

ANNUAL PLAN 1982-83

PART ONE

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P R E F A C E

The Annual Plan 1982-83 envisages an outlay of Rs. 1,322.17 crores as approved by the Planning Commission, supported by resources now in sight. This represents an increase of 26.2 per cent over the approved outlay for the Annual Plan, 1981-82. The outlay will be stepped up during the course of the next year to Rs. 1,363 crores for meeting certain commitments in regard to balanced development in various regions of the State, 20 Point Programme, Hilly Areas Programme and Programme for the Welfare of Weaker Sections. The State Government is committed to progressive elimination of poverty, unemployment and destitution, progressive reduction of imbalances in development between the various regions and geographically handicapped areas. Special attention has also been given for the Welfare of the Weakest and most vulnerable sections of the Society. Reduction in the gravity of unemployment by providing jobs and improving the quality of life, improvement of various infrastructure which forms the basis of economic development, diversification of the agricultural economic and its orientation towards the weakest sections and a vigorous Family Planning Programme with the co-operation of all the sections of the population are some of the main features of the Plan. The chapters that follow will give in details the progress made in the past two years and the programme proposed for the next year.

2. The document is published in two parts viz. Part-I containing chapters under various Sectors and Part-II indicating schemewise breakup of the outlays approved by Government.

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Dated March 17, 1982.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Annual Plan in Outline.	1
2. Employment	33
3. Tribal Area Sub-Plan	45
4. Area Development	55
5. Agriculture, Land Reforms, Warehousing and Marketing	61
6. Animal Husbandry	69
7. Dairy Development	73
8. Fisheries	75
9. Forests	77
10. Co-operation	79
11. Irrigation and Command Area Development	83
12. Power	101
13. Industry and Mining	111
14. Transport and Communications	121
15. Education, Art and Culture	129
16. Health and Nutrition	143
17. Water Supply and Sanitation	169
18. Urban Development and Regional Planning	173
19. Housing	177
20. Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes and Neo Buddhists for 1982-83	181
21. Welfare of Backward Classes	185
22. Social Welfare	189
23. Labour and Labour Welfare	195
24. Other Programmes	199

CHAPTER 1

ANNUAL PLAN IN OUTLINE

The Planning Commission approved a total outlay of Rs. 61,75 crores for the Sixth Five Year Plan of Maharashtra State beginning from 1980-81. This is the third year of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Investment has been stepped up substantially from Rs. 895.54 crores in 1980-81, Rs. 10,80.10 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 13,22 crores in 1982-83. Though the Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 13,22 crores for the Annual Plan, 1982-83, the State Government has decided to step it up to Rs. 13,63 crores during the course of the year 1982-83 by mobilising additional resources. For the purpose of budget an outlay of Rs. 13,22 crores has been made which will be stepped up during the course of the next year.

2. The scheme of financing this Annual Plan is as under:—

	(Rs. in crores)
(1) State's own resources	10,51.60
(2) Additional share in Central taxes	17.28
(3) Additional LIC loan	2.91
(4) Additional resources mobilisation—	
(a) by M.S.E.B.	21.00
(b) by State Government	48.25
(5) Central Assistance—	
(a) Normal	123.24
(b) Additional	11.13
(6) Central Assistance for externally aided projects	48.93
(7) Adjustments on advance plan assistance	(—)2.34
Total ..	13,22.00

The main objectives of the Annual Plan, 1982-83 as will be seen from the Sectoral highlights which follow, are—

(i) Significant step up in the rate of growth of the economy, the promotion of efficiency in the use of resources and improved productivity,

(ii) Progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment,

(iii) 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, Tribal Areas Sub-Plan and Special Components Plan for Scheduled Castes and Nava-Buddhas. The coverage under this programme is so designed as to ensure that all parts of the State attain within a prescribed period nationally accepted standards,

(iv) Strengthening the redistributive bias of public policies and services in favour of the poor contributing to reduction in inequalities, income and wealth,

(v) Promoting policies for controlling the growth of population through voluntary acceptance of the small family norm and,

(vi) Promoting the active involvement in all sections of people, the process of development through appropriate education, communication and institutional strategies in conformity with the national objectives, the State Government has also given due attention to—

(a) Providing adequately for the completion of the ongoing Programmes by the end of the Sixth Plan and for this purpose monitoring these programmes more vigorously.

(b) To reflect the expressions of the people in concrete plan programmes,

(c) Mobilise vigorously additional resources imperative for the fulfilment of plan targets,

(d) Laying emphasis on optimisation of capacity already built up in various sectors,

(e) Formulating special programmes for improvement in the availability of self-employment alongwith the programmes for the Weaker Sections of the Community including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for development of hilly and inaccessible areas, and,

(f) Establishment of adequate monitoring machinery to ensure qualitative implementation of these programmes and improvement of quality of life in rural areas by enabling them to improve their economic conditions. Provision of protected water supply, electrification of villages including Harijan Bastis, providing road communication in rural areas and providing employment to the needy through Employment Guarantee Scheme.

3. The sub-joined statement indicates the expenditure incurred during first two years of the Sixth Plan and the provisions proposed for the next year:

(Rs. in crores)					
Major Sectors		1980-85 Sixth Five Year Plan Outlay	1980-81 Actual (Expenditure)	1981-82 Anticipated Expenditure	1982-83 Proposed Outlay
I. Agriculture and Allied	..	503.35	66.80	98.89	135.90
II. Co-operation	..	57.44	7 2.16	14.83	16.57
III. (a) Water Development	..	1,139.26	175.27	212.71	261.00
(b) Power Development	..	2,157.00	310.50	323.06	430.00
IV. Industry and Mining	..	192.16	30.15	34.44	42.95
V. Transport and Communications		440.60	74.65	77.52	71.51
VI. Social and Community Services		1,649.95	224.89	299.31	354.03
VII. Economic Services	..	3.24	8.16	0.27	0.51
VIII. General Services	..	32.00	5.24	8.10	9.70
Grand Total	..	6,175.00	889.82	1,069.13	1,322.17

In the total outlay of Rs. 1,322 crores the following outlays have been provided for the various projects/programmes assisted by the World Bank.

(Rs. in crores)			
Projects/Programmes	Outlays		
	1981-82	1982-83	
(I) <i>Agriculture</i> —			
(i) Adoption of T and V System (Benor pattern) assisted by World Bank.	1.79	5.00	
(ii) Construction of Godowns with World Bank assistance	1.00	1.50	
(II) <i>Irrigation</i> —			
MCIP-I and II	111.96	127.82	
(III) <i>Water Supply</i> —			
Bombay Phase II and Maharashtra Water Supply Projects	77.20	74.79	
	191.95	209.11	

Under the Minimum Needs Programme which has also been given high priority, a total outlay of Rs. 88.98 crores has been provided.

(Rs. in crores)			
Programmes	Actual Expenditure, 1980-81	Approved outlay 1981-82	Proposed outlay 1982-83
1. Elementary Education (Including Adult Edn.)	2.67	3.82	5.80
2. Rural Health	4.40	6.98	5.68
3. Rural Water Supply	24.95	30.00	41.00
4. Rural Roads	14.90	17.00	14.88
5. Housing assistance to rural landless labourers	9.59	10.00	12.45
6. Environmental improvement of slums	2.83	4.50	4.50
7. Nutrition	2.78	4.00	4.67
Total	62.12	76.30	88.98

4. Due emphasis has also been given for the 20-Point Programme and a total outlay of about Rs. 877 crores is proposed in the next year's Annual Plan of the State, Under the Employment Guarantee Scheme, a total outlay of Rs. 87.78 crores has been provided including Rs. 15.78 crores representing the State's share of the National Rural Employment Programme. Under the Employment Promotion Programme, a total outlay of Rs. 11.00 crores has been provided.

5. For Welfare of the Weaker Sections, adequate priority has been accorded and an outlay of Rs. 232.73 crores has been included in the next year's programme. For the Anti-Poverty Programme, specific outlays are earmarked under various sectors of development and a total outlay of Rs. 261.20 crores is provided in the next year's Annual Plan which would be supplemented during the course of the year.

6. For Tribal Areas Sub-Plan, a total outlay of Rs. 63.01 crores has been provided under various sectors from which specific programmes and schemes have been designed for the benefits of the tribal population. For the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Nava-Buddhas, a total outlay of Rs. 32.03 crores is carved out under various sectors in the next year's Annual Plan.

SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ANNUAL PLAN, 1982-83 ARE INDICATED IN THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS

Agricultural Production

7.1. The foodgrains production during 1980-81 was 97.32 lakh tonnes. Due to erratic behaviour of monsoon during 1981-82, the estimate of Kharif production is 75.16 lakh tonnes against the target of 78.09 lakh tonnes. The condition of all rabi crops is satisfactory and the recent forecast of rabi foodgrains production is of the order of 30 lakh tonnes against the target of 31.91 lakh tonnes. The overall foodgrain production during 1981-82 is estimated at 105.16 lakh tonnes. The production of cotton, oilseed and sugarcane during 1981-82 is estimated at 13.61 lakh bales, 11.34 tonnes and 28.50 lakh tonnes (gur) respectively.

7.2. The target of foodgrains production for 1982-83 has been set at 115 lakh tonnes comprising 81.14 lakh tonnes for Kharif 1982 and 33.86 lakh tonnes for Rabi 1982-83. The production targets of cotton, oilseeds and sugarcane have been fixed at 18.25 lakh bales, 12.10 lakh tonnes and 29.12 lakh tonnes (gur) respectively.

Dairy Development

7.3. In pursuance of its policy to provide a guaranteed market at an assured price, we have been able to establish an extensive net-work of Dairies and Chilling Plants to cover all parts of the State, having potential for dairy development. In all there are 31 Dairy Plants with net total processing capacity of 19.25 lakh litres in the Mofussil areas and 72 Chilling Centres in the Government Sector and 15 Chilling Centres in the Co-operative Sector, with the total capacity to receive 9.07 lakh litres of milk per day. The emphasis now is to maximise the production of milk and utilise the capacity to the maximum extent.

Social Forestry

7.4. 'Social Forestry' programmes are proposed to be implemented with special vigour. An independent organisation for Social Forestry in each district and a separate Directorate at the State Level with adequate support at the regional levels has been created in order to ensure proper implementation of the programme.

Allocation of Rs. 5.98 crores is provided during 1982-83 for Social Forestry.

7.5. A comprehensive Social Forestry Project for the State, proposing an investment of Rs. 43.34 crores has been formulated. The Planning Commission has cleared this project in principle and the same has now been posed to U.S.A.I.D. who have shown willingness to finance the project to the extent of 25 million dollars during the first phase of the project. A team of experts from this Organisation recently visited the State for the appraisal of the project. It is expected that assistance from U.S.A.I.D. will be made available for the project during 1982-83.

Co-operation

7.6. By the end of June 1981, there were in all 60,747 Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 150 lakhs and paid-up share capital of Rs. 495 crores.

Short term loans advanced during 1980-81 are to the tune of Rs. 190 crores and Rs. 210 crores are expected to be advanced in 1981-82, and a provision of Rs. 240 crores is proposed for next year.

Sugar Factories

7.7. Since Maharashtra State is ideally suited for sugarcane production, during the Sixth Five Year Plan period about 25 new sugar factories are proposed to be established. So far 26 proposals for new factories have been recommended to the Union Government, out of which eight are from Marathwada region and the remaining 18 from the Western Maharashtra including Khandesh. Besides, 15 proposals are under scrutiny of Government and the Director of Sugar, out of which 2 are from Vidarbha, 3 Marathwada and 10 are from Western Maharashtra and Khandesh. During 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores has been provided for grant of share capital contribution to new sugar factories. Out of the above 26 Sugar Factories, 8 new sugar factories have been given licences. A provision of Rs. 7 crores has been made in the 1982-83 budget for giving them share capital. In order to enable these new factories to come up quickly, preliminary action is being taken for giving orders for machinery, selecting sites etc.

Development of Khar and Khajan Lands

7.8. Considering the special importance of the Khar Land Development in the Kokan region, Government has undertaken a Crash Programme of Khar Land Development from the year 1981-82. An integrated programme including paddy cultivation, plantation of coconut on paddy lands, development of fisheries etc. are proposed to be undertaken on the reclaimed lands. An outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1981-82 for the various Khar Land Development Schemes which would be supplemented during the course of the year.

Development of Horticulture

7.9. Horticultural Development has been assigned urgency and importance in view of the high value produce and assured income to the farmers. The State Government has decided to put more emphasis on various Horticultural Development Schemes which are of immense benefits to the small and marginal farmers and weaker sections of the Society. There is a vast scope for horticultural development in the State, Government has created a separate Department and a separate Directorate for Horticulture as a first step towards exploiting the scope for the programme. The schemes of strengthening and establishing new nurseries, at State, District and Taluka levels, establishing horticultural estates, increasing the area under new plantation, plant protection measures are the highlights of the ambitious programme being under taken by the Government. 13 blocks in 10 Districts have been selected for fruit plantation. Horticultural estates will be established on the lines of industrial estates, where plantation of fruits will be undertaken on large scale and processing industries will be started. In these estates landless farmers would participate by sharing 49 percent in the capital investment whereas State Government's share would be 51 percent.

For the successful implementation of various programmes, all efforts are being made to avail of institutional finance with the help of Nationalised Banks and A.R.D.C. During 1981-82 funds to the extent of Rs. 1.20 crores will be expended on the Horticultural Development Programme. During 1982-83 also, an outlay of Rs. 7.00 crores has been provided for various Horticultural Development Schemes which will be supplemented by Rs. 300 lakhs during the next year.

Irrigation

7.10. The outlay for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects during 1981-82 was initially fixed at Rs. 202.21 crores. Subsequently an additional outlay of Rs. 10.50 crores has been made available during the course of the year on account of the following :—

				Rs. in crores
(1) Jayakwadi Stage-II	..	..	..	5.50
(2) Irrigation Works in Konkan	..	..	..	5.00
				<hr/>
			Total ..	10.50
				<hr/>

Thus, the total non-EGS outlay for Major and Medium Irrigation has gone up to Rs. 212.71 crores. The supplementation from EGS outlay would be of the order of Rs. 10.50 crores.

It is targetted to create an additional irrigation potential of 1.15 lakh hectares by June 1982 through Major, Medium and State Sector Minor Irrigation Projects.

7.11 Out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 1,322 crores for the Annual Plan of the State, Rs. 261.13 crores i.e. nearly 20 percent of the total outlay has been allocated for major and medium irrigation. The broad break-up of this outlay is as shown below :—

				(Rs. in crores)	
Serial No.	Particulars			Anticipated outlay, 1981-82	Proposed outlay 1982-83
1	Major Irrigation Projects .. ..	..	..	171.85	223.75
2	Medium Irrigation Projects .. ..	..	..	30.46	37.38
Total				202.31	261.13

In addition to this Rs. 261.13 crores, there would be a supplementation of Rs. 9.25 crores from the EGS outlay.

The broad break-up of the Non-EGS outlay of Rs. 261.13 crores for various types of projects is as under :—

				(Rs. in crores)	
Category of the Schemes				Proposed outlay 1982-83	
A. Major Irrigation Projects.—					
<i>i. Would Bank Aided Major Projects—</i>					
(a) Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project-I					25.08
(b) Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project-II					1,04.74
					1,29.82
<i>ii. Other Major Projects (Pre-Sixth Plan)</i>					81.88
<i>iii. New Schemes of 1980-85</i>					1.70
<i>iv. Common Schemes</i>					9.85
<i>v. Provision for works below 40 Ha. chak (Outlet) up to 8 Ha. chak.</i>					0.50
Total—A Major Projects					2,23.75
B. Medium Irrigation Projects.—					
<i>i. Pre-Sixth Plan Schemes</i>					36.72
<i>ii. New Schemes of 1980-85</i>					0.54
<i>iii. Flood Control Works</i>					0.12
Total—B Medium Projects					37.38
Grand Total : Major and Medium Projects					2,61.13

Government of India has sanctioned additional assistance of Rs. 11.13 crores for the following projects, which are already included in the budget provisions for the respective projects :—

				(Rs. in crores)	
Serial No.	Projects			Additional Central assistance	
1	Jayakwadi Stage-II (Non-World Bank)				2.00
2	Kukadi				2.00
3	Vishnupuri				5.13
4	Pench Irrigation				2.00
Total					11.13

7.12 The projectwise distribution of the total outlay of Rs. 2,61.13 crores has been made keeping in view the following commitments/policy decision taken by the State Government.

(i) The World Bank assisted projects have been provided fully as per the schedule of expenditure agreed to with the Bank.

(ii) In keeping with the policy of the Sixth Plan that the ongoing projects should be allocated adequate outlay so that those would be completed and the benefits from them actually start flowing.

(iii) Projects which are in advance stage of completion should be expedited so that the benefits accrue in the current plan itself.

(iv) Inter-State Projects to be adequately provided.

(v) Government has given certain assurances on the floor of the Legislative Assembly in regard to completion of specified irrigation projects within a time frame. Adequate amounts have been provided in respect of these projects. For example the Jayakwadi Stage-I and Stage-II Project is required to be completed within the Sixth Five Year Plan itself, as per the assurance.

(vi) New Irrigation Projects should be taken up only in those areas where the development of Irrigation is less.

Power

7.13 The Sixth Five-Year Plan outlay for Power Development Programme is Rs. 21,57 crores made up of Rs. 194.63 crores for Hydro and Rs. 19,62.37 crores for Thermal including REC, transmission etc. As against this outlay, actual expenditure incurred during 1980-81 was Rs. 25.39 crores for Hydro and Rs. 285.11 crores for Thermal totalling to Rs. 310.50 crores. The outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 350.94 crores comprising Rs. 33.53 crores for Hydro and Rs. 317.41 crores for Thermal. The outlay proposed for Power Development during 1982-83 is Rs. 430 crores. The programmewise break-up of this outlay both for Tribal and Non-tribal areas is given below:—

				(Rs. in crores)		
Programme				Tribal	Non-Tribal	Total
(A) Hydro—						
(i) Generation .. .. .				....	30.24	30.24
(ii) Survey and Investigation .. .. .				....	1.46	1.46
Total—Hydro .. .. .				....	31.70	31.70
(B) M. S. E. B.—						
(i) Thermal Generation .. .. .				....	2,29.00	2,29.00
(ii) Transmission (including Urban Distribution and EHV Systems Improvement).				1.00	114.00	115.00
(iii) General assets, Acquisition of licences, replacement, renovation of plant and machinery.				....	9.00	9.00
(iv) Rural Electrification				5.00	33.00	38.00
Total—M.S.E.B.				6.00	385.00	391.00
(C) Tatas—						
Financial contribution to Tatas .. .. .				....	7.30	7.30
Grand Total (A+B+C)				6.00	424.00	430.00

Hydro component of the power programme (Rs.31.70 crores) will be implemented by State Government. The outlay of Rs. 391 crores for the Power programme of MSEB would be financed by State Government in the form of loan assistance of Rs. 200.34 crores and the balance of Rs. 190.66 crores would come from the internal resource of MSEB.

Physical target for 1982-83

7.14 The Power programme of 1982-83 envisages addition of generating capacity of 960 MW through Koradi Unit 7 (210 MW), Bhusawal Unit 3 (210 MW), Chandrapur Unit 1 and 2 (2×210 MW) and Gas Turbine Unit 3 and 4 (2×60 MW).

Additional generating capacity from hydro projects is not envisaged during 1982-83. Under Rural Electrification programme additional 2,000 villages will be electrified and 60,000 agriculture pump sets will be energised.

