental fields in the district.

27.4. The DPDCs prepare their draft Annual Plans for the district level schemes on the basis of ceiling 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 thereafter dove-tailed in the State Plan.

27.5. In formulating Five-Year/Annual Plan of the District in accordance with the guidelines issued by the State Government, the DPDCs and their Executive Committees have been vested with the power 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 every month, 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 power 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 to certain conditions, like non-transfer of savings from Core sector to non-core sector or from programmes funded at State level to Programmes other than State Level Pool Programmes, 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

Powers of
the DPDCs.

at the fag end of the year are, however, permitted at the discretion of the Heads of Departments since DPDCs have to finalise their reappropriation by the end of December each year. For this purpose, the Executive Committee of the DPDCs are required to meet at least once in a month and transact the business allotted to them.

**District
Annual Plans,
1986-87.**

27.6. For the formulation of the District Annual Plans, 1986-87 tentative allocations were indicated to the DPDCs, and they were asked to prepare draft district plans. Accordingly DPDCs prepared district plans. Thereafter Minister (Finance & Planning) held State Level discussions with the representatives of the District Planning and Development Councils for finalisation of the District Plans. The District Plans so discussed have been incorporated in the State's Annual Plan with some changes. The outlay for the district plans is Rs. 473.86 crores. Outlay for district level schemes funded from State Pool is Rs. 384.34 crores. Districts will also get provisions amounting to Rs. 182.18 crores approximately under backlog. An amount of Rs. 64 crores has also been provided for taking up special programme of small works based on felt needs of the districts. Thus the total outlay for district level schemes and programmes during 1986-87 is of the order of Rs. 1104.38 crores. This is 52.34% of the total outlay of Rs. 2110 crores for the State Plan.

**District
Annual Plans,
1987-88.**

27.7. The outlay provided for district level schemes during 1987-88 is of the order of Rs. 12,08.74 crores. The details of the provisions for district level schemes and programmes have been given in the chapters on the respective sectoral programmes. Minister (Finance and Planning) has recently held State Level discussions with the representatives of the District Planning and Development Councils for finalisation of District Annual Plans for 1987-88. As a result, the provisions for district level schemes and programmes are likely to undergo some changes.

Programme of small works based on felt needs of the districts

27.8. During the discussions with the DPDCs, it was noticed that there were many small requirements of the local area in the district which are not being met by the normal plan programmes. Such works are rural roads, culverts, bridges, missing-links, Kolhapur Type weirs, school rooms, etc. for which there is always a lot of demand from rural areas. Government, therefore, made for the first time during 1984-85, a special allocation of Rs. 2 crores in each district in the State for undertaking and completing such small works useful to the local people, each costing less than Rs. 3 lakhs by the end of the year. The allocation to Greater Bombay was Rs. 4 crores. The total allocation for all the districts was of the order of Rs. 62 crores. Powers for grant of administrative approval to the works in this special programme have been delegated to the Collectors and powers for technical sanctions to these works have been delegated to the District Level Technical Officers. This programme was originally sanctioned for one year only. However, taking into consideration, the response received from the districts and the enthusiasm it has created in the rural areas, Government has decided to continue this special programme during the entire Seventh Five-Year Plan period. During 1986-87, provisions ranging between Rs. 1.75 crores and Rs. 2.50 crores have been made to the districts, the allocation for Bombay district being Rs. 4 crores. The total outlay for the programme during 1986-87 was Rs. 64 crores. For the year 1987-88 also an outlay of Rs. 64 crores will be provided for the programme.

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