Industry and Mining

7.15 Dispersal of industries to under-developed areas is the corner stone of the industrial policy of the State. The State Government has set up Statutory Corporations/Companies including MIDC, SICOM, MSFC, MSSIDC and 4 Regional Development Corporations to provide infrastructural facilities, financial assistance, technical guidance and marketing assistance to industrial units coming up in under-developed and industrially backward areas of the State.

The sub-joined statement shows the progress of expenditure on various sub-sectors of development:—

		(Rs. in crores)		
Sector		1980-81 Actuals	1981-82 Anticipated expenditure	1982-83 outlay approved
(1)	Large and Medium Industries	20.65	21.00	29.15
(2)	Village and Small Scale Industries	9.71	12.00	11.84
(3)	Mineral Development	0.60	0.65	0.75

Infrastructural facilities for Central Public Sector Undertakings

7.16 The need for earmarking specific outlays for provision of infrastructural facilities like road development etc. in certain designated areas has been accepted and outlays are being provided for these works. Infrastructural facilities to be made available by the State Government are for the Central Public Sector Projects like fertiliser complex at Thal-Vaishet, Cement plant at Chandrapur, ONGC Project in Raigad District and Petro-Chemical Complex at Usar. So far an amount of Rs. 4.50 crores is expected to have been spent and an outlay of Rs. 1.21 crores proposed in the next year's Annual Plan.

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC)

7.17 By the end of 1982-83, the MIDC proposes to have 64 industrial areas, 20,385 hectares of land in possession. The total number of plots, sheds and galas allotted are 13,000, 2,020 and 368 respectively.

Regional Development Corporations

7.18 The role of these Corporations is that of a catalyst bringing together the entrepreneurs and the opportunities of industrial development available in the region for activating manifold objectives like utilisation of local resources, encouragement of agro-industries and ancillary industries, promotion of employment, etc.

State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra (SICOM)

7.19 The main objective of this Corporation is to give impetus to industrial promotion in backward regions by promoting units in under-developed areas.

Maharashtra State Electronics Development Corporation (MELTRON)

7.20 This Corporation was established in January 1978 with the objective of correcting the imbalance in the development of electronics in the State. Government has been giving assistance to this Corporation since its establishment for meeting the requirements in the various projects like communication equipments, PABX, professional broadcasting system, mini computer, MELTRON instruments, etc.

Maharashtra State Textile Corporation (MSTC)

7.21 This was established in 1966. The object of this Corporation is to manage the sick textile mills entrusted to it, to set up new textile mills, to raise finances for the above purposes and to act as general consultants in textile business.

Maharashtra State Financial Corporation

7.22 The Corporation looks after the long term financial requirements of small and medium units. The Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 41.59 crores and disbursed Rs. 30.17 crores during 1980-81. 95 per cent of the units assisted and 75 per cent of the amount sanctioned come under the Small Scale Industries Sector.

Co-operative Spinning Mills

7.23 So far 69 Spinning Mills are registered in the State. Of these 20 mills with 21 units are under production. The installed capacity of these 21 units is 8.65 lakhs Spindlage. Due to power cut and other reasons the actual utilisation of spindlage is 82 per cent of its capacity.

The total share capital of these Spinning Mills as on 30th June 1980 is Rs. 20.50 crores of which Government Contribution is Rs. 12.00 crores.

7.24 Since most of the Co-operative Spinning Mills are running in loss mainly due to the fact that they have uneconomic capacity of spindlage, Government has decided, on the recommendations of the Tidke Committee to raise the Spindlage capacity of the existing mills from 12,000 to 25,000 each to make them economically viable units. At present 9 Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State have got the spindlage capacity of less than 25,000 spindles. To make good the deficit additional capacity of spindles will have to be created in these mills for which additional financial outlay will have to be provided.

7.25 It is proposed to establish 40 new spinning mills in the State during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. Each project of 25,000 spindles is estimated to cost Rs. 800 lakhs. The total requirement of share capital for these 40 mills, would be Rs. 14,400 lakhs, out of which the State Government's share will be Rs. 7,200 lakhs spread over a period ending 1987-88. The Sixth Five Year Plan approved outlay of Rs. 2,500 lakhs is for giving State Government's share capital contribution which is to be supplemented by matching assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC).

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC)

7.26 Procurement and distribution of scarce raw materials like iron and steel, coal etc. was the major activity of the MSSIDC during the initial years. The emphasis has, however, now shifted to contract marketing. The Corporation is playing important role in marketing of products of small scale industries. An outlay of Rs. 190 lakhs is provided for share capital to this Corporation for Five Year Plan 1980-85. No provision is proposed for 1982-83 as the financial position of the Corporation is encouraging.

Leather Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra (LIDCOM)

7.27 Leather Industry occupies an important place in the industries in Maharashtra State as it gives large employment opportunities to the backward class community. LIDCOM has established three footwear production Centres at Kolhapur, Daryapur, Hingoli and one Training Centre at Satara. These Centres have shown good progress. A provision of Rs. 220 lakhs has been made for this scheme in the Five Year Plan 1980-85 and Rs. 75 lakhs has been proposed for 1982-83. The amount of Rs. 75 lakhs which will be required by LIDCOM for the next financial year, is for taking up the projects such as sole leather tannery unit, Chrome tannery units, Semi mechanised footwear units, Leather processing and finishing units, Quality Fittings like locks, studs, etc. and opening retail shops. The entire amount proposed for Leather Development Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd. will be covered under the Special Component Plan.

Employment Promotion Programme

7.28 Providing maximum employment to the unemployed in the State, especially the educated unemployed is a matter of immediate concern to Government. Government, therefore, pays particular attention to this matter through employment promotion programme like seed money assistance etc. Employment Promotion Programme comprises of (i) Seed money assistance to educated unemployed, (ii) Entrepreneurial training programme, and (iii) Training Scheme for educated unemployed.

Seed Money Assistance to Educated Unemployed

7.29 The object of the scheme is to encourage unemployed persons to set themselves up in small ventures. The scheme envisages filling-up the gap of margin for a bankable proposal to the extent of 10 to 20 per cent of the project cost at the low rate of interest of 4 per cent per annum. During 1980-85, it is proposed to provide Rs. 2707.51 lakhs. During 1982-83 it is proposed to provide Rs. 520 lakhs with a target of assisting 10,000 units.

Development of Handloom Industries

7.30 In conformity with the recommendations of the Tidke Committee, various schemes of development of handloom industry have been formulated. The scheme envisaged grant of interest subsidy to Central Financing Agencies as per Reserve Bank of India Scheme, share capital contribution to Weavers' Societies, financial assistance for tools and equipments, contribution to thrift fund of Weaver's, management subsidy to sales depots, setting up of training centres of Weavers. As per Government of India, production of cloth in the handloom industry is to be increased substantially. There are 77,325 handlooms in the State, of which 57,794 are covered under the Co-operative Sector. It is proposed to bring more handlooms under production of Janata Cloth to achieve the target of 60 million metres of production. An outlay of Rs. 114 lakhs has been provided in 1982-83.

Transport and Communications

7.31 The total outlay approved for the Transport and Communications Sector for the 6th Five Year Plan, 1980-85 is of the order of Rs. 440.60 crores. The actual expenditure incurred on this sector during 1980-81 is Rs. 74.65 crores. The outlay approved for 1981-82 is Rs. 74.83 crores. The outlay proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 71.51 crores as indicated below :—

(Rs. in crores)

Sub-Sector	1982-83 outlay
1. Road Development	43.00
2. Road Transport	26.00
3. Ports and Harbours	1.50
4. Other Transport (Civil Aviation)	0.10
5. Tourism	0.66
6. Land Acquisition for Waste-coast Railway	0.25
	71.51

7.32. The main objectives in the 6th Five Year Plan period are to provide adequate funds for all the road works which were in progress as on first April, 1980 so as to complete them early, to link every village with a population of 1,000 souls and above with all weather roads, to take up special programme of construction of Sakavas (foot bridges) across streams near the villages to ensure all weather access, to provide minimum one bus service on every motorable roads, to develop Bhagvati port and to provide along side facilities at other minor ports etc.

7.33. *Road Development.*—The Road Development target which was originally envisaged in 1961-81 road development plan, was 1,12,296 kms. The State Government then revised this target upward in the year 1976 due to several developments like completion of irrigation projects, new industrial locations, new road works completed in scarcity etc. which had taken place since the formulation of 1961-81 road development plan. The revised target contemplated a road length of 1,31,950 kms. as against the original target of 1,12,296 kms. As against the revised targets the cumulative new road length constructed up to 1st April, 1981 is 99,397 kms. which comes to 75.33 per cent. Although, numerical achievement thus present a satisfactory picture when compared against 1961-81 target, many of the existing roads are deficient in respect of cross drainage works, major bridges and minor bridges besides improvement in the existing roads.

7.34. The outlay approved in the 6th Five Year Plan for road development programme is of the order of Rs. 250 crores. As against this the actual expenditure incurred on road works during 1981-82 is Rs. 38.81 crores. The approved outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 41 crores. The total outlay proposed for 1982-83 for road development programme is of the order of Rs. 43 crores. The schemewise break up of the proposed outlay of Rs. 43 crores both, in respect of tribal and non-tribal areas is given in the following table :—

(Rs. in crores)

Scheme	Outlay for the Annual Plan 1982-83		
	Tribal	Non-Tribal	Total
<i>State Level Schemes—</i>			
1. State Highways			
2. Rewas—Karnaja Bridge and Techno-economic feasibility studies of Bombay Uran Link.	2.55	8.37	10.92
3. Strengthening road crust of selected stretches on State Highways to cater for higher payloads.			
4. Machinery .. .. .	....	0.20	0.20
5. Railway safety works .. .. .	....	0.60	0.60
6. Planning Road Research and Investigations .. .. .	....	0.20	0.20
Total ..	2.55	9.37	11.92
<i>District Level Schemes—</i>			
1. Infrastructure facilities for the State Transport Services.	....	0.38	0.38
2. Construction of Sakavas in Hilly Areas .. .. .	....	1.60	1.60
3. Special Programme of District Roads .. .. .	....	0.45	0.45
4. District Roads (non-MNP)	2.02	5.55	7.57
5. Minimum Needs Programme (including Rural Roads and programme for villages marooned by flood waters in Vidarbha).	4.43	10.45	14.88
6. Machinery .. .. .	....	0.20	0.20
7. Special Additional Road Development Programme for Vidarbha.	....	4.00	4.00
8. Special Road Development programme for Hilly Areas.	....	2.00	2.00
	6.45	24.63	31.08
Grand Total ..	9.00	34.00	43.00

Road Transport

7.35 The gross outlay proposed for the capital investment programme of the MSRTC is of the order of Rs. 42 crores for 1982-83. This outlay is made up of internal resources of the Corporation and LIC loan (Rs. 20 crores) share capital contribution from the State Government (Rs. 6 crores), share capital contribution from the Central Government (Rs. 3 crores) and Bank borrowings of the Corporation (Rs. 13 crores). The latter two components of the resources viz. share capital from the Central Government and Bank Borrowings of the Corporation are outside the State Plan.

7.36 In the Sixth Five Year Plan period, the Corporation has proposed to purchase 8,734 vehicles both for expansion and replacement. Out of this during 1980-81, 1,252 vehicles were purchased. During the current year, it is proposed to purchase 1,620 vehicles. Similarly during 1982-83 it is proposed to purchase 1,450 vehicles at an estimated cost of Rs. 38.35 crores. The total number of routes proposed to be covered during 1981-82 and 1982-83 are 11,873 and 13,067 respectively.

General Education

7.37 The following table shows the progress of expenditure during Five Year Plan period:—

Head/Sub-head of Development programme	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1980-81 Actual expendre.	1981-82 Approved outlay	1982-83 proposed outlay
1	2	3	4
1. Elementary Education	170.91 (33.08)	284.05 (60.99)	482.76 (83.96)
2. Secondary Education	497.20 (46.04)	723.21 (17.62)	1,023.76 (22.43)
3. Higher Secondary Education	97.11 (4.58)	136.05 (5.00)	212.48 (7.18)
4. Teachers Education	12.84 (0.57)	20.00 (0.90)	16.51 (0.40)
5. University Education	165.71	236.33	154.37 (3.00)
6. Adult Education	96.19 (28.60)	97.70 (28.60)	97.70 (28.60)
7. Physical Education, Sports and Youth Welfare	29.87	32.50	44.50 (2.00)
8. Direction, Administration and Supervision	1.69	3.16	5.42
9. Other Educational programme	42.43 (0.17)	72.50 (3.60)	86.50 (0.36)
Total	1,113.95 (113.53)	1,605.50 (116.71)	2,124.00 (147.93)

Elementary Education

7.38 Elementary Education forms part of the minimum needs programme. At the end of 1979-80, an estimated 81.70 lakhs children were attending in Stds. I to V and 21.46 lakhs were attending in Stds. VI to VIII. The figures of enrolment for these classes during 1980-81, anticipated achievement during 1981-82 and the proposed target for 1982-83 are as follows:—

Enrolment in classes	(Figure in lakhs)			
	Base year 1979-80	Achievement 1980-81	Anticipated achievement 1981-82	Target 1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
I to V	81.70	83.12	85.64	88.36
VI to VIII	21.46	22.89	24.30	25.20

Thus the enrolment at elementary stage is steadily increasing. The expected increase in enrolment during the next year i.e. 1982-83 for Stds. I to V is 2.72 lakh students. While for Stds. VI to VIII the number would increase by 0.90 lakh students.

7.39. For the benefit of students belonging to S.Cs., S.Ts., Vimukta Jatis, Nomadic Tribes and the other weaker sections of the community, a scheme of bookbanks has been started since 1976-77. Under this scheme about 25 per cent of the total students are supplied text book free of charge from these banks to be returned by the students at the end of the year. The sets of text books are replaced every 3 years. Accordingly the sets of books of Stds. I—IV and Std. VIII and X are to be replaced next year for which an outlay of Rs. 133.19 lakhs has been provided.

Technical Education

7.40 A total outlay of Rs. 437.00 lakhs has been proposed for development of technical education during the next year, as against the current year's provision of Rs. 290.00 lakhs. The programmewise breakup of the proposed outlay is as shown below :—

Programme	Sixth Plan outlay	Actual expenditure 1980-81	Plan outlay 1981-82	Anticipated expenditure 1981-82	Proposed outlay for 1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Direction and Administration ..	10.00	0.69	1.22	1.22	3.35
2. Engineering and Technological Colleges.	650.00	67.02	107.33	107.33	150.67
3. Polytechnics	705.00	90.79	97.34	97.34	156.62
4. Scholarships	3.00	0.61	0.51	0.51	0.51
5. Other programmes	482.00	68.79	83.60	83.60	125.85
Total ..	1,850.00	227.90	290.00	290.00	437.00

With a view to give filip to technical education in the State and to cope up with the rising demand for technical personnel at various levels, Government has decided to establish a Technological University in the State in Konkan region. The U.G.C. has agreed in principle to the establishment of such university and a committee has been appointed for preparing detailed project report which will be forwarded to the U.G.C. and the A.I.C.T.E. for final approval in due course. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided in the next year's plan towards establishment of technological university.

Health and nutrition

7.41 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) Specialist care;
- (iii) Mobile services.

7.42 The state has made significant progress in providing health services during the last 14 years. As a result general health standard has improved. The following facts speak for themselves :—

- (a) Life expectancy has increased from 51 years in 1966 to about 58 years in 1980.
- (b) Death rate has declined from 15.5 per 1,000 population in 1966 to 9.6 per 1,000 population in 1980.
- (c) Infant mortality rate has fallen from 100 per 1,000 live births in 1960 to 63 per 1,000 live births in 1980 and maternal mortality rate has declined from 3.4 in 1966 to 1.8 per 1,000 live births in 1980.

7.43 The population served by a hospital, a dispensary/Primary Health Centre, an Allopathic Doctor and a bed in 1980 is indicated below :—

Serial No.	Item	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Hospital	5,56,700	55,700	1,34,100
2	Dispensary/PHC	24,800	36,200	27,800
3	Allopathic Doctors ^१ .. ..	....	....	2,200
4	Bed	4,300	380	920

Notes.— (i) Institutions relate to public sector (i.e. Government Zilla Parishad, Local bodies and Aided Institutions).

(ii) Figures are rounded off to the next hundred.

For the total population of 617 lakhs in 1980 the medical facilities are available through various medical institutions situated in the urban and rural areas. The total number of each institution is shown below :—

Serial No.	Item	As on 1st January 1980
1	Hospitals	460 (includes hospitals of all types but excludes private hospitals)
2	Dispensaries	1,785 (includes all types of Dispensaries excludes private dispensaries).
3	PHCs	430 (includes PHCs upgraded as Rural Hopitals).
4	Allopathic Doctors ..	28,661
5	Ayurvedic Doctors ..	26,128
6	Homoeopathic	8,026

The Sub-Sectorwise outlays provided during 1980-85 and for the Annual Plan 1982-83 are as shown below :—

S. No.	Name of the Programme	(Rs. in crores)	
		Outlay proposed for 1980-85	Outlay proposed for 1982-83
1		2	3
1	Medical, Dental and Nursing Education	21.40	8.59
2	Hospital and Dispensaries (Non-Teaching)	7.75	1.66
3	Rural Health Services (Minimum Needs Programme)	30.00	5.68
4	Rural Health Services (Other than MNP)	4.48	0.75
5	Control of Communicable diseases 50 per cent State Share of E.S.P.	19.89	4.55
6	Control of Communicable diseases Non-C.S.P.	0.84	0.27
7	Other Health Programme	0.70	5.60
8	Indian Systems of Medicines (Ayurved)	1.25	0.35
9	Food and Drugs Administration	0.50	0.10
10	Employees State Insurance Scheme	1.50	0.22
11	Haffkine Institute for Training, Research	1.00	....
12	Co-operative Hospitals	0.15	0.03
	Total	89.46	27.80

7.44 For the Family Welfare Programme to which there is national commitment, a provision of Rs. 1322 crores is proposed to be made. This provision includes expenditure for the programme administration as well as incentives payable to the acceptors of family planning methods, on Maternity and Child Health Care Programmes and the construction of Rural Family Welfare Centres. During 1981-82, the birth rate has been reduced to 28.7 per one thousand population (1971 census). To boost up the activities further, the State Government has also decided to give additional incentives of its own under the Family Welfare Programme, the expenditure on account of which would be about Rs. 4.00 crores, during 1982-83. In adopting these measures, Government has been guided by the national objective to reach the zero growth rate by the last decade of present century.

7.45 In the budget for the year 1982-83, a total plan provision of Rs. 4.67 crores has been proposed for nutrition schemes as against Rs. 4.00 crores for the current year.

The State Government has been implementing the School Feeding Programme for primary school children of 6-11 years and the Special Nutrition Programme for pre-school in tribal areas and urban slums. The total number of children covered under the SFP scheme at present is 12.28 lakhs of which 4.00 lakhs school going children were given milk (200 ML) ' Paushtik Ahar ' and ' Sukhada ' during 1981-82. The programme is proposed to be extended to cover additional 4.60 lakhs children including 40,000 children in tribal area during 1982-83 for which an outlay of Rs. 3.00 crores is provided.

7.46 The Special Nutrition Programme is designed to eradicate malnutrition in the vulnerable sections of the rural masses and slum dwellers. In 1981-82, the scheme would cover the 48,400 beneficiaries. A total provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been made for 1982-83 for the extension of the above programme to cover additional 70,000 beneficiaries.

7.47 In addition, a partially Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. Integrated Child Development Service is also being implemented. The ICDS provides for package of health services such as supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check-up, referral services, etc. A provision of about Rs. 85 lakhs has been made for these schemes for 1982-83 inclusive of the outlay of 10.00 lakhs for ICDS in Urban Slums.

Housing

7.48 The Annual Plan for the next provides an outlay of Rs. 27.66 crores and includes Rs. 12.45 crores for the Minimum Needs Programme. For rural landless workers 4,20,300 Gharkuls have been constructed till end of December 1981. The revised programme covers the entire rural area and 'C' class municipalities having population of not more than 15,000. The physical target for 1982-83 to construct 70,000 Ghar kuls, and it is proposed to complete the programme by covering all the remaining persons.

7.49 The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority and the Regional Boards thereunder, will implement various urban housing schemes in the different parts of the State. A programme of Rs. 27 crores is being undertaken for this purpose with institutional finance and emphasis would be laid on the construction of tenements for the economically weaker section of the Society.

Rural Water Supply Programme

7.50 As against the provisions of Rs. 35.00 crores made during the year 1981-82, the provision for rural water supply programme in the Annual Plan 1982-83 is stepped up to Rs. 45.82 crores. Under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme of the Government of India, a provision of Rs. 7 crores has been made. For the year 1982-83, the loan assistance from the Life Insurance Corporation is also expected at a higher level of Rs. 5 crores. During 1982-83, it is proposed to cover completely 3,373 villages which were covered only partially in 1981-82. Schemes in 3429 villages will also be started.

Urban Water Supply and Sewerage

7.51 For Urban Water Supply and Sewerage an outlay of Rs. 94.32 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1982-83. Under this Sector the two World Bank assisted projects viz. Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project, Phase II and Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Project are being implemented. The other projects under this sector pertain to Water Supply and Sewerage implemented by Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

7.52 So far as Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project Phase II is concerned, the cost originally estimated was of the order of Rs. 354 crores. This project has been taken up with the World Bank assistance in order to augment the water supply to the Bombay city by 454 million litres a day. The project envisages treatment of water expansion of distribution system, sewerage treatment and disposal etc. In view of the price escalation, the project cost is now expected to go up to Rs. 640 crores. Government proposes to take up the matter with Government of India for reviewing the financial arrangement so as to find additional resources for financing enhanced cost.

7.53 The Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Project is estimated to cost Rs. 86 crores and is also assisted by the World Bank. The project provides for augmentation and improvement of Water Supply systems in six Municipal towns viz. Thane, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Dombivali, Ulhasnagar and Ambernath and water supply to 104 villages in the vicinity of these towns. The project also envisages provision of sewerage systems to three municipal towns viz. Dombivali, Ulhasnagar and Ambernath and extensions to the sewerage systems in Thane, Bhiwandi and Kalyan towns.

7.54 During 1982-83, original water supply scheme for 10 towns in the State will be in progress of which 3 schemes will be completed by the end of the year. 16 schemes for augmentation of the existing municipal water supply schemes will also be completed. Eight Municipal Sewerage Schemes are under execution and it is proposed to complete five of them during 1982-83.

Welfare of Backward Classes

7.55 Against the current year's outlay of Rs. 9.00 crores, an outlay of Rs. 12.50 crores has been proposed for the welfare of backward classes. This includes Rs. 10.50 lakhs for the machinery for implementation of civil rights, Rs. 82.50 lakhs for assistance to the Tribal Development Corporation Rs. 50.00 lakhs for share capital and managerial subsidy to the Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation, Rs. 162.91 lakhs for award of scholarships to the B.C. students in High Schools, Rs. 100.00 lakhs for opening and maintenance of Government Hostels for S.C. boys and girls and Rs. 325.50 lakhs for Ashramshala complexes.

Social Welfare

7.56 An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Social Welfare Sector during 1982-83 against the current year's provision of Rs. 72.00 lakhs. The outlay for 1982-83 includes Rs. 10.00 lakhs for prison welfare, Rs. 26.00 lakhs for Physically handicapped, Rs. 49.60 lakhs for family and child welfare and Rs. 5.55 lakhs for welfare of poor and destitute.

Labour and Labour Welfare

7.57. The programme under this sector relates to Craftsmen Training, Apprenticeship Training, Labour Administration, Employment Services and Sanjay Gandhi Swawalamban Yojana. Outlays for 1980-85 and 1982-83 for different programmes under this sector are as under:

Sub-Sector	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Outlay for 1980-85	Outlay for 1982-83
1. Craftsman Training Programme	755.00 (71.58)	282.50 (32.40)
2. Apprenticeship Training Programme	40.00	10.00
3. Labour Administration	42.00	10.00
4. Employment Services	450.70 (18.88)	71.39 (0.25)
5. Sanjay Gandhi Swawalamban Yojana — .. .	25,00.00	500.00
	<hr/> 3787.70 (90.46)	<hr/> 873.89 (32.65)

Above outlays include a provision of Rs. 73.45 lakhs for the Sixth Plan and Rs. 12.14 lakhs for 1982-83 for Special Component Plan. Tribal Areas Sub-Plan provision in the above outlays is Rs. 90.46 lakhs for Sixth Plan and Rs. 32.65 lakhs for Annual Plan 1982-83.

Sanjay Gandhi Swawalamban Yojana

7.58. Sanjay Gandhi Swawalamban Yojana provides for grant of interest-free loans upto Rs. 2500 to promising unemployed persons for setting up their small industry business and making them self-reliant. The scheme commenced from 2nd October, 1980. An outlay of Rs. 25 crores has been provided for the Sixth Plan 1980-85. During 1980-81, 1.37 lakhs persons received loans under the scheme. The expenditure was Rs. 5.22 crores. In 1981-82 against the provision of Rs. 5 crores, 1.83 lakh persons are expected to be benefitted from the scheme. A provision of Rs. 5 crores has been proposed for 1982-83, which would benefit 1,30,000 persons. With the assistance of Nationalised banks under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme, the scheme can become more attractive and cover more number of beneficiaries.

Tribal Area Sub-Plan

8. The outlay proposed for the Tribal Area Sub-Plan for 1982-83 is Rs. 63.01 crores. In addition, this outlay is proposed to be supplemented by special central assistance of Rs. 8.14 crores made up of Rs. 2.50 crores as unspent balance and Rs. 5.64 crores as indicated by Government of India tentatively for 1982-83.

8.1 The commercial activities in the Tribal Area Sub-Plan, particularly the implementation of monopoly purchase of specified produce in the area, with a view to safeguard the interests of the tribals from exploitation by local traders have been entrusted to the Tribal Development Corporation. In order to conduct such activities Rs. 65 lakhs have been proposed towards grant of share capital contribution to the Corporation

Anti Poverty Programme 1982-83

9. The Sixth Five Year Plan of Maharashtra lays special emphasis on programmes for rapid reduction of poverty and unemployment and pays special attention to the problems for the benefit of the weaker sections of the society, viz. Small and Marginal Farmers, Landless Labourers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc. Therefore, in the Sixth Five Year Plan, we have laid emphasis on schemes which will help to tackle the problem on priority basis. Our Anti-Poverty Programme envisages two-pronged strategy (a) to enable those under the poverty line to come upto the level of normal subsistence and (b) to provide them with a package of schemes/assistance which will enable them to stand on their own and improve their condition further.

9. 2. Special care has been taken to reorient the programmes in the Annual Plan for 1982-83 in such a manner that the Government's desire to lift as many people as possible above the poverty line is fulfilled. The various programmes designed for the benefit of Tribals, Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists are no doubt a part of this programme. However, the poor people from other classes have also been considered. These programmes have been so designed as to link them up with direct beneficiaries. The process of identifying these beneficiaries has also been started which will help us ensuring a proper flow of these benefits to the target groups. During 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 261.20 crores (including Rs. 30 crores for Non-Plan Schemes) has been provided for the above mentioned Anti-poverty Programme. The outlays for various schemes provided during 1982-83 are indicated in the enclosed Annexure. I.

9.3. Some of the important programmes proposed to be taken up during 1982-83 under which the benefits would directly flow to the poorer are discussed below. Khar Land Development Programme (Rs. 3 crores) which is being taken on an accelerated basis will help to about 4,000 families. This programme was never taken on such a large scale in the past in a single year. Another important programme is the development of Horticulture and Social Forestry, for which a separate Department has been established. A provision of Rs. 9.64 crores has been made for these two items. One of the schemes under this programme is plantation of fruit trees on land belonging to S.Cs. and S.Ts. It is also proposed to undertake plantation of trees along roads, canals and railway lines under the Social Forestry Schemes. The beneficiaries will be able to draw advantage by way of engagement as labour and also enjoyment of the usufruct. It is expected that about 3 lakh beneficiaries would be able to take advantage of this scheme. Persons provided employment under the Employment Guarantee Scheme and persons engaged under the Integrated Rural Development Programme belong to the poorer section of the society. It is estimated that about 10.37 lakhs of people would be benefitted by E.G.S. (including N.R.E.P.) and IRDP. The Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana is also a major tool for helping unemployed among the poorer sections of the society. An outlay of Rs. 5 crores has been provided for this scheme which is expected to benefit about 1,30,000 persons in 1982-83. The Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana and the proposed scheme to supply essential commodities reasonable rates to the poor are also important Non-Plan schemes, for which an outlay of Rs. 30 crores has been provided during 1982-83.

9.4. In addition to programmes discussed above, the major portion from the provisions shown below will also flow to the weaker sections:—

	(Rs. in crores)
Tribal Areas Sub-Plan	63.01
Special Central Assistance (TASP)	8.31
Special Component Plan for S.Cs. and Neo-Buddhists	32.03
Special Central Assistance for S.C.P.	8.00
	(Estimated).

9.5. Since the Scheduled Casts and Neo-Buddhists constitute the bulk of the poorer section of the population, the Government of India have directed the State Government to formulate a Special Component Plan for the economic upliftment of S.Cs. and Neo-Buddhists. A majority of the S.Cs. and Neo-Buddhists belong to the category of the landless labourers, the small and marginal farmers, rural artisans etc. During the Sixth Plan period, therefore, the emphasis has been laid on the specific Socio-economic measures designed to improve the living conditions of the S.Cs. and Neo-Buddhists. This is radical departure from the older approach which was only welfare oriented and which did not achieve the desired result of their emancipation from social and economic bondage.

9.6. Tribals are the weakest among the Weaker Sections of the Society and because of their poverty and seclusion, they could not derive the benefits of various schemes implemented during the past Plan periods to the extent desired. With a view, therefore, to remove these shortcomings, the State Government, on the basis of the guidelines issued by the Government of India from time to time, prepares a separate Sub-Plan for the tribals in the State covering 6,426 villages in 48 tahsils of 13 districts. Among the immediate objectives of the Plan will be the elimination of exploitation, speeding up the process of social and economic development, building of inner strength of the people and improving their organisational capabilities.

9.7. Also, as per policy and programme of Government, the primary Agricultural Credit Societies will provide short term loan finance to the extent of Rs. 240 crores to the farmers belonging to the weaker sections during 1982-83. In addition, they will advance medium term loans to the tune of Rs.11 crores during the year.

9.8. It will thus be seen that during 1982-83, specific steps are proposed for the gradual elimination of poverty and the improvement of socio-economic conditions of the people below the poverty line. The anti-poverty programme would be reviewed at the State Level by the Special Monitoring Board set up under the Chairmanship of Minister(Planning) for monitoring and review of the Programme for the benefit of Backward areas and Weaker Sections of the Society.

Regional Imbalance

10. The State Government has, since the formation of Maharashtra State in May, 1960, pursued the policy of balanced development of various regions as also various districts of the State. As a step forward in this direction, the process of formulation and implementation of the plans has been de-centralised by adopting district planning and, for the purpose, the State Government has established District Planning and Development Councils for each district. The policy of district planning was basically directed towards enabling each district to fully exploit its natural, human and other resources and also attain parity in levels of development in respect of important social and economic infrastructural facilities to enable balanced development of all the districts

during the perspective period of 15 to 20 years commencing from the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-75). In pursuance of this policy, weightages were given to relatively under-developed districts in making allocations for their Five Year and Annual Plans so as to enable them to attain a faster rate of development in important sectors like Agriculture, Irrigation, Industry, Communications, Forests etc. as also to meet other problems like concentration of urban population and population of backward classes.

10.1 A review of physical achievements in various districts was made very recently and it was noticed that uneven development was by and large limited mainly to 4 sectors i.e. Irrigation, Roads, Rural Public Health Services and Technical Education facilities. Inter-district disparities in development in regard to Rural Public Health Services and Technical Education facilities would be removed by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. However in regard to irrigation and roads, due to massive investments required to remove the disparities, the time span for the purpose would be larger than one Five Year Plan. At the same time, efforts would be made to remove these disparities to a large extent by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

10.2 In the meanwhile, Government felt it imperative to accelerate the pace of development of the underdeveloped regions of the State like Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan and specific programmes of development were announced by Government from time to time. Necessary steps have been initiated to implement these special programmes in a time bound manner. The progress made in the implementation of these programmes so far and the provisions included therefor in the Annual Plan and the Budget Estimates 1982-83 are indicated in Annexure II to this chapter.

11. In respect of Centrally Aided and Centrally Sponsored Programme, an outlay of Rs. 114.72 crores has been provided for the next year. Abstract statements showing sectoral break up of Outlay of the State Plan 1982-83 and also Centrally Aided/Sponsored Programmes are appended herewith as Statement GN 1 and GN 6 respectively. Schemewise details of the provisions are indicated in Part II of the publication.

ANNEXURE I

(Ref. para. 9.2)

Anti-poverty Programme, 1982-83

Serial No.	Sub-Sector	Outlay for 1982-83	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
(Rs in lakhs)			
<i>A. Plan Schemes—</i>			
1	Soil Conservation (Dryland Farming Non-EGS).	500.00	....
2	Khar Lands	300.00	4,000
3	Land Reforms (including assistance to tribals).	60.00	13,930
4	Horticulture	700.00	22,000
5	Social Forestry	263.81	2,82,286
6	Minor Irrigation (Wells Programme).	500.00	....
7	Crash Programme of Wells ..	335.00	10,000
8	Seed Money Assistance to educated unemployed.	520.00	10,000
9	Industrial Co-operatives ..	33.33	6,500
10	Bidi Industrial Co-operatives ..	13.60	10,000
11	Development of Handicrafts ..	24.00	100
12	Development of Handlooms ..	114.00	7,600
13	Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana.	500.00	1,30,000
14	Balutedar Societies	20.00	10,000
15	LIDCOM	75.00	1,700
16	Huts Programme (Including Programme for Replacement of Thatched Roofs).	1281.56	72,436
17	Slum Improvement	450.00	2,50,000
18	Rural Water Supply	4100.00	....
19	Nutrition	467.00 +138.84 (Central Share)	8,05,000
20	Integrated Rural Development Programme.	1184.00 +1184.00 (Central Share)	2,36,800
21	Employment Guarantee Scheme	7200.00	5.50 lakh labourers (10.50 crore Mandays)
22	N. R. E. P.	1578.00 +1578.00 (Central Share)	2.50 lakh labourers 4.70 crore Mandays)
Total—(A) ..		23120.14	
<i>B. Non-Plan Schemes—</i>			
23	Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana.	2000.00	2,69,000
24	Supply of essential commodities at reasonable rates.	1000.00	11,00,000
Total—(B) ..		3000.00	
Grand Total—(A + B) ..		26,120.14	

ANNEXURE II

(Ref. para. 10·2)

Showing action taken/proposed to be taken on the special development programmes for Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan Regions

Key to codes.—

- Part-I** .. Points on which action completed.
- Part-II** .. Points on which action taken and for which provision included in the Budget 1982-83.
- Part-III** .. Points to be financed from lump provisions or for which provisions will be made subsequently during 1982-83.
- Part-IV** .. Points relating to Government of India, private/joint sector or financed from outside sources.

Key to code of Serial Nos. (in Col. 1 of the Statement)—

- V-I** .. Vidarbha—Announcements made in December, 1980.
- V-II** .. Vidarbha—Announcements made in December, 1981.
- M** .. Marathwada.
- K** .. Konkan.

ANNEXURE II

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Item	Anticipated expenditure, 1981-82	1982-83		Remarks
			Annual Plan	Budget	
1	2	3	4	5	6
PART I					
Action completed					
<i>Vidarbha</i>					
V-I (1)	Refund of loans to cotton growers and staying of recovery of new loans of Cotton producers in view of scarcity conditions.	....	....	....	Loans amounting to Rs. 5.83 crores were returned to cultivators and of Rs. 2.79 crores, recovered by the Banks, were returned to the Banks. Action completed.
V-I (5)	The support price announcement by Government for Paddy and Jawar will be made effective from the 1980 season.	....	....	....	Orders were issued giving effect to the support price from October, 1980. Action completed.
	Total—Vidarbha ..	....	....	....
<i>Marathwada</i>					
M-6	The TEXCOM will either be strengthened or merged in MSTC.	....	....	....	It has been decided that TEXCOM should be a subsidiary of M.S.T.C. M.S.T.C. has been given Rs. 3.00 crores for rejuvenation and rehabilitation of TEXCOM.
M-10	Setting up of a Committee to recommend encouragement and revival of traditional handicraft, Bidri, Himroo, and Mashroo shawls industries.	..	..	..	The Committee's report is under consideration of Government.
M-21	Grant of recognition to the Master of Social Welfare and Industrial Labour Relation courses.	..	..	..	Necessary orders have been issued and action completed.
M-26	Early disposal of grievances of ex-Hyderabad State employees.	..	..	..	Out of 1,392 cases, only 23 are pending of which 20 are <i>sub-judice</i> and 3 are under review. Action completed in majority cases.
M-27	Reorganisation of revenue divisions in Marathwada according to need.	..	..	..	A new Jalna district has been constituted with effect from 1st May, 1981.
M-28	Establishment of a division bench of Bombay High Court at Aurangabad.	..	..	..	A circuit bench of the Bombay High Court has started functioning from 27th August, 1981.
M-32	Recommend to Government of India for establishment of separate sugar zone for Marathwada and adjoining areas.	..	..	..	Necessary proposal has been submitted to the Government of India. The matter has been taken up by the Chief Minister with the Prime Minister.
M-34	Establishment of a T. V. Repeater Centre at Mhaismal.	....	....	....	The matter has been taken up with the Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting.
M-35	Constitution of Monitoring and Review Committee at divisional level.	....	....	....	The Committee has been constituted in February, 1981.
	Total—Marathwada ..	....	....	....
	Konkan ..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Item	Anticipated expenditure 1981-82 3	1982-83		Remarks
			Annual Plan 4	Budget 5	
1	2	3	4	5	6.

PART II

Points on which action taken and for which provisions included in the Budget 1982-83

Vidarbha.

V-I (4)	Setting up of orange processing plant in view of large scale production of oranges in Vidarbha.	Nil	25.00	25.00	Necessary Scheme has been formulated by MAIDC. Provision is for share capital investment for the project.
V-I (6)	Encouragement for setting up of Co-operative Societies of Bidi Workers and Weavers.	47.20	27.68	27.68	Two Co-operative Societies of Bidi-Workers have been organised in Bhandara and Nagpur. As regards weavers, assistance will be provided under the schemes already included in the Plan.
V-I (11)	Expeditious completion of water supply schemes for Nagpur, Kamptee and Bhandara for supply of water for drinking purposes and industries and making available necessary funds therefor.	50.00	60.00	10.00	All these schemes will be implemented and maintained by MWSSB. In addition to the budget provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs in column 5, the Nagpur Municipal Corporation will raise Rs. 50.00 lakhs in the open market.
V-I (12)	Re-organisation of talukas on the basis of Panchayat Samitis with effect from 1st May 1981.	*	243.00	243.00	Reorganisation of talukas was completed on 1st May 1981. Provision is for staff and construction works. * Met from total provisions.
Total—Vidarbha-I ..		97.20	355.68	305.68	

V-II (1)	(A) 11 Major irrigation projects and 38 medium irrigation projects should be completed by 1990.	The projects are in progress.
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Major Projects

1	Kalisarar	..	50.00	145.00	145.00
2	Pench	..	650.00	935.00	935.00
3	Lower Wunna	..	60.00	140.00	140.00
4	Arunawati	..	84.00	100.00	100.00
5	Bawanthadi	..	300.00	370.00	370.00
6	Wan	..	54.00	70.00	70.00
7	Tultuli	..	35.00	50.00	50.00
8	Upper Wardha	..	1,361.00	1,521.00	1,521.00
9	Lower Wardha	..	17.00	27.00	27.00
10	Goshikhurd	..	25.00	100.00	100.00
11	Lower Penganga	..	..	0.10	0.10

Medium Projects

12	Kesarnalla	..	1.50	0.10	0.10
13	Kanholi (V)	..	1.00	8.75	8.75
14	Makardhokara	..	29.71	25.00	25.00
15	Mordhamnalla	..	16.00	7.50	7.50
16	Kolar	..	89.60	100.00	100.00
17	Khekaranalla	..	60.00	70.00	70.00
18	Pendharinalla	..	58.2	10.00	10.00
19	Waghadi	..	788.5	60.00	60.00
20	Goki	..	75.00	90.00	90.00
21	Deogaon Tank	..	24.00	20.00	20.00
22	Lower Pus	..	65.75	100.00	100.00
23	Sakhalinalla	..	13.65	5.75	5.75
24	Aran (Pimpri-Barwat)	..	121.00	100.00	100.00
25	Antargaon	..	7.00	7.00	7.00

Serial No.	Item	Anticipated expenditure 1981-82	1982-83		Remarks
			Annual Plan	Budget	
1	2	3	4	5	6
PART II—contd.					
<i>Major Projects—contd.</i>					
26	Borgaon Tank ..	..	4.35	1.00	1.00
27	Bothekar Bothali ..	..	26.00	15.00	15.00
28	Rengepar ..	..	7.40	9.00	9.00
29	Umarzari ..	..	3.00	15.00	15.00
30	Dham ..	..	75.00	125.00	125.00
31	Madan Tank ..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00
32	Sonal ..	..	43.00	12.50	12.50
33	Uma ..	..	109.00	0.50	0.50
34	Shekhadari ..	..	40.00	25.00	25.00
35	Shahanur ..	..	3.00	25.00	25.00
36	Paldhag ..	..	3.50	11.25	11.25
37	Koradi ..	..	62.20	50.00	50.00
38	Mas ..	..	73.25	60.00	60.00
39	Mandwa ..	..	8.00	8.25	8.25
40	Mun ..	..	....	10.00	10.00
41	Chargaon ..	..	10.00	6.00	6.00
42	Amalnalla ..	..	50.00	30.00	30.00
43	Chandainalla ..	..	40.00	30.00	30.00
44	Chenna Nadi ..	..	40.00	30.00	30.00
45	Laban Saradnalla ..	..	30.00	50.00	50.00
46	Pothara ..	..	50.00	100.00	100.00
47	Karwappanalla ..	..	11.95	75.00	75.00
48	Pakudigudam ..	..	4.00	4.00	4.00
49	Dongargaon ..	..	4.00	10.00	10.00
	Total ..	..	3,923.63	4,765.70	4,765.70
(D)	Supply of Water to Khaparkheda Thermal Station from the Pench Project.	....	....	....	Provision included under item (2) in (A) above.
V-II (2)	Construction of 2650 Kms. of new roads for removal of/im-balance in roads.	150.00	400.00	400.00	Work on 81 works taken up in 1981-82 and further 88 new works would be taken up in 1982-83.
V-II (3)	All Villages to be electrified by the end of current Five Year Plan.	725.00	10,35.00	10,35.00	By end of 1981-82, 9543 Villages were electrified and further 870 villages will be taken up in 1982-83.
V-II (9)	Provision of primary education facility within a distance of 1.5 Km. by end of VI Plan.	5.30	18.01	18.01	Assurance will be completed by the end of 1984-85.
V-II (14)	Introduction of textile course in Nagpur Polytechnic.	Nil	5.00	5.00	Course will start from June 1982.
	Total—Vidarbha-II ..	..	48,03.93	62,23.71	62,23.71
	Total—Vidarbha-I and II		49,01.13	65,79.39	65,29.39

Serial No.	Item	Anticipated expenditure 1981-82	1982-83		Remarks
			Annual Plan	Budget	
1	2	3	4	5	6
PART II—concl'd.					
<i>Marathwada</i>					
M-1	Completion of Jayakwadi Project Stages I and II during the VI Plan period.	40,94.00	46,08.00	46,08.00	Work on the project is in progress and will be completed according to schedule.
M-2	Expediting construction of Nandur Madhameshwar, Vishnupuri and Lower Terna Projects, which had come to a stand still.	1,62.00	8,37.55	8,37.55	Works on these projects have been stepped up.
M-3	Completion of Parli Unit-IV during VI th Plan.	7,80.00	36,00.00	36,00.00	Orders for plant and machinery placed and construction work is in progress.
M-4	Work of setting up 12 M.W. Plant of Paithan should be completed as early as possible.	2,09.46	1,85.00	1,85.00	Construction work will be completed by January 1984.
M-20	Development of Institute of Science at Aurangabad.	7.89	8.75	8.75	M.Sc. (Bio-Physics) course has been introduced in 1981-82.
Total ..		50,53.35	92,39.30	92,39.30	
<i>Konkan</i>					
K-1	Establishment of Konkan (Maharashtra Technological) University.	0.33	10.00	5.00	Detailed proposal is under formulation. Provision is for land acquisition.
K-3	Bombay Mainland link Project	5.00	2.00	0.50	Proposals received from Consultants are being examined by Technical Cell.
K-4	Agricultural Project for Konkan	Nil	6.00	6.00	Details of the Project are being worked out.
K-10	Horticulture and Social Forestry Project.	123.00	265.00	265.00	....
K-11	Dry farming in Konkan ..	Nil	1.20	1.20	Project is being formulated.
K-12	Konkan Railway Project ..	20.00	25.00	25.00	Apta-Pen Section will be completed by May 1982 and Pen-Roha section will be started thereafter in 1982-83. Provisions are for land acquisition.
K-14	Establishment of Thermal power station at Dabhol.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Project has been submitted to the Government of India.
K-15	Development of Fisheries. ..	155.67	166.06	156.54	The programme has been stepped up and two new training centres are proposed to be started in 1982-83.
K-16	Development of Khar lands ..	43.00	300.00	300.00	The programme has been substantially stepped up.
K-17	Development of Sindhudurg Complex.	Nil	240.00	..	Budget provision will be made by adjustment.
Total—Konkan ..		347.00	1,015.26	759.24	
Grand Total—Part-II ..		10,501.48	16,833.95	16,527.93	

Serial No.	Item	Anticipated expenditure 1981-82	1982-83		Remarks
			Annual Plan	Budget	
1	2	3	4	5	6

PART III

Points to be financed from Lump provisions or for which provisions will be made subsequently during 1982-83

Vidarbha

V-I (2)	Setting up of at least 2-Co-operative Spinning Mills in each of the cotton producing districts in Vidarbha.	(1,50.00)	(4,50.00)	(4,50.00)	Proposals for 7 Mills have been forwarded to the N.C. D.C. and for others, work of collection of share capital is in progress. Provisions shown are lump provision from which share capital to Mills in Vidarbha will be given
V-I (3)	Establishment of 3-Big oil extraction plants for production of oil from Cotton Seed.	(30.00)	(1,00.00)	(1,00.00)	These plants will be established at Khamgaon, Wardha and Wani-Kharegaon Project has been sent to NCDC. Wardha and Wani Projects are covered by World Bank Project to be implemented by the Maharashtra State Oil Seeds Commercial Industrial Corporation. Funds will be provided as and when the Projects get ready.
V-I (13)	Project affected persons should be rehabilitated as early as possible.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Funds provided under the respective projects.
V-I (14)	Wardha scheme should be implemented.	Nil	Nil	Nil	The Planning Commission has appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of the Union Minister for Planning. Funds for will be provided on receipt of detailed proposals.
V-II (1)	(B) Survey and investigation of Sindkeshwar project and its commencement in the VI Plan.	....	....	....	Provision for survey, investigation will be met from general provision for the purpose.
V-II (1)	(C) Commencement of Human Project for supply of Water to Durgapur thermal stations.	....	....	....	Project under survey and investigation.
V-II (4)	Establishment of handloom processing centre at Nagpur.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Project being worked out by HPCT Directorate.
V-II (5)	Drawing up a special housing scheme for handloom weavers.	....	....	....	Project being worked out.
V-II (6)	To take steps for establishment of 7-Sugar factories in Vidarbha.	(4,25.00)	(10,00.00)	(10,00.00)	8-Factories have been given permission to open account. Two factories may fructify in 1982-83.
V-II (7)	Establishment of Chilly processing centres.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Project will be taken up by MAIDC.
V-II (11)	Development of Kamteekheri as tourist centre and providing facilities for visitors at Navegaon, Bandh, Tadoba, Chikhaldara and Nagzari.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Project is being worked out by Tourism Development Corporation.
V-II (12)	Establishment of a post graduate medical institute at Nagpur on the lines of institute at Chandigarh and Delhi.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Project being finalised and likely to be implemented in 1983-84.
V-II (13)	Establishment of Cardio-Vascular and Neuro Surgical Unit in Nagpur Medical College during the VI Plan.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Provision will be included by Supplementary demand.

Serial No.	Item	Anticipated expenditure 1981-82	1982-83		Remarks
			Annual Plan	Budget	
1	2	3	4	5	6
PART—contd.					
V-II (15)	Introduction of training course in carpet weaving for 3,000 youths belonging to weaker section and providing Rs. 2.00 crores for this purpose.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Provision will be included by Supplementary demand.
V-II (16)	Nationalisation of two Cotton mills at Pulgaon (Wardha) and Badnera (Amravati).	Nil	Nil	Nil	Bill for this purpose is being introduced in the Legislature. Project will be financed by MSTC by raising institutional finance.
V-II (17)	Conversion of S.S.C. Diploma course at Regional Level Institute Nagpur into degree/course during the VI Plan.	Nil	Nil	Nil	The course will be started from academic year 1983-84.
V-II (21)	Proposal for establishment of a University for Amravati Division should be forwarded to Central Government.	Nil	0.50	Nil	Report of the Tope Committee is to yet to be received.
V-II (22)	Efforts to be made for establishment of Medical College in Amravati Division.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Project is being worked out.
V-II (23)	Establishment of one Engineering College in Vidarbha.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Same as above.
V-II (24)	Efforts should be made for establishment of Sainik School at Kamptee.	Nil	0.50	Nil	Location is being selected.
Total— Vidarbha ..		Nil	5.65	Nil	
Marathwada					
M-11	Establishment of atleast 5 Co-operative Sugar factories in Marathwada.	(425.00)	(1,000.00)	(10,00.00)	7 Proposals have been forwarded to the Government of India for issue of license. Share Capital will be provided from the lump Provision.
M-12	Establishment of 2 Co-operative Cotton Seeds oil Plants.	(30.00)	(100.00)	(1,00.00)	These plants will be established by the State Oil Seed Commercial and Industrial Corporation with assistance from World Bank. The Project has been approved in principle.
M-13	Establishment of atleast 10 Co-operative Spinning Mills in Marathwada.	(150.00)	(450.00)	(4,50.00)	One mill from Parbhani has been assisted to the extent of Rs.47.27 lakhs. Further 20 applications have been received and are under scrutiny.
M-16	Establishment of a Dental College in Marathwada.	5.00	21.00	Nil	Project has been approved by Government and the College is expected to Start functioning from the academic year 1982-83. Necessary funds will be provided through supplementary demand.
M-17	Establishment of a Dialysis Unit and Cobalt unit at Aurangabad.	1.26	7.81	Nil	Both these units have started functioning from January, 1981.
M-18	Establishment of one Engineering College during VI Plan.	Nil	45.00	Nil	Courses in electronics and instrumentation have been started from December, 1981 in the Polytechnic and steps to provide buildings and staff for the College are being taken.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Item	Anticipated expenditure 1981-82	1982-83		Remarks
			Annual Plan	Budget	
1	2	3	4	5	6
ART III—concl'd.					
M-19	Establishment of One Polytechnic in the VIth Plan.	<i>Nil</i>	15.00	<i>Nil</i>	Polytechnic at Beed is expected to start from June 1982.
M-22	Introduction of sugar technology, textile and electronic courses in Marathwada University.	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	These courses will be introduced in the New Engineering college at Nanded (vide item M-18, above).
M-23	Black-topping of all roads connecting talukas Head Quarters to district Head Quarters.	0.60	5.00	1.00	The portion connecting Jafrabad to Jalna will be completed by May, 1982.
M-24	Appointment of a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Kazi Saleem for development of Verul and its surroundings.	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	Report of the Committee is under examination of R.D.D. Funds will be provided as and when necessary.
M-25	Establishment of a Sant Peeth at Paithan.	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	Report of the Bharde Committee is expected to be submitted by end of March 1982.
Total—Marathwada . .		6.86	93.81	1.00	
Konkan					
K-2	Medical College (All India Institute of Medical Sciences for Communicable diseases)	<i>Nil</i>	10.00	<i>Nil</i>	Project is being finalised.
K-5	Irrigation Projects (Swaminathan Committee and Khatal Committee).	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	Committee's Report is under scrutiny.
K-6	Hydro Electric Projects-(Belliappa Committee).	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	Project reports are being formulated by the Committee.
K-7	Improvement of one major port and three other minor ports (Capt. J.C. Anand Committee).	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	Committee's report still awaited. A total provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been made for items K-7 to K-9 from which funds will be provided as and when the projects get ready.
K-8	Improvement of Dighi Harbour for sugar export.	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	As above.
K-9	Ship breaking yard and off-shore based industries at Agardanda.	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	As above.
Total—Konkan . .		<i>Nil</i>	10.00	<i>Nil</i>	
Grand Total (Part III)		6.86	109.46	1.00	

Serial No.	Item	Anticipated expenditure 1981-82	1982-83		Remarks
			Annual Plan.	Budget	
1	2	3	4	5	6

PART IV

Points relating to Government of India, Private/Joint Sector or financed from Outside sources

Vidarbha

V-I (7)	Establishment of heavy vehicles plant at Bhandara by Ashok Leyland Company by 1983.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Facilities like land, water, electricity, houses etc. have been provided. Rs. 40.00 lakhs will be provided during the course of the year by way of incentives to the Company from the total provision for this purpose.
V-I (8)	Setting up of 2 Cement factories of 10 lakhs tonnes capacity each in Chandrapur district and their completion within three years.	67.00	69.00	69.00	These are Private sector projects. Provision shown is for providing infrastructure for these plants.
V-I (9)	Setting up of a Cellulose plant for processing of Cotton lint.	Nil	Nil	Nil	This is a Private Sector project at Wardha for which letter of intent and permission for foreign collaboration and import of machinery have been issued.
V-I (10)	Establishment of a Super Thermal station in Chandrapur district for meeting the increasing demand of power for industrialisation and agricultural development.	Nil	Nil	Nil	This is a central sector project and no provision is required from State Fund.
V-II (8)	Implementation of 'Operation Flood' scheme in Buldhana, Yavatmal, Bhandara and Chandrapur Districts.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Funds will be provided by National Dairy Development Board.
V-II (10)	Formulation of a project for establishment of industries based on local forest resources.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Project is being worked out.
V-II (18)	Establishment of manure mixture plant through MAIDC.	Nil	Nil	Nil	MAIDC will make necessary provisions.
V-II (19)	Efforts should be made to establish industries based on petro-chemical.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Investigations are being made by SICOM.
V-II (20)	Efforts should be made towards establishment of a plant of Bharat Electronics Corporation, Bangalore.	Nil	Nil	Nil	This is a Central Government Project.
Total—Vidarbha ..		67.00	69.00	69.00	

Marathwada

M-5	One of the three projects of MELTRON should be set up in Marathwada.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Plant for manufacture of PABX components will be set up by MELTRON at Aurangabad, by December 1983.
M-7	To encourage private sector to set up a composite textile mill in Marathwada	Nil	Nil	Nil	Question of setting up a composite mill through MSTC in under consideration.
M-8	Completion of the Leather Plant at Gevalar by the LIDCOM	1.90	Nil	Nil	Project has been established in April 1981 by the LIDCOM. Share capital of Rs. 3.90 lakhs was paid to the Corporation in 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Serial No.	Item	Anticipated expenditure 1981-82	1982-83		Remarks
			Annual Plan	Budget	
1	2	3	4	5	6
PART IV—contd.					
M-9	Encouragement to Private sector for setting up of light commercial vehicle plant and plastic fibre unit.	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	These are joint sector projects being pursued by SICOM.
M-14	Establishment of Anand Type Dairy project at Udgir.	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	These projects (item M-14 and M-15) are covered by Operation Flood-II in consultation with NDDB. Detailed project reports are under preparation.
M-15	Extension of 'Operation Flood' to Aurangabad, Beed and Osmanabad Districts.	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	As above.
M-22	Conversion of Manmad-Aurangabad into Broad-gauge line.	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	Part estimates have been sanctioned by the Railway Board and the work is likely to be completed by March 1984. This is a Central Project.
M-30	Early efforts for obtaining approval of the Centre for conversion of Solapur-Osmanabad-Beed-Aurangabad-Dhule road, Thananagar-Beed-Nanded-Nirmal Road and Hyderabad-Akola Road into National Highways.	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	Proposals under consideration of the Government of India, Ministry of Transport. Funds will be provided by the Centre.
M-31	Inclusion of 19 talukas of Marathwada in the centrally sponsored Drought Prone Area Programme	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	Proposals under consideration of the Government of India.
M-33	Establishment of a factory by HMT in Marathwada.	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	A dairy machinery unit of the HMT has been set up at Chikalhana with GDR collaboration.
Total—Marathwada ..		1.90	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	
<i>Konkan</i>					
K-13	Two or three projects from the Gulf list of projects likely to be located in Konkan and paper project likely to be set up in collaboration with the West African countries at a suitable point on Konkan shore.	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	The SICOM has identified meat processing project, Alumina project, specially paper project and rubber plantation project for Konkan Area. The Rubber project has been cleared by the Rubber Board; letter of intent for the meat processing project is likely to be received shortly.
Total—Konkan ..		<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	
Grand Total—Part IV ..		68.90	69.00	69.00	

STATEMENT GN-1/विवरणपत्र जी एन-१

ABSTRACT STATEMENT SHOWING SUB SECTORWISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE ETC.

नियत व्यय व खर्च इ. चा उप शीर्षवार गोचकारा दर्शविणारे विवरणपत्र

(Rs. in lakhs)

(रुपये लाखांत)

Name of the Scheme/Programme	1980-85		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		विकासाचे शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
	Outlay Sixth Five Year Plan नियत व्यय सहावी पंचवार्षिक योजना	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Approved outlay नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Total Proposed outlay नियत व्यय	of which capital content एकूण पैकी मांडवली भाग			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		९	
I. Agriculture and Allied Services—									
(1) Agricultural Research and Education	..	16,00.00	2,73.11	3,00.00	3,13.28	3,50.00	....	एक. कृषि व संलग्न सेवा— (१) कृषि संशोधन आणि शिक्षण
(2) Crop Husbandry	..	66,82.15	4,29.61	14,51.18	14,51.18	20,52.00	....	(२) पीक संवर्धन
(2A) Horticulture	..	99.85	8.87	13.82	201.27	700.00	....	(२अ) फलोद्यान
(3) Land Reforms	..	3,00.00	94.02	57.00	57.00	183.00	....	(३) मू-सुधारणा
(4) Minor Irrigation	..	1,64,65.00	21,20.00	25,25.00	26,99.08	35,00.00	....	(४) लघु पाटबंधारे
(5) Soil and Water Conservation	..	15,88.00	5,51.51	4,10.00	5,11.99	11,90.00	....	(५) मृद व जल संधारण
(6) C.A.D.A.	..	20,00.00	3,67.14	3,69.50	3,69.00	6,06.00	....	(६) जलप्रदाय क्षेत्र विकास
(7) Ayacut Development	..	6,70.00	2,69.36	1,03.00	1,03.50	1,12.00	....	(७) आयाकट विकास
(8) Animal Husbandry	..	18,32.00	2,71.54	4,34.00	3,45.74	4,52.00	1,36.05	(८) पशुसंवर्धन	
(9) Dairy Development	..	32,87.00	4,84.11	7,39.00	7,39.75	7,50.00	5,43.13	(९) दुग्धशाळा विकास	
(10) Fisheries	..	12,07.00	2,27.02	2,65.00	3,15.84	3,10.00	1,90.56	(१०) मत्स्यव्यवसाय	
(11) Forests	..	24,53.00	1,97.28	6,43.42	5,94.70	7,36.00	4,02.50	(११) वने	
(11A) Social Forestry	..	24,22.00	26.44	4,03.58	4,22.54	5,98.00	2,36.72	(११अ) सामाजिक वनीकरण	
(12) Investment in Agricultural Finance Institutions	..	14,00.00	1,75.00	2,30.00	2,30.00	1,50.00	....	(१२) कृषि वित्तीय संस्थांत गुंतवणूक
(13) Warehousing and Marketing	..	1,78.00	29.43	30.43	42.00	74.00	....	(१३) बखारी व पणन
(14) Community Development	..	51.20	6.00	9.25	9.00	10.00	....	(१४) सामुहिक विकास
(15) Special programmes for Rural Development—								(१५) ग्रामीण विकासासाठी खास कार्यक्रम—	
(a) Area Development Scheme in Ratnagiri District	..	2,00.00	....	40.00	40.00	48.00	....	(अ) रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यातील क्षेत्र विकास योजना
(b) Drought Prone Areas Programme	..	27,75.00	5,05.08	5,55.00	5,55.00	5,85.00	....	(ब) भवर्षण प्रवर्धन क्षेत्र

(e) Integrated Rural Development Programme ..	50,00.00	6,44.00	8,88.00	8,88.00	11,84.00			(क) एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास
(d) Integrated Rural Development Sponsored by Mafatlal Group.	1,25.00	....	25.00	....	....			(ख) मफतलाल पुरस्कृत एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास
Total—I-Agricultural and Allied Services ..	5,03,35.30	66,79.52	94,91.25	98,88.87	1,35,90.00	15,08.96		एकूण—१-कृषि व संलग्न सेवा
II. Co-operation	57,44.00	2,16.02	13,97.00	14,82.58	16,57.00	..		दोन. सहकार
Total—II-Co-operation ..	57,44.00	2,16.02	13,97.00	14,82.58	16,57.00	..		एकूण—२-सहकार
III. Water and Power Development—								तीन. जल आणि विद्युत विकास—
(1) Water Development	11,39,26.00	1,75,27.00	2,02,21.00	2,12,71.00	2,61,00.00	..		(१) जल विकास
(2) Power Development	21,57,00.00	3,10,50.00	3,33,94.00	3,23,05.64	4,30,00.00	4,28,81.00		(२) विद्युत विकास
Total—III-Water and Power Development ..	32,96,26.00	4,85,77.00	5,36,15.00	5,35,76.64	6,91,00.00	4,28,81.00		एकूण—३-जल आणि विद्युत विकास
IV. Industry and Mining—								चार. उद्योग व खानकाम—
(1) Large and Medium Industries	1,23,40.00	16,93.66	19,50.00	19,35.00	29,15.00	29,15.00		(१) मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग
(2) Minerals and Metallurgical Industries ..	250.00	21.05	65.00	65.00	75.00	40.00		(२) खनिज व धातुविषयक उद्योग
(3) Village and Small Scale Industries ..	60,26.00	13,00.39	12,00.00	12,94.13	11,84.00	962.89		(३) ग्रामीण व लघु उद्योग
(4) Infrastructure facilities for Central/Private Industries Sector.	6,00.00	....	1,50.00	1,50.00	1,21.00	121.00		(४) केंद्र क्षेत्र उपक्रमाकरिता मूलभूत सुखसोयी
Total—IV-Industry and Mining ..	1,92,16.00	30,15.10	33,65.00	34,44.13	42,95.00	40,38.89		एकूण—४-उद्योग व खानकाम
V Transport and Communications—								पाच. वाहतूक व दळणवळण—
(1) Ports, Light houses and Shipping	6,00.00	1,32.60	1,50.00	1,50.00	150.00	1,50.00		(१) बंदरे, दीपगृहे व जहाज वाहतूक
(2) Civil Aviation	30.00	0.87	3.00	2.60	10.00	10.00		(२) नागरी विमान वाहतूक
(3) Roads and Bridges	2,50,00.00	38,81.19	38,00.00	41,00.00	43,00.00	42,40.00		(३) रस्ते व पूल
(4) Road Transport	1,80,00.00	33,61.00	34,50.00	34,22.85	26,00.00	26,00.00		(४) रस्ते वाहतूक
(5) Tourism	3,30.00	53.43	60.00	57.00	66.00	56.00		(५) पर्यटन
(6) Konkan Railway	100.00	36.02	20.00	20.00	25.00	..		(६) कोकण रेल्वे
Total—V-Transport and Communications ..	4,40,60.00	74,65.11	74,83.00	77,52.45	71,51.00	70,56.00		एकूण—पाच-वाहतूक व दळणवळण

STATEMENT GN-1—contd./विवरणपत्र बीएन्-१—चालू

(Rs. in lakhs/रुपये लाखात)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	१	
VI. Social and Community Services—								सहा. सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा—
(1) General Education	1,12,10.00	11,13.95	16,05.50	16,18.86	21,24.00	138.97	१. सामान्य शिक्षण	
(2) Art and Culture	2,20.00	32.15	40.00	54.36	1,62.00	11.00	२. कला व संस्कृती	
(3) Technical Education	18,50.00	2,27.90	2,90.00	2,90.00	4,37.00	102.79	३. तांत्रिक शिक्षण	
(4) Health	89,46.00	15,52.50	19,54.00	23,19.23	27,80.00	....	४. आरोग्य	
(5) Sewerage and Water Supply	6,54,00.00	5,123.89	1,27,30.00	90,90.00	1,40,32.00	1,39,१2.18	५. पाणीपुरवठा व मलप्रवाह	
(6) Housing	1,25,00.00	24,00.45	24,00.00	27,72.00	27,66.00	27,13.00	६. गृहनिर्माण	
(7) Urban Development	70,00.00	14,71.08	14,75.00	14,75.00	16,18.00	16,11.00	७. नगरविकास	
(8) Information and Publicity	66.00	21.15	17.00	17.00	14.00	....	८. माहिती व प्रसिद्धी	
(9) Labour and Labour Welfare	37,87.70	7,98.44	7,14.70	8,72.00	8,73.89	5,45.56	९. कामगार व कामगार कल्याण	
(10) Employment Guarantee Scheme	4,50,00.00	87,99.03	75,00.00	1,01,00.00	87,78.00	....	१०. रोजगार हमी योजना	
(11) Welfare of Backward Classes	60,00.00	6,11.89	9,00.00	8,54.84	12,50.00	3,07.01	११. मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण	
(12) Social Welfare	4,15.00	58.10	82.00	71.28	1,01.11	28.05	१२. समाजकल्याण	
(13) Nutrition	26,00.00	2,78.00	4,00.00	3,96.66	4,67.00	....	१३. पोषण	
Total—VI-Social and Community Services ..	16,49,94.70	2,24,88.53	3,01,08.20	2,99,31.23	3,54,03.00	1,94,39.56	एकूण—सहा-सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा.	
VII. Economic Services—								सात. आर्थिक सेवा—
(1) Secretariat Economic Services	1,00.00	13.87	25.00	22.66	35.00	....	१. सार्वजनिक	
(2) Assistance for studies in rural development and Regional Planning.	5.00	....	1.00	1.00	1.00	....	२. ग्रामीण विकास आणि प्रादेशिक नियोजन या विषयीच्या अभ्यासासाठी सहाय्य.	
(3) Planning Machinery	2,19.00	2.12	15.00	2.95	15.00	....	३. नियोजन यंत्रणा	
Total—VII-Economic Services ..	3,24.00	15.99	41.00	26.61	51.00	....	एकूण—सात-आर्थिक सेवा	
VIII. General Services—								बाठ. सर्वसामान्य सेवा—
(1) Public Works Infrastructure facilities for Social Services.	32,00.00	5,24.44	8,10.00	8,10.00	9,70.00	9,70.00	सामाजिक सेवांसाठी सार्वजनिक बांधकामाच्या प्रारंभिक सुविधा.	
Grand Total ..	61,75,00.00	8,89,81.71	10,63,10.45	10,69,12.51	13,22,17.00	7,58,94.41	एकूण बेरीज	

STATEMENT GN-6/विबरणपत्र जी एन-६

STATEMENT SHOWING OUTLAYS ON CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES/केंद्र पुरस्कृत कार्यक्रमों पर नियत व्यय दाखविणारे विवरणपत्र

(Rs. in lakhs)

(रुपय लाखों में)

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	1980-85	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	अनुक्रमांक	योजना का नाम	
		Sixth Five-Year Plan Outlay सहायी पंचवार्षिक योजना	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Approved outlay नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च			Approved outlay नियत व्यय
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	१	
I. Agriculture and Allied Services—							एक—कृषि व संलग्न सेवा	
1.	Crop Husbandry	13,16.29	1,03.01	3,20.57	1,49.43	4,29.73	१. पीक संभरण.	
2.	Land Reforms	2,72.00	46.10	....	50.00	50.00	२. मू-सुधारणा.
3.	Drought Prone Area Programme	15,75.00	3,23.44	2,94.70	3,15.00	2,83.52	३. अवधन प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम.	
4.	Minor Irrigation	860.00	94.12	1,43.00	1,43.00	23.00	४. लघु पाटबंधारे.	
5.	Soil Conservation	253.00	31.50	75.00	34.00	37.50	५. मृदा-संभारण.	
6.	Ayacut Development .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	६. अयाकट विकास.
7.	Command Area Development Authority	19,24.50	3,81.73	3,43.65	3,43.65	4,37.70	७. जलप्रदाय क्षेत्र विकास.	
8.	Animal Husbandry	253.89	27.33	52.43	45.20	48.90	८. पशुसंवर्धन.	
9.	Dairy Development	15,98.72	82.57	1,96.27	1,96.27	2,93.00	९. दुग्धशाळा विकास.	
10.	Fisheries	21,94.50	1,90.98	4,20.83	3,68.44	3,11.50	१०. मत्स्यव्यवसाय.	
11.	Forests	1,50.00	....	25.00	43.96	67.00	११. वने.
12.	Community Development .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	१२. सामूहिक विकास.
13.	Integrated Rural Development Programme	55,00.00	636.05	8,88.00	8,88.00	....	१३. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास.
14.	Warehousing and Marketing	12,00.00	2,99.99	2,65.50	1,75.00	1,90.00	१४. वखारी व पणन.	
15.	Development of Western Ghats	15,50.00	2,96.52	3,09.30	3,75.00	3,80.56	१५. पश्चिम घाटाचा विकास.	
Total I—Agriculture and Allied Services		1,86,47.90	25,13.34	33,34.25	31,26.95	25,52.41	एकूण एक—कृषि व संलग्न सेवा.	
II. Co-operation		14,58.50	85.29	4,65.95	5,80.65	10,81.60	दोन—सहकार.	
III. Power Development .. ..		....	....	....	....	....	तीन—विद्युत विकास.
IV. Industry and Mining		77,12.84	7,48.89	11,68.75	17,81.50	23,48.25	चार—उद्योग व खानकाम.	
V. Transport and Communications		1,17.75	....	9.75	8.65	14.15	पाच—वाहतूक व दळणवळण.
VI. Social and Community Services—							सहा—सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा	
1.	General Education	8,34.68	1,09.91	1,71.05	1,77.00	1,80.37	१. सामान्य शिक्षण.	
2.	Art and Culture	6.50	0.45	1.30	1.30	1.30	२. कला व संस्कृति.	
3.	Technical Education	6.00	0.11	1.20	0.50	0.50	३. तांत्रिक शिक्षण.	
4.	Health	1,27,73.45	16,88.90	17,28.60	22,27.26	25,17.56	४. आरोग्य.	
5.	Sewerage and Water Supply	30,00.00	5,59.00	5,00.00	5,00.00	7,00.00	५. पाणीपुरवठा व स्वच्छता.	
6.	Urban Development	5,00.00	1,18.85	2,00.00	2,00.00	2,00.00	६. नगरविकास.	
7.	Welfare of Backward Classes	8,33.93	96.11	1,12.62	1,09.09	1,06.95	७. मागासवर्गियांचे कल्याण.	
8.	Social Welfare	59.40	5.33	14.22	13.24	14.12	८. समाजकल्याण.	
9.	Nutrition	7,50.05	37.33	1,20.04	76.46	1,47.00	९. पोषण.	
10.	Employment Guarantee Scheme	1,00,00.00	14,15.00	15,00.00	14,20.00	15,78.00	११. रोजगार हमी योजना.	
Total VI—Social and Community Services		2,87,64.01	40,30.79	43,52.53	47,18.90	54,45.80	एकूण सहा—सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा.	
VII. Other Programmes		2,50.00	5.05	15.18	30.00	30.00	सात—इतर कार्यक्रम.	
Grand Total		5,69,51.00	73,83.36	93,42.91	1,02,51.95	1,14,72.21	एकूण बेरीज	

CHAPTER 2

EMPLOYMENT

Population growth

Population growth.—The population of Maharashtra according to the provisional results of 1981 population census was 627 lakhs and the State continues to be the third largest state in India. The adjusted decadal growth rate for the state is 24·61 per cent and that of India is 24·65 per cent. The degree of urbanisation both in terms of the number of towns and their population in Maharashtra has been greater in the country all along. 35·03 per cent of the State's population is urban and the State continues to be the most urbanised State in India (23·73)

Employment according to 1971 Census

2. (a) According to the 1971 census about 36 per cent of the State population constituted workers i.e. economically active persons. The percentage of male workers to male population and of female workers to female population was about 52 and 20 respectively and that of rural workers to rural population and urban workers to urban population was 39 and 32 respectively. Amongst the total workers in the State, 65 per cent were engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers, the percentage for the rural areas being 86. The workers in the manufacturing industry other than household manufacturing constituted 10 per cent, trade and commerce about seven per cent, and household industry and the group transport, storage and communications about three per cent each of the total workers in the State.

Employment according to 1981 Census (Provisional)

2. (b) The total work participation rate in Maharashtra i.e. the percentage of main workers to total population is 38·71 per cent in 1981 as against 36·48 per cent in 1971. Among the Male population of the State, the work participation rate has only marginally increased from 52·09 per cent in 1971 to 52·14 per cent in 1981. There is however a sizeable increase in the work participation rate of the female population which has gone up to 24·39 per cent from 19·70 per cent in 1971. In so far as the rural areas are concerned the total work participation rate of Male and Females has registered increase from 38·60 in 1971 to 42·66 in 1981 (Provisional figures) but in Urban areas, there is a slight fall in the work participation rate of the total workers i.e. decrease from 31·80 in 1971 to 31·39 in 1981.

As per 1981 census, amongst the total workers in the State, 62 per cent were engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers, the percentage for the Rural areas being 83 per cent.

Employment in Organised Sector

3. In the absence of comprehensive survey of 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 of 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-Governments and other organisations controlled by these agencies and Private Sector comprises of non-agricultural, non-household establishments, generally employing 25 or more workers in Greater Bombay and 10 or more workers in the rest of the State. According to the Employment Market Information Programme the employment in the organised sector increased by 4·08 lakhs during March 1974 to 1978. The increase in employment during 1979-80 was 3·49 lakhs. However, during 1980-81, the total employment decreased from 38·03 lakhs at the end of March 1980 to 32·81 at the end of March 1981 recording a decrease of 5·22 lakhs. This decrease was mainly due to omission of daily rated workers engaged in Employment Guarantee Scheme as one of the Employment Exchange was including those figures in normal E.M.I. Statements which was not supposed to be included in the E.M.I. statements. However, they have now discontinued of including the employment figures covered under crash employment in the normal E.M.I. Statements since June 1980 onwards. The Employment covered in respect of daily rated workers engaged in E.G.S. included in the statement for the year ended 31st March 1980 was about 6,51,318 and the said figure was excluded from June 1980 onwards.

The employment in the Private Sector slightly improved by indicating increase of 21,000 during 1974-78, 32,000 during 1979-80 and 58,000 during 1980-81.

Yearwise trends in employment in the Public and Private Sector.

(in lakhs)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4
March 1974	16.03	12.14	28.17
March 1975	16.47	11.94	28.41
March 1976	17.44	11.94	29.38
March 1977	18.37	11.98	30.35
March 1978	19.90	12.35	32.25
March 1979	21.84	12.70	34.54
March 1980	25.01	13.02	38.03
March 1981	19.21	13.60	32.81

Changes in Employment by broad Economic Activities

4. An analysis of employment, industrywise indicates that Manufacturing and community Social and Personal Services continue to play important role in providing employment viz. 37.8 per cent and 31.4 per cent respectively of the total employment in the organised sector during the quarter ended 31st March 1981. This is followed by 13.9 per cent in Transport, storage and communication; 5.8 per cent in financing, insurance, Real Estate and Business Services; 3.8 per cent in construction; 2.3 per cent in Electricity, Gas and Water; 2.1 per cent in Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry; 1.9 per cent in wholesale Trade, Retail Trade and Restaurant and Hostels and 0.9 per cent in Mining and Quarrying.

The changes in Employment by Broad industry divisions from March 1975 to March 1981 can be seen from the following table.

The Employment position by Broad Industry Division.

Industry Division	No. of employees in lakhs at the end of				
	March 75	March 78	March 79	March 80	March 81
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing.	0.51	2.84	4.24	6.98	0.69
Mining and Quarrying	0.21	0.24	0.27	0.28	0.30
Manufacturing	10.83	11.39	11.73	11.92	12.39
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.54	0.63	0.64	0.68	0.77
Construction	1.14	1.24	1.14	1.18	1.26
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurant and Hostels.	0.63	0.60	0.63	0.64	0.65
Transport, Storage and Communications.	3.94	4.17	4.35	4.45	4.57
Financing Insurance and Real Estate and Business Services.	1.42	1.62	1.73	1.82	1.89
Community, Social and Personal Services.	9.19	9.52	9.81	10.08	10.29
Total	28.41	32.25	34.54	38.03	32.81

It could be seen from the above table that there is improvement in employment in Community, Social and Personal Services, Manufacturing, Transport, Storage and Communications, Financing, Insurance and Real Estate and Business Services. However, employment under agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing had reported decrease in employment during the period ended 31st March 1981 as the daily rated workers covered under E.G.S. by Soil Conservation Department were not included since June 1980 onwards.

Unemployment

5. There are two sources from which information on unemployment situation can be obtained viz. the Live Register of employment Exchange and the data available from the National Sample Survey. Despite serious conceptual and coverage limitations some general trends regarding unemployment situation can be obtained. The number of persons on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges in the State was 12.68 lakhs at the end of March, 1981 as against 11.16 lakhs at the end of March, 1980 and it was 13.94 lakhs at the end of December, 1981.

The following table will give the picture regarding total Registration, Live-Register, Employment Opportunities notified to the Exchange etc.

Year	Total No. of Candidates Registered	No. of Vacancies notified to the Employment Exchange.	No. of Candidates placed in Employment	No. of Employment seekers on Live Register
1	2	3	4	5
1979-80..	5,50,372	83,251	34,140	11,15,811
1980-81 ..	6,07,623	85,526	40,127	12,67,604
April 1981 to December 1981.	5,04,487	71,528	33,622	13,94,169

Unemployment amongst Educated

6. Yearwise trends in unemployment of Educated persons that is from Matriculates and above from December, 1975 to December, 1981 is given below.

Serial No.	Educational Level	December, 1975	December, 1976	December, 1977	December, 1978	December, 1979	December, 1980	December, 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Matriculates and Intermediates.	3,56,307	3,96,557	4,05,025	4,19,250	4,73,381	5,05,837	5,50,723
2	L.T.I. Trained ..	17,970	20,345	21,059	26,262	28,037	29,349	30,885
3	Engineering Diploma Holders.	1,604	1,942	1,577	2,180	3,042	5,191	7,386
4	Engineering Degree Holders.	1,364	863	1,035	1,081	1,155	870	931
5	Post Graduates ..	5,837	6,777	8,297	9,210	9,419	10,129	10,811
6	Other Graduates ..	57,215	69,592	80,177	94,469	93,896	92,797	1,00,506
Total ..		4,40,297	4,96,076	5,17,170	5,52,452	6,08,930	6,44,173	7,01,242

An analysis of Live-Register of Exchanges by broad level of education revealed that 49.7 per cent were below S.S.C. level including illiterates, 39.5 per cent were Matriculates including intermediates, 2.2 per cent I.T.I. Trained including Apprentices under Apprenticeship Act, 7.8 per cent were Graduates, Engineering Diploma Holders etc. as on December, 1981.

Nearly 78.5 per cent of the total educated employment seekers on the Live-Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 1981 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. Trained employment seekers is gradually increasing which may presumably be attributed due to lack of adequate experience in the trade.

Special Programme for Employment Promotion

7. Government has launched various programmes through the District Industries Centres, SICOM, MSFC, MIDC, MAIDC, MSSIDC, Regional Development Corporations for promoting the industrial activity in the State which may be able to generate additional employment/self employment opportunities. In addition to this, Government has launched the following special programmes for the promotion of employment/self employment opportunities for the educated unemployed.

Training for acquisition and upgradation of skills

7(a) For relieving unemployment amongst the educated unemployed the Government has formulated schemes on the basis of guidelines given by the Planning Commission for training acquisition and upgradation of skills in private sector establishments and public sector undertakings. Under this training scheme, the educated unemployed persons are given 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, storekeeping, telex and telephone operating, data processing on computers etc.

This list is not exhaustive but indicative.

Recruitment to the scheme for acquisition and upgradation of skills is done exclusively from the employment seekers borne in the Live Registers 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 the amount of stipend disbursed to the trainees from years 1974-75 to 1981-82 (Upto January, 1982) is given below :—

Year	Target for the year	No. of educated unemployed trained	Amount of stipend paid to trainees (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1974-75	....	2,578	7.42
1975-76 Scheme 'A'	10,000	11,525	20.48
Scheme 'B'	2,000	27	
1976-77	11,900	4,999	48.83
1977-78	10,525	5,160	36.60
1978-79	9,065	6,517	36.12
1979-80	9,065	6,246	30.03
1980-81	10,000	6,740	33.11
1981-82 (Upto January 1982)	10,000	5,496	24.29

Efforts are also made to ensure placement of trained trainees in employment. This training scheme known as Employment Promotion Programme is implemented by the Directorate of Employment.

Financial Assistance to Educated unemployed

7(b) The Scheme of financial assistance to Educated unemployed was approved by Govt. vide Industries, Energy and Labour Department, Government Resolution No. EMP-1478/3493/IND-13, dated 30th November, 1978. The 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 the Employment Exchanges in the State for three years (Two years for S.C., S.T., V.J., and N.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. 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., V.J. and N.T.) of Employment Exchanges in the State without getting a job are provided financial assistance of Rs. 100 per annum. Under both the parts the Part Time Employment or Financial Assistance is provided for a period not exceeding three years or till they are placed in employment, whichever is earlier. Amongst various other conditions of eligibility prescribed by Government, under Part 'B' of the Scheme the financial Assistance is provided to only those candidates who are not less than 21 years and not more than 30 years of age.

This Scheme came into force with effect from 1st January 1979 as far as Part 'A' is concerned while those who were eligible as on 2nd October, 1978 were provided financial assistance under Part 'B' of the scheme. Since the inception of the scheme upto 31st December, 1981, the Budget provided and the expenditure actually incurred along with the number of candidates who were eligible and who actually availed of the benefits under the Scheme in the Annexure appended.

7. (c) *Seeds Money Assistance*
 (d) *Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana*
 (e) *Overseas Employment Promotion Corporation of Maharashtra (MOPEC)*
- Details of these 3 schemes are given in the Chapter 13 and 23 of this publication.

Annexure indicating details of the Scheme of Financial Assistance to Educated unemployed

Year/Period	Part A		Part B		Budget Grants Part-A and Part-B (Rs. in lakhs)	Actual Expenditure incurred	
	No. of Candidates eligible	No. of Candidates who actually availed the benefits	No. of Candidates eligible	No. of Candidates who actually availed the benefits		Part 'A' Rs.	Part 'B' Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1st January 1979 to 31st March 1979.	3,312	1,549	92,662	41,580	2,00.00	2,72,680	10,78,438
1979-80 ..	6,168	2,353	1,16,438	71,393	75.05	16,49,328	41,66,633
1980-81 ..	25,454	8,667	1,44,391	89,116	1,07.65	49,04,899	57,58,150
1981-82 (Up to December 1981).	34,792	12,173	1,65,279	1,10,281	1,29.18 (for Part A and B)	79,00,445	41,01,965

EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME

8. In Maharashtra, as early as in 1965, a pilot scheme for integrated area development in Tasgaon block was undertaken to test the possibility of providing productive employment and opportunities for increased incomes for the rural poor, particularly the landless agricultural labourers and the small and marginal farmers. Further more, a pilot scheme for giving guarantee of employment was also undertaken on village basis as a pilot scheme since 1969 in selected blocks. The lessons from these pilot schemes were drawn upon in the formulation of the Employment Guarantee Scheme of Maharashtra which was introduced throughout the State with effect from the year 1972-73. However, during the two years 1972-73 and 1973-74 massive works programmes for drought relief had to be organised in various parts of the State and Employment Guarantee Scheme was suspended in areas where relief works were in operation. In addition to Employment Guarantee Scheme the Centrally Sponsored Crash Scheme for Rural Employment was in Operation during these years. The operational difficulties and deficiencies in the implementation of Employment Guarantee Scheme were brought to the surface during the year 1974-75 and the State Government, after a careful review of the progress of the Scheme, took steps to streamline the implementation of the Scheme. In order to raise resources for financing the Scheme the State Government has levied special taxes since 1975-76. The proceeds of these taxes along with contribution of equal amount from the general revenues of the State are credited to a separate Fund, called the Employment Guarantee Fund. 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.

Aims and objectives of the Scheme

9. 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 so designed as to ensure that labour is deployed to the extent possible on existing construction activities in the areas and it is enjoined upon the District Collector to ensure 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 or Non-Plan works in progress.

Procedure for registration, making demand for and provision of employment

10. Guarantee of unskilled employment is provided to all adult persons residing in the rural areas. Now under the Act statutory base has been given to this Guarantee. 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 seeker 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 a 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 any where 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 1 rupee per day and the allowance will be payable by the Samiti Officer on receipt of application from the work seeker.

The criteria for selection of work

11. Labour Intensive works of a productive nature which create durable 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 Government will directly or indirectly contribute to the increase of production or the absence of which will inhibit the increase of production. The labour intensive works 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 Schemes are technically feasible and financially viable. The technical and financial norms applicable to normal development works 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 under the scheme. However, exception has been made in the case of afforestation and nala bunding works. The works provided in the Annual Budget are not considered 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 infrastructural projects like roads are illustrative of the type of works that can be taken under the Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Planning of works programmes

12. For proper planning of the works programme, a blue print of works for a period of one year from November to October 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. In order to facilitate proper estimation of demand for employment a manpower budget of labour demand and supply is to be prepared Panchayat Samitiwise.

Sanctioning and implementation of works programme

13. *Condition for Starting Works.*—No works under the Employment Guarantee Scheme should be commenced unless the following conditions are complied with—

- (i) the full requirements of labour on various farm operation and other allied activities in the rural areas are met;
- (ii) labour is deployed to the existing plan or Non-plan construction works 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 productive works is exhausted.

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 effecting the principle of guarantee of work to job seekers. It is clarified that if less than 50 persons come forward they will have to be absorbed in the continuing works. Incomplete productive works should have an absolute priority and new productive works may be taken up if there are no incomplete productive works to absorb the persons who demand employment in accordance with the guarantee.

14. *Administrative and Technical Sanction.*—The District Collector is in normal charge of Employment Guarantee Scheme. He has to accord sanction to the works from amongst

blue prints approved by the district level co-ordination and review committees. 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 work would ultimately vest or by the competent authority appointed by the said department. The Collector is competent to sanction works costing upto Rs. 5 lakhs. In case of labour intensive component of medium irrigation projects and minor irrigation works Collectors have been authorised to accord sanction to the works costing upto Rs. 10 lakhs.

15. *Departmental execution of works.*—The works under the Employment Guarantee Scheme are invariably executed departmentally. Execution is made in the case of skilled items of tank works and road works which are executed through piece-rate workers, if it is not possible to execute them departmentally on musters. Works are executed invariably through agencies of Government departments such as Soil Conservation, Public Works and Housing, Irrigation, Forest Department and Zilla Parishads according to the jurisdiction of each agency. The works are allotted for implementation by the Collectors to the above agencies in the district after assessing the work load under the Plan and Non-plan works programme with them. Whenever necessary staff for implementation is sanctioned under the Employment Guarantee Scheme.

16. *Wages.*—The wages under the Employment Guarantee Scheme are linked with the quality and quantity of work out put of the labour. The schedule rates of wages have been devised in such a way that an average person working diligently for 7 hours should earn wage equal to the minimum wage for agricultural labourers in the lowest zone in the State. This will ensure that the operation of the scheme does not affect agricultural operation and at the same time the agricultural labour is assured of the minimum wage. There is neither maximum nor minimum limit for earnings under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. Unified schedule of wage held for all type of works under the Employment Guarantee Scheme has been made applicable from 27th April 1981 *vide* Government Resolution, No. EGS. 1681/27/D-37, dated the 22nd April 1981. About 16 per cent wages are paid in kind.

17. *Organisational arrangements for implementing the Scheme.* Three tier administrative set up has been evolved for execution of Employment Guarantee Scheme works in Maharashtra 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-operation, monitoring, supervision and inspection aspect 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.

18. *Inspection and Supervision.*—Inspection and Supervision Cell under the control of a Superintending Engineer has been established in the Office of every Divisional Commissioner for the inspection of works taken up under the Scheme. The Collectors, Chief Executive Officer, 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.

People's participation

19. Under the Employment 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 Councils, such steps as in their opinion are necessary for a 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 Employment Guarantee Scheme, to make visits to the works, hold discussions with labourers and implementing officers and present assessment of the implementation of the Employment Guarantee Scheme as well as recommendation regarding the improvement of the programme both in its concept as well as in its execution. The Committee has already presented in all, ten 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 advise to the State Government on various matters relating to the implementation of the Scheme. Government have recently amended the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act, 1977, to empower the Divisional Commissioner to supervise the scheme which covers instances of malpractices etc. A vigilance cell has also been created in the Planning Department headed by a Deputy Collector (Selection Grade) for supervising and checking of Employment Guarantee Scheme works. Additionally a special vigilance squad under the leadership of Secretary, General Administration Department has been constituted to go into the complaints of irregularities of the works under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. A high level non-official committee under the Chairmanship of Shri R. S. Gavai, Chairman, Legislative Council has been appointed to probe into the irregularities in the implementation of the work under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. The Collectors have also been empowered to appoint local works committees on works where the labour attendance is 100 or more.

20. Fortnightly and monthly progress reports have been prescribed for the Employment Guarantee Scheme. These reports are sent by the implementing agencies to the Collector for onward transmission to the Planning Department. The information in regard to the number of works in progress, expenditure is obtained in the fortnightly report. The categorywise number of work sanctioned, completed, in progress employment potential of these works, actual labour attendance of the end of the month, the total and wage component of expenditure incurred during the month and during the financial year along-with the foodgrains distributed as a part of wages in kind etc. are obtained in the monthly progress reports for ensuring proper control and taking remedial measures in achieving the desired objective of the E. G. S., the information contained in the fortnightly and monthly progress report is inadequate. In order to fill this gap in the collection and compilation of information, a computer based management system of the Employment Guarantee Schemes, has been introduced initially in the districts of Nashik, Solapur, Beed and Bhandara since November 1978.

Resources

21. In order to raise resources for the implementation of the scheme, the State Government has levied special taxes and levies as shown below:—

- (1) Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment.
- (2) Additional Tax on Motor Vehicles for Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- (3) Additional Tax on Sales Tax for the Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- (4) Special Assessment on Irrigated Agricultural Lands.
- (5) Surcharge on land revenue for Employment Guarantee Scheme, and
- (6) Tax on non-residential urban lands and buildings under Education Cess Act, for Employment Guarantee Scheme.

The State Government has 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 Employment Guarantee Scheme are utilised only for the purpose of Employment Guarantee Scheme. If there is any balance in a particular year, the same is carried forward to the subsequent year.

The figures of accretion in the fund is given in table below:—

Serial No.	Name of the Tax/Levy	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	Tax from Profession Trades, Callings and Employment	10.33	17.89	18.47	19.61	23.47	32.11	36.27	39.93
2	Surcharge on Sales Tax	..	8.45	16.26	10.11	11.22	16.30	18.71	21.87
3	Employment Guarantee Scheme, Surcharge on Motor Vehicles.	0.10	0.80	0.90	1.33	0.88	1.44	1.46	1.57
4	Land Revenue	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.25	0.20	2.29	2.29	2.29
5	Employment Guarantee Scheme Cess on Irrigated Holdings.	..	0.17	..	0.10	..	..	..	..
6	Employment Guarantee Scheme Cess on Urban Immovable Non-Residential Property.	..	..	0.08	..	0.63	4.90	4.94	5.04
	Total (Taxes and Levies)	10.49	27.38	35.80	31.40	36.40	57.04	63.67	70.70
	Government Contribution	10.49	27.38	34.46	31.40	36.40	57.04	63.67	70.70
	Total	20.98	54.76	70.26	62.80	72.80	114.08	127.34	141.40
	Balance to be transferred	..	..	1.34	..	..	..	..	..
	Expenditure transferred to Employment Guarantee Fund	34.48	49.88	49.20	68.87	98.17	88.50	101.50	72.50
	Balance	(-13.50)	(+34.88)	(+21.06)	(-6.07)	(-25.37)	(+25.58)	(+25.84)	(+68.90)

Progress in the implementation of Employment Guarantee Scheme

22. The expenditure incurred on the scheme since its inception and the Mandays of employment generated is given below :—

Year	Expenditure incurred		Total	Mandays of employment generated (in crores)	
	Cash (Rs. in crores)	Value of the food-grains distributed as a part of wages in kind (Rs. in crores)			
1	2	3	4	5	
1972-73	...	1.88	...	1.88	0.45
1973-74	...	1.89	...	1.89	0.51
1974-75	...	13.72	...	13.72	4.81
1975-76	...	34.48	0.13	34.61	10.95
1976-77	...	49.88	1.22	51.10	13.32
1977-78	...	49.20	2.34	51.54	11.73
1978-79	...	68.87	5.30	74.17	16.35
1979-80	...	89.45	19.78	109.23	20.54
1980-81	...	96.47	17.00	113.47	17.15
1981-82 (15th January 1982)	...	79.97	5.37	85.34	13.05
Total	...	485.81	51.14	536.95	108.86

No. of works sanctioned and completed

23. In all 1,03,685 different type of works were sanctioned under the Employment Guarantee Scheme till the end of September 1981. Out of these 63,215 were completed. Efforts are made to deploy available labour on on going work before new works are taken up for providing employment under the Scheme. The broad category-wise number of works sanctioned and completed since inception of Employment Guarantee Scheme till September 1981 is given below :—

Serial No.	Category	No. of Works	
		Sanctioned	Completed
1	2	3	4
1	Labour intensive component of—		
	(a) Major Irrigation	2,782	1,948
	(b) Medium Irrigation	545	236
2	Minor Irrigation Tanks	2,353	835
3	Percolation Tanks	6,813	2,636
4	Other Minor Irrigation Works	6,226	4,574
5	Soil Conservation	53,114	38,286
6	Land Development	11,459	6,521
7	Afforestation and Other Forests Works	4,125	1,277
8	Roads	10,919	3,394
9	Other works	5,349	3,508
		1,03,685	63,215

Sectoral distribution of expenditure

24. The pattern of expenditure incurred under the Employment Guarantee Scheme since its inception till March 1981 and the estimated sectoral break-up of expenditure for 1982-83 and 1980-85 and for is given in following table :—

Serial No.	Category of work	Percentage of cash expenditure till March 1981	Estimated expenditure Rs. in crores during	
			1982-83	1980-85
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Labour intensive component of Major and Medium Irrigation Project.	8.2	5.3	40.00
2.	Minor Irrigation Works	34.7	20.8	125.00
3.	Soil Conservation	19.1	14.4	143.00
4.	Land Development	7.6	8.0	60.00
5.	Afforestation and other forest works.	5.1	4.0	30.00
6.	Roads	23.3	16.8	130.00
7.	Other works	2.00	2.7	20.00
		100	72.0	550.00

Economic Upliftment of the Small Farmers

25. It is well recognized that low agricultural production per unit of land in drought prone areas is hampering the economic growth. With the view, therefore, to increase agricultural production per unit of land, Government have recently sanctioned a massive capital investment and provision of supporting in-puts and services programme in support of dry farming in Maharashtra by dovetailing all the relevant on-going schemes under the various sectors and placing reliance on B. L. I. S. Act, 1942 and M. E. G. Act, 1977. The programme, based on identified water sheds, will consist of two components viz.

(a) A public expenditure component for development of required infrastructure through soil conservation methods, afforestation, construction of minor irrigation works etc. and

(b) Individual beneficiary oriented programme for those covered by the new strategy of providing them with supporting in-puts and services. The subsidy up to 80 per cent of the total cost of the project is admissible under this programme of which 50 per cent would be debitable to Employment Guarantee Scheme. The definition of a small farmers has been suitably liberalised for the purpose so as to cover a larger number of families in Maharashtra. The programme will go a long way in making small farmers self sufficient by the use of Employment Guarantee Scheme funds.

Provision for the year 1982-83

26. A provision on Rs. 87.78 crores has been made for 1982-83 including the matching contributions of Rupees 15.78 crores for N. R. E. P. Hence, the net provision available for Employment Gurantee Scheme will be Rs. 72.00 crores for the year 1982-83. Out of this provision, 60 per cent is expected to be utilised for payment of wages to unskilled labourers. Therefore the wage bill for unskilled labour for the period 1982-83 will be Rs. 43.20 crores. It is expected that this expenditure will generate about 10.50 crores mandays of employment. In addition, the expenditure of Rs. 31.56 crores including the State share and the central assistance under N. R. E. P. will generate about 4.70 crores mandays of employment. The revised figures of expenditure for the year 1981-82 and the outlay for the year 1982-83 is as under :—

Year	Cash expenditure (Plan allocation)	Availability of funds for NREP		Total	Mandays generated in crores)
		State share	Central share		
		3	4		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1981-82 (Budget)	75.00	...	15.00	90.00	17.50
1981-82 (Revised)	86.00	15.00	15.00	116.00	17.50
1982-83	72.00	15.78	15.78	103.56	15.20

(Rs. in crores.)

Tribal Sub-Plan

27. In the Annual Plan for 1981-82 out of total provision of Rs. 75 crores for Employment Guarantee Scheme provision of Rs. 8.60 crores was made. In the Annual Plan for 1982-83 the tribal sub-plan will be of the order of Rs. 8.60 crores out of the total proposed provision of Rs. 87.78 crores including the State Share for N. R. E. P. This expenditure is likely to generate 2.75 crores mandays of employment.

NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Introduction

28. It is an accepted principle in the Planning in India that the planning process must start with the identification of local felt needs at the village level and subsequent preparation of suitable schemes to meet them. However, the present sectoral approach does not adequately cover this need and in its absence the quality of village life improvement does not take place. The villagers, therefore, to a large degree, feel that they have no say in the planning process. This feeling leads to a general apathy towards planning process and the consequential absence of development of local leadership. The Government of India have introduced on a 50 per cent matching basis, a programme styled as the National Rural Employment Programme (N. R. E. P.) in place of the former Food for Works Programme. The guidelines issued by the Government of India for the purposes of this programme require emphasis in the selection of programme which will lead not only to the generation of rural employment but also to the creation of durable assets of a type, which will either improve the economic conditions of the community or, alternatively, the quality of village life. In Maharashtra, since under the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme Act, 1977, employment generation and creation of durable assets is secured in rural areas the N. R. E. P. was used as an additive to Employment Guarantee Scheme. However since N. R. E. P. envisages creation of assets which directly lead to improvement in the quality of village life, it is decided to delink N. R. E. P. from Employment Guarantee Scheme with effect from 1st April 1982 and the new programme is designed to introduce direct participation of rural population in its formulation and implementation.

The basic components of the programme would be :—

AREA OF OPERATION

(a) All works taken up under this programme will be within the boundary of each Grampanchayat ;

FUNDING

(b) The sources of funds for the programme will be :—

(i) Annual receipts received from the Government of India under the N. R. E. P. and State Government's matching contribution to be distributed every year to each inhabited village on a per capita basis.

(ii) Voluntary contributions of Rs. 1,000 and above from any resident or non-resident or anybody of the village interested in the implementation of the programme as also from any organisation.

(iii) Balance standing in the name of each village as on 31st March of each year in the Village Employment Fund.

All these amounts will be kept in a special account and the fund will be known as "Village Improvement of Quality of Life Fund".

WORKS

The work to be undertaken under the programme shall be as specified by Government from time to time and shall be in conformity with the guidelines on the National Rural Employment Programme (N. R. E. P.) of the Government of India. Ten per cent of this fund shall be reserved for social forestry and another ten per cent for programmes undertaken for direct benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The list of works is as below.

Afforestation and social forestry works on Government and Community lands including lands belonging to local bodies like Panchayats etc., road side plantation, plantation along canal banks, plantation of trees in the denuded forest areas and other land unfit for cultivation, plantation of fuel, fodder and fruit trees. Drinking water wells, group housing for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Construction of village tanks, repairing, deepening and rejuvenation of existing tanks for providing water for human use or for cattle or fisheries, etc. Open air theatres (with stage) which can also be used as playground ; Internal village roads, gutters, soak pits, compost pits on Panchayat lands ; and School and Balwadi buildings, Panchayat Ghars, community centres, mini-industrial estates for villages and cottage industries, Parishramalayaya or work houses where ladies and others can work, bathing and washing platforms, community toilets, community garbage pits, cremation and burial grounds.

WAGES

Wages paid in the programme would be on par with the minimum wage prescribed for the area where the work is taken up—Part of wages will be paid in kind depending upon the availability of foodgrains.

OPERATION

Actual works to be taken up under the Programme in each village will be decided by the open Gram Sabha. After selection, the Gram Sabha will prepare plans and estimates and also execute the works. The works will be executed through local labour and not through contractors. The wage/material component ratio will generally be 60:40. After the works are completed, the Gram Sabha will approve the works finally. The ownership of the assets will be held in Trust by the Zilla Parishad/Gram Panchayat.

MONITORING

For monitoring the Programme, a State Level Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister (Planning). Representatives from the Government of India and the Food Corporation of India will also attend the meeting. The scheme also provides for an appointment of District Level Observer for generally overseeing the programme. It is expected that this novel experiment of peoples' direct participation in the plan formulation will succeed. The outlay on this programme will form part of the District Annual Plans and the District Planning and Development Councils will generally review the implementation of the programme. At the district level, the District Rural Development Agencies will co-ordinate the programme. At the State Level, the Planning Department will be the nodal Department and Rural Development Department, the Administrative Department.

Annual Plan 1981-82

30. Government of India have allotted an assistance of Rs. 14.20 crores for this programme during 1981-82. With equal matching assistance, from the State Government, the total outlay works out to Rs. 28.40 crores as against this, the expenditure on items that can be taken up under N. R. E. P. is expected to be Rs. 32.00 crores (approximately) and the mandays of employment generated will be about 4.75 crores.

Annual Plan 1982-83

31. In 1982-83, Government of India have indicated that an outlay of Rs. 15.78 crores will be available for the programme which together with the State Government's matching contribution, would mean an availability of Rs. 31.58 crores.

CHAPTER 3

TRIBAL AREA SUB-PLAN

Constitutional Provisions—

The Constitution of India grants a special protection to the tribals and the areas of their concentration. The Article 46 of the Constitution enjoins on the State to promote with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

Objective and Strategy

2. In pursuance of the above direction, Government have formulated from time to time, its approach to economic and social development of the tribals and the tribal areas. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan the emphasis was on social and economic development of the tribals through rapid and time-bound Integrated Area Development and other programmes suited to the genius of these people, progressive elimination of all forms of exploitation and ensuring a move towards achieving equality and justice. In the predominant tribal region, the concept of the area approach with focus on the development of the tribal communities was also introduced. For the primitive tribes community oriented programmes have been preferred while the dispersed tribals are expected to avail of the benefits of the programme of rural development based on their specific needs.

Objective

3. For the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85, Government of India while maintaining the above strategies have set up the following objectives :—

(a) Raising the productivity level in the fields of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Cottage, Village and Small Industries etc. so as to create an economic impact of an order which will enable a targeted number of families (say 50 per cent in a State) in the Tribal Sub-Plan Area to cross the poverty line. With the household as the basic unit of planning, reduction of poverty of the poorest and then the poor should be taken up on a progressive scale.

(b) Apart from the effort in the core economic sector indicated in (a) above, education should become the key sector in the Sixth Plan period.

(c) The attainment of the objectives in (a) and (b) above would vitally depend on an adequate infrastructure for the creation of which there should be commensurate financial and physical efforts.

Concomitant with the aforesaid three-fold aims, and perhaps the most important assiduous exertions are necessary to eliminate exploitation of tribal in the fields of alienation of land, money lending, debt bondage, trade, excise, forests etc.

In view of these broad objectives the Social Welfare Department have issued guidelines relating to the formulation and implementation of the Tribal Areas Sub-Plan Schemes under the various sectors. These functional guidelines have also been indicated in the States' Five-Year Plan 1980-85 document.

4. The salient features of the State's Tribal Area Sub-Plan 1982-83 are as under :

(i) Tribal Area Sub-Plan 1982-83 is based on the Integrated Area Development Approach with focus on the development of the tribals.

(ii) The Tribal Area Sub-Plan covers 6,520 villages in 48 tahsils of 13 districts.

(iii) The Sub-Plan is based on the policies and programmes of the State Government which are evolved in the light of the past experience. The programme is to reorient and accelerate development of tribal areas and to improve the standard of life of the people residing therein. The main features of the Tribal Area, its economy, the existing constraints on the development, the prospectus of further development, needs and aspirations of the people and the local traditions have been considered in forming the Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

5. The main objectives of the Sub-Plan are—

1. to narrow the gap between the level of development of Sub-Plan Area and other areas of the State.
2. to improve the standard and quality of the life of the tribal community.
3. to tackle the important problems facing the tribal people and
4. elimination of exploitation, speeding up the process for social and economic development, building up inner strength of the people and improving their organisational capacity.

Annual Plan 1982-83

6. The size of State's Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 6,175 crores. Of this the flow to the tribal area sub-plan is Rs. 299 crores. The total expenditure incurred under T.A.S.P. during the year 1980-81 is Rs. 45.82 crores. The outlay proposed for the annual Plan 1981-82 was Rs. 55.66 crores. As against this the outlay proposed for the T.A.S.P. 1982-83 is Rs. 63.01 crores. The Annexure I indicates in summary the total tribal area sub-plan as of Rs. 65.06 crores. This includes the unspent balance of Special Central Assistance of Rs. 2.05 crores. In addition to this, the State Government also receives special central assistance for tribal area Sub Plan from the Government of India. During 1981-82, Rs. 5.62 crores including for M.A.D.A. and Primitive Tribes central assistance was received. In 1982-83 the special central assistance will be of the order of Rs. 5.64 crores, excluding M.A.D.A. and Primitive Tribes. The Annexure II indicates the Number of S. T. Family beneficiaries to be covered during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 and also for the annual Plan 1982-83. An Abstract Statement TSP-I indicates the Sub-headwise Programme for the Tribal Area Sub-Plan. The schemewise break-up of the outlay for the Annual Plan 1982-83 may be seen under the respective sectors.

7. Other important matters pertaining to tribal sub-plan such as population pattern area, administrative set up, etc., are discussed below.

Population

Total population of Maharashtra as per 1971 Census is 504.12 lakhs. Of this, the tribal population is 38.40 lakhs (29.54 lakhs enumerated and 8.86 lakhs un-enumerated). This constitutes 7.62 per cent of the State's population. The details regarding the population of the main scheduled tribes in the Tribal Area Sub-Plan and the districts of their concentration have been shown in table below :—

Serial No.	Total population (lakh)	Percentage to total scheduled tribes population of the State	Districts wherein concentrated
1	2	3	4
1 Bhil	6.9	23.38	Dhule, Nashik, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar, Aurangabad.
2 Mahadeo Koli	3.4	11.52	Nashik, Pune, Ahmadnagar, Thane, Raigad.
3 Gond	3.3	11.35	Chandrapur, Yavatmal, Nanded.
4 Warli	2.9	9.80	Thane, Nashik, Greater Bombay.
5 Konkan	2.6	8.80	Nashik, Dhule, Thane.
6 Thakar	1.8	6.10	Thane, Raigad, Pune, Nashik, Ahmadnagar.
7 Kathodi	1.5	5.00	Raigad, Thane, Pune, Nashik, Ratnagiri.
8 Gamit	1.3	4.40	Dhule.
9 Other Tribes	5.8	19.65	Amravati, Parbhani and other districts.
Total	29.5	100.00	

Area

8. The State Government, in consultation, with the Government of India has adopted the following criteria for identifying areas under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

- (i) All scheduled areas.
- (ii) All tribal development blocks.
- (iii) All Tahsils having 50 per cent or more tribal concentration.

(iv) Villages or areas which constitutes as pockets in the above mentioned areas which are contiguous to such areas and which together have a predominantly tribal population and/or the inclusion of which the tribal sub-plan area is administratively expedient.

9. Based on the above criteria 5,122 villages from 38 Talukas of districts viz. Thane/Nashik/Pune/Ahmadnagar/Dhule/Jalgaon/Amravati/Nanded/Yavatmal and Chandrapur districts, with a total population of 30.45 lakhs and tribal population of 18.76 lakhs have been included in the main Tribal Area Sub-plan. Besides, these villages, 1,398 villages from 17 tahsils of districts Raigad, Nagpur and Bhandara have been included in the Additional Tribal Area Sub-Plan. The total tribal sub-plan area thus covers 6,520 villages from 48 tahsils of 13 districts. Besides, the State Plan funds, the main Tribal Area Sub-Plan is also being supplemented with funds by the Government of India under Special Central Assistance. During the year 1981-82, Rs. 561.85 lakhs were received as Special Central Assistance.

Modified Area Development Approach (M.A.D.A.)

10. Though the tribal area sub-plan as indicated above is framed, about 45 per cent of the tribal population remains outside the tribal area sub-plan. In order to bring more tribals under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan to avail of the benefits, Government of India have suggested to adopt a new approach viz. "Modified Area Development Approach". According to this, pockets outside the tribal area sub-plan, falling under the following criteria have been proposed to be added to the tribal area:—

(a) Each such pockets should have a minimum of 10,000 of total population out of which not less than 50 per cent should be Scheduled Tribes population.

(b) Such pockets should form a part of development block or Taluka.

In these areas the thrust on development of infrastructure and of many other programmes is expected to come from financial and physical capability of the Block/Taluka development Administration. The programmes drawn up in these pockets should have community or a family orientation and that these programmes should be supplemented by the Special Central Assistance of the Government of India. Thus in short the aim of the programme should be to raise the socio-economic standards of individuals/tribal families. On the basis of these guidelines from Government of India, 18 MADA pockets comprising of 596 villages having a population of about 2.46 lakhs, covering about 8 districts have been identified by the State Government. The Government of India have also approved these pockets. For implementing the individual or family oriented programmes under these pockets, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs have also sanctioned Special Central Assistance to the State. During the year 1981-82, Rs. 40.85 lakhs have been received from the Government of India. For the year 1982-83, the amount of Special Central Assistance that would become available has not been indicated so far. It is expected that an equal amount as in 1981-82 would be available.

Primitive Tribes

11. Government of India have approved three primitive tribes viz. Madia Gond in Bhamragad area of Chandrapur District, Kolam in Yavatmal and Nanded Districts and Katkaries in Raigad and Thane Districts of Maharashtra. As per recommendations of the Government of India, the State Government have formulated project reports for the development of these tribes. The programme for Primitive Tribes includes provision of shelter-cum-hut. Supply of unit of goats and poultry birds, rehabilitation of families, grant of agricultural inputs, like pair of bullocks, seeds, fertilisers, agricultural implements, etc. free of cost. The programme has not gained momentum as yet. It is expected that the programmes during the year 1982-83 will be executed with full-swing. For this programme Special Central Assistance has been made available by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. During 1981-82 Rs. 17 lakhs have been received. It is expected that an equal amount would also be received during 1982-83.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

12.1. At the State level there is a Cabinet Sub-Committee for Tribal Sub-Plan headed by the Chief Minister, which decides and considers the proposals, matters about the Tribal Sub-Plan. The implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan Programme, is supervised by the Tribal Development Commissioner of the status of the Secretary to Government, with headquarters at Nashik. He is assisted by two Additional Commissioners with their headquarters at Nashik and Nagpur, respectively.

12.2. The Divisional Commissioners of the Revenue Divisions of the State are fully responsible for the implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan in their respective charges.

12.3. At the district level, the Collector of the District and the Chief Executive Officers, Zilla Parishads have been designated as Deputy Tribal Commissioners. The Deputy Tribal Commissioners are assisted in the districts by Project Officers who are full time Class I Officers. There are at present 19 Project Officers who are responsible for co-ordinating the functions of various departments. They are entrusted with the work of preparing the project reports, planning and monitoring the schemes at the project level. The Block Development Officer and Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies in the Tribal Sub-Plan Area have been declared as Assistant Project Officers. The Government has also decided to place the services of the Tribal Welfare Officers under the supervision and control of the Project Officers.

12.4. There is a separate Director of 'Tribal Welfare' to deal with problems pertaining to the tribals. The Directorate looks after Government hostels for Scheduled Tribes boys and girls, Ashram Shala Complexes run by Government, Ashram Shalas and Post-Basic Ashram Shalas run by Voluntary Agencies etc. The Project Officers of I.D.T.P. are *ex-officio* Deputy Directors.

12.5. In order to ensure public participation in the implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan, there is a Special Executive Committee for Tribal Sub-Plan of the District Planning and Development Council, constituted in each of the 13 Tribal Sub-Plan Districts. This Committee consists

of the 'Palak Mantri' of the District as its Chairman, one of the Tribal M.L. A. as Vice-Chairman. All the elected representatives of tribals in State Legislature, Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti office-bearers are included in the Committee. This Committee also has the Additional Tribal Commissioner as Vice-Chairman and Deputy Tribal Commissioner (Collector) as the Member-Secretary. While formulating and assessing the progress of Annual Tribal Sub-Plan in all Districts the Heads of Departments are associated with this Committee.

12.6. Besides the existing administrative machinery in Tribal Sub-Plan areas of the State as well as procedures followed by different departments with regard to formulation and execution of tribal welfare and development activities, the administration in tribal areas is so streamlined that the different departments of Government which execute schemes in tribal areas are responsible to officers appointed specifically for tribal development projects. The Heads of Departments have been instructed to give special attention to tribal areas. They are required to formulate and execute tribal development schemes under the overall command and control of Tribal Development Commissioner.

13. The Government of Maharashtra had constituted a Committee of officials and non-officials with a view to give suggestions to State Government for reorganisation of the existing Administrative Set-up in Tribal Sub-Plan areas and also in respect of the Personnel Policy in the tribal areas. The Committee has submitted its report to Government recently and it is under consideration.

Formulation of project plans for each I.T.D.P.

14. The practice of preparing a special plan based on the needs of the tribals for the tribal areas, clearly demarcated as such on the basis of concentration of tribal population in areas notified as scheduled or specified areas, is being followed since 1976-77 and special provision, on an agreed formula, is made in the budget which cannot be diverted, even if the amount is not expended, on a given scheme, to another other than Tribal Areas. Separate Minor Heads are opened for accounting all the expenditure in the Tribal Sub-Plan of the State with a view that no diversion of funds from tribal areas to non-tribal areas would take place.

Bench Mark Survey

15. Bench mark survey of the existing level of development of each project is a basic requirement. This survey has been completed and results thereof are under mechanical tabulation with the Tribal Research and Training Institute.

Nucleus Budget

16. The Project Officer have to play a vital role in the formation of the Plan in the Project Areas. In order to provide for the local variation and demand, which are different from the typical schemes evolved by the Department and which are not included in the budget, a special fund called "Nucleus Budget" has been kept at the disposal of each Project Officer enabling him to evolve and implement the Scheme at his own level without waiting to undergo the usual elaborate procedure involved in the sanction of the scheme. A provision of Rs. 95 lakhs has been made for Nucleus Budget during the year 1981-82 and a provision of Rs. 115 lakhs has been proposed during 1982-83. Some of the important schemes taken up under the Nucleus Budget are mentioned below :—

- (1) Supply of cycles to Ashram School.
- (2) Award of Prizes to the first three numbers passed in the last year of Ashram Schools.
- (3) Repairs to electric pumps already supplied to Adiwasi Cultivators.
- (4) Preparation for the Competitive Examination.
- (5) Short training course in Cane and Bamboo for Colams only.
- (6) Tribal Youth Training Camp.
- (7) Organisation of Tribal Dancing Troupes.
- (8) Construction of Community Cattle Sheds in Tribal Sub Plan Area.
- (9) Holding of Palak and Adiwasi Melava at Block Level.

Protective measures—Land Reforms

17.1. Prevention of exploitation of the tribals on account of practices like land alienation, money, lending by traders at a higher rate of interest leading to consequential indebtedness has been accorded high priority in the Sixth F.Y.P., 1980-85. In order to check the sale of tribal lands to non-tribals the State Government has enacted legislation, namely:—

- (1) The Maharashtra Revenue Code and Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act (XXXV of 1974 imposing restrictions on transfers of tribal lands, and
- (2) Maharashtra Restoration of Lands of Scheduled Tribes Act (XIV 1975,) dealing with restoration to tribals their lands involved in invalid legal transfers to non-tribals effected between the period from 1st April 1957 to 6th July 1974.

Under these laws 25,109 hectares of alienated land has so far been restored to 15,385 tribals. For enabling the tribals to pay the amount of compensation to non-tribals, Government has sanctioned a scheme, of Financial Assistance to such Tribals in the areas covered by the Tribal Sub-Plan. This assistance is given partly as interest free loan and partly as subsidy. Till 31st March 1980, assistance to the extent of Rs. 1.54 lakhs was given to 430 Tribals. During 1981-82, a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs was made for covering 1,000 tenants. A provision of Rs. 7 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1982-83.

Financial Assistance to Tribal Tenant Purchasers

17.2. Under the tenancy law in force, the tenants have acquired ownership rights in respect of lands cultivated by them on the prescribed date and are required to pay the purchase price as provided by law. To enable the Tribal tenant purchaser to pay the purchase price, the State Government grants them interest free loan and subsidy in the areas covered by Tribal Sub-Plan. There are approximately 15,000 Tribal Tenant purchasers in the State. Till the end of March 1980, assistance of Rs. 27.28 lakhs was given to 3,940 Tribal Tenant purchasers. For the year 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs has been provided to cover about 1,080 Tribal Tenant purchasers and about 5,000 Tribal Tenant purchasers will be covered in another two years 1982 to 1984. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1982-83.

Tribal Development Corporation

18. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation Ltd., was established by the State Government in the year 1972 with an authorised Share Capital Contribution of Rs. 5 crores under the Maharashtra State Co-operative Societies Act with a view to act as an welfare-cum-marketing organisation for tribals. Now it is functioning as a Chief Instrument for the removal of the practices of economic exploitation in the tribal areas and particularly that of tribals. The Corporation is undertaking the following types of activities:—

(1) purchase and sale of agricultural and forest produce of tribals as an agent of the Government under the provisions of Maharashtra Tribal Economic condition (Improvement) Act, 1976.

(2) acts as an instrument of Government of any other public undertaking/corporation in the tribal areas and carries out such functions entrusted to this Corporation by these agencies.

(3) prepares and implements schemes either of its own or through individual beneficiary schemes for undertaking processing and such small scale industries in the tribal areas.

(4) acts as whole sale or retail distributor of consumer articles, like foodgrains, cloth etc. for the affiliated Adiwasi Co-operative Societies (LAMPS) or on its own by opening retail outlets.

The provision proposed to the Corporation for 1982-83 is as under:

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Amount sanctioned during 1980-81	Provision during 1981-82	Outlay proposed during 1982-83
1	Managerial Subsidy	17.00	17.00	17.00
2	Share Capital	65.00	65.00	65.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

As the Share Capital Contribution of the State Government would be fully paid during the year 1981-82 the question of enhancing the State Capital Contribution to the corporation is under consideration of the Government. Besides the Share Capital Contribution the Government of Maharashtra has also given the necessary Government Guarantee support of Rs. 6 crores through the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank enabling this Corporation to borrow the necessary capital to undertake the Monopoly Purchase scheme for the tribals. Besides the above mentioned activities of the Corporation it has been entrusted with (1) Supply of Electric Motor pump sets and oil engines to the Tribals and (2) grant of consumption finance to the tribals.

Tribal Research and Training Institute

19. The Tribal Research and Training Institute has been established in the year 1962 under the Centrally Sponsored Programme of 'Research and Training' with its jurisdiction in the entire State of Maharashtra. This Institute is under the direct control of the Tribal Development Commissioner and Secretary to Government. It has been entrusted with the responsibility of identifying tribal problems. Research Projects, Bench Mark Survey of Tribal Sub-Plan Area, Additional Tribal Sub-Plan Area and M. A. D. A. Pockets, Evaluation of tribal welfare schemes and training of the officials and non-officials working in the field of tribal development. During the year 1980-81, the Institute has completed 17 research Projects. on various problems of tribal development, organised training programmes for 300 beneficiaries, completed Bench Mark Survey of Households in Tribal Sub-Plan area (including M. A. D. A. Pockets) and the Preliminaries for computerisation of the data. The work of tabulation of village and hamlet schedules has been completed and the tabulated data is being supplied to the Project Officers of Integrated Tribal Development Projects. During 1981-82, 17 Research Studies, Training Programme for 360 beneficiaries and the computerisation of 9.00 lakhs household schedules of Bench Mark Survey would be completed.

ANNEXURE I

Showing the outlay proposed for 1982-83

		(Rupees in lakhs)
Programme		Outlay proposed for 1982-83
I. State Level Programme—		
(1) Forests		0.50
(2) Major Irrigation		541.14
(3) Power		100.00
(4) Roads and Bridges		255.00
(5) General Education		0.73
(6) Medical and Public Health		2.75
(7) Housing including Police Housing		65.00
(8) Welfare of Backward Classes (For T. D. C. and Staff for projects and Mantralaya Departments).		115.28
(9) Animal Husbandry		4.00
(10) Co-operation		1.25
	Total—I ..	1,085.65
II. District Level Programme—		
(a) District Level Schemes under District Planning and Development Councils.		4,393.12
(b) District Level Programme for which outlay has been decided at State Level—		
(i) Employment Guarantee Scheme		430.00
(ii) Medium Irrigation Projects costing over Rs. 5 crores (Bhatsa Project and Aner Project).		106.10
(iii) Dairy Development		85.68
(iv) Forests—		
(1) Wild Life and Nature Conservation		10.00
(2) Protection of Forests		6.03
(3) Social Forestry		100.02
	Total—(iv) ..	116.05
(v) Horticulture		77.45
(vi) Co-operative Spinning Mills		5.00
(vii) Control of disease Filaria		2.00
	Total—(b) ..	822.28
	Total—II ..	5,215.40
	Total—I and II ..	6,301.05
III. Unspent balance towards Special Central Assistance		
	Total—III ..	205.27
	Grand Total—I to III ..	6,506.32

ANNEXURE II

Family oriented programme under Tribal Sub Plan during 1980-85

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of S.T. families to be covered in 1980-85	Achievements under 1980-81	Anticipated achievements No. of S.T. families 1981-82	Target No. of S.T. families 1982-83
1	2		4	5	6
<i>Crop Husbandry:</i>					
1	Subsidised distribution of inputs ..	1,86,000	16,370	30,000	40,000
2	Gobar Gas Plants	254	38	54	54
3	Supply of pairs of Bullocks	915	174	130	143
4	Supply of Bullock carts	823	82	130	143
<i>Animal Husbandry:</i>					
5	Payment of stipends to tribal candidates for studying in Veterinary colleges.	60	6	19	14
6	Stipend for Livestock Supervisor Training	159	31	29	25
7	Supply of Milch Cattles	2,436	844	625	760
8	Distribution of improved Cockerals Nos. ..	59,150	4,765	5,000	10,000
9	Supply of chicks	1,00,000	....	....	25,000
10	Supply of units of pullets	5,000	670	....	2,600
11	Supply of units of Goat and Buck (No. of units).	1,500	133	200	300
12	Supply of Boars	100	21	32	32
<i>Dairy Development:</i>					
13	Training Programme for Adivasi Farmers	1,660	120	260	520
11	Subsidy for supply of Milch Animal outside special programme.	333	....	....	333
15	Supply of one year old high Progeney buffaloes calves.	6,710	910	600	900
16	Subsidy for feeding cost to one year old high progeney buffalo calves.	16,000	....	2,000	2,000
17	Supply of dry pregnant buffaloes ..	1,290	110	260	190
18	Subsidy for transport of dry pregnant buffaloes.	1,290	110	260	190
<i>Horticulture:</i>					
19	Veneer grafting on mango (Beneficiaries)	450	....	15	385
20	Promotion of vegetable development (No. of seed packets).	1,21,000	....	5,000	29,000
21	I.R.D.P.	66,179	10,215	10,364	15,200
<i>Co-operation:</i>					
22	Seven year interest free loan for purchase of shares (No. of Member).	1,30,000	37,960	35,000	24,850
23	Interest subsidy to tribal members ..	20,000	240	20,000	27,000
<i>Education:</i>					
24	Book Banks in Primary School (No. of Students)	1,00,000	....	11,595	61,600

ANNEXURE I II—contd.

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of S.T. families to be covered in 1980-85	Achievements under 1980-81	Anticipated achievements No. of S.T. families 1981-82	Target No. of S.T. families 1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Special facilities to Tribal students ..	66,100	23,387	13,220	13,220
26	Payment of stipend to tribal students (V to X).	11,460	4,863	2,068	2,200
27	Book Banks in Secondary School (VIII to X).	16,700	5,118	2,710	4,100
28	Sports competition for tribal boys ..	....	....	....	1,000
<i>Housing :</i>					
29	Hutment Programme	Target not fixed	6,025	5,393	5,800
30	Replacement of Thatched roofs by Manglore tiles.	Do.	2,200	2,900	3,000
<i>Labour & Labour Welfare :</i>					
31	Craftsman Training (No. of students) ..	3,800	700	956	1,200
<i>Welfare of B.Cs. :</i>					
32	Grant of Tuition fees and examination fees	Target not fixed.	1,420	1,500	1,560
33	Consumption finance to tribals during lean period.	Do.	49,142	51,000	60,000
34	Award of stipend to B. C. students in High School.	Do.	930	1,090	8,829
35	Award of stipend to B. C. students in I.T.I.'s	Do.	174	180	189
36	Installation of pumping sets ..	Do.	560	340	425
37	Supply of oil Engines	Do.	180	150	100
38	Financial assistance to Co-operative Housing Societies for B. C.	Do.	100	24	24
39	Financial assistance to individual and Group Housing for B. Cs.	Do.	2,564	520	533
<i>Nutrition :</i>					
40	School feeding programme	Target not fixed.	40,000	40,000	40,000
41	Special Nutrition Programme ..	Do.	50,000	50,000	50,000
42	Integrated Child Development Scheme ..	Do.	28,958	46,860	66,751

ABSTRACT STATEMENT—TSP-I

Tribal Area Sub-Plan-1982-83

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head/Sub-Head of Development	1980-85 Sixth Plan		1980-81 (Actual)		1981-82 (Anticipated Expenditure)		Proposed outlay, 1982-83	
		Divisible	Flow to T.S.P.	Divisible	Flow to T.S.P.	Divisible	Flow to T.S.P.	Divisible	Flow to T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I Agriculture and Allied Services—									
(1)	Agricultural Research and Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2)	Horticultural Development	..	..	8.65	..	..	..	5,34.20	77.45
(3)	Crop Husbandry	..	..	3,12.72	51.74	8,34.28	67.21	3,12.02	66.91
(4)	Land Reforms	..	..	9.63	14.34	7.00	7.00	10.00	10.00
(5)	Minor Irrigation	..	..	23,38.02	3,60.00	24,51.00	4,25.00	25,50.00	4,33.00
(6)	Soil and Water Conservation	..	..	5,13.24	39.95	2,65.77	26.25	2,98.67	43.78
(7)	Command Area Development—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a)	CADA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b)	Ayacut Development	..	..	2,69.36	24.39	69.00	5.00	80.00	5.00
(8)	Animal Husbandry	..	..	1,51.51	46.06	2,63.86	61.31	2,90.03	65.07
(9)	Dairy Development	..	..	2,09.43	59.31	2,40.03	86.06	2,22.08	87.68
(10)	Fisheries	..	..	1,23.40	22.42	1,19.29	22.00	1,62.03	25.00
(11)	(a) Forests	..	..	1,43.03	58.14	4,98.86	3,03.56	5,56.08	2,04.00
(b)	Social Forestry	..	..	25.38	..	..	..	5,66.08	1,00.02
(12)	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(13)	Marketing, Storage and Warehousing	..	..	11.43	..	19.75	3.00	22.44	3.36
(14)	Community Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(15)	Special Programme for Rural Development—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a)	Area Development Scheme in Ratnagirri District	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b)	Drought Prone Areas Programme	..	..	5,05.08	13.32	5,50.00	15.00	5,58.00	15.00
(c)	Integrated Rural Development Programme	..	..	6,36.10	83.47	8,88.00	57.00	11,84.00	76.00
(d)	Integrated Rural Development sponsored by Mafatlal Group.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—I-Agriculture and Allied Services		3,50,8.22	51,46.33	52,56.98	7,73.14	37,79.35	10,71.31	73,45.55	12,12.27
II Co-operation		8,64.71	6,86.15	1,64.49	1,12.06	1,37.94	1,18.78	2,06.68	1,27.62
Total—II-Co-operation		8,64.71	6,86.15	1,64.49	1,12.06	1,37.94	1,18.78	2,06.68	1,27.62
III Water and Power Development—									
(a)	Water Development	..	..	12,27.67	8,81.59	15,46.40	10,00.00	19,63.00	11,66.93
(b)	Power Development	..	..	46,09.80	3,68.29	32,76.19	4,05.00	53,00.00	6,00.00
Total—III-Water and Power Development		1,19,33.53	62,00.00	58,37.47	12,49.88	48,22.59	14,05.00	72,63.00	17,66.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IV Industry and Mining—									
(1) Large and Medium Industries	5,00.00	5.00
(2) Minerals
(3) Village and Small Scale Industries	31,59.02	30.64	{ 6,06.24	4.63	6,41.98	5.05	5,75.00	6.66
(4) Infrastructure facilities
Total—IV-Industry and Mining	31,59.02	30.64	6,06.24	4.63	6,41.98	5.05	10,75.00	11.66
V Transport and Communications—									
(1) Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	8.00	1,31.00	0.94..	..	1.50	55.10	1.35
(2) Roads and Bridges	40,00.00	38,16.64	6,88.65	..	8,00.00	41,37.00	9,00.00
(3) Road Transport	2,06,91.00	..	..	..	{ 34,23.00	..	..	..
(4) Tourism	10.00	3.43	1.90	..	5.00	10.00	3.00
(5) Konkan Railways
Total—V-Transport and Communications	2,06,91.00	40,18.00	39,51.07	6,91.49	34,23.00	8,06.50	42,02.10	9,04.35
VI Social and Community Services—									
(1) General Education	94,52.47	7,75.52	7,79.07	98.22	16,80.26	116.71	17,21.87	1,47.93
(2) Art and Culture
(3) Technical Education
(4) Medical and Public Health	53,72.50	10,76.00	82.63	94.83	9,87.39	1,81.00	9,29.52	2,31.48
(5) Sewerage and Water Supply	2,95,96.00	16,59.00	29,87.09	2,65.51	39,66.45	3,62.96	44,40.00	4,52.23
(6) Housing	41,48.78	7,03.50	16,54.00	1,34.55	11,24.92	1,62.92	14,02.56	1,71.52
(7) Urban Development	18,27.00	42.00	3,31.75	8.46	2,68.00	8.00	3,00.00	10.00
(8) Information and Publicity	45.07	20.21	8.31	3.77	10.01	5.91	10.85	5.85
(9) Labour and Labour Welfare	9,15.00	90.46	2,42.29	9.04	1,18.26	16.61	3,30.05	32.65
(10) Employment Guarantee Scheme	3,80,75.00	53,97.00	72,00.00	8,13.00	63,75.00	8,60.00	72,00.00	8,60.00
(11) Welfare of Backward Classes	49,01.41	35,20.00	4,79.38	2,76.53	6,83.79	3,48.08	9,19.60	4,83.33
(12) Social Welfare	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
(13) Nutrition	22,50.00	5,19.65	2,61.37	47.32	3,50.00	97.32	3,97.27	88.50
total—VI-Social Services	9,65,83.23	1,38,04.34	1,40,25.89	17,51.23	1,50,64.08	21,59.51	1,76,51.72	24,83.49
VII Economic Services
VIII General Services
GRAND TOTAL	16,83,18.71	2,98,85.46	2,98,42.14	45,82.43	2,78,68.94	55,66.15	3,77,44.04	65,06.32*

* Includes an unspent balance amount of Rs. 205.27 lakhs towards Special Central Assistance.

CHAPTER 4

AREA DEVELOPMENT

A recent innovation in developmental administration at the district level is the formulation of integrated development projects. After the early community development projects this is perhaps the first time when the idea of integration at the grass-root level has been reintroduced in developmental administration. The selected project areas have certain special problems which required undertaking a set of activities, which have to be co-ordinated in space and time. These areas are under the command of major irrigation projects, drought-prone areas, areas in the Western Ghats Region and the Tribal areas. This Chapter deals with other area development programmes like Drought-Prone Areas Programme, Integrated Rural Development, Community Development Programme and Programme for Integrated Development of Western Ghats.

DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME

Introductory

1. The State Government has identified 87 tahsils in 13 districts of Maharashtra as drought prone. The drought prone areas programme was introduced in all these districts in 1974-75 and has since been continued. As in the 5th Plan period, the programme in the six districts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Sangli, Satara, Pune and Nashik would receive central assistance. However, the Government of India have revised the pattern of central assistance from the year 1979-80 and has decided to restrict it to only 42 blocks and to allocate Rs. 7.50 lakhs per approved block per annum, for 1980-85 period. The programme in the remaining seven districts as also the non-approved blocks in the aforesaid six districts would be State Sponsored.

Objective and Strategy of Development

2. The main objective of the programme is to bring about an Integrated development of project areas with a view to making them drought resistant. The sectoral composition of the programme has been designed to sub-serve this objective and, therefore, it includes soil and water conservation measures, forestry and pasture development, livestock and dairy development schemes, fisheries development schemes and minor irrigation schemes. The I. R. D. P. having been extended to all blocks in the State, individual beneficiary schemes which were being taken up under D. P. A. P. till 1980-81, are excluded from D. P. A. P. and are being taken up under I. R. D. P. from 1981-82.

3. The watershed has been adopted as a unit of development and planning. Since the programme is being continued from the 5th Plan period, it will be continued to be implemented during the Sixth Plan period, i.e. 1980-85 in the watersheds which have been selected during that period till the development potential in these watersheds is fully exploited. New watersheds have been/are being selected for implementation of the programme wherever the earlier selected watersheds reach optimal level of development.

4. An outlay of Rs. 558.00 lakhs is provided for this programme for the year 1982-83. In addition, central assistance of Rs. 315 lakhs would be available for the programme in the centrally assisted 42 blocks.

Provision of area

5. The GOI have appointed a Task Force to review, among other things, the coverage of areas under D. P. A. P. and the State Government was requested to forward its proposal after undertaking a critical review of the existing areas/programmes. For this purpose, the GOI has suggested adoption of development of irrigation since the introduction of the D. P. A. P. as such of the major criteria. The State Government has since forwarded its proposals to the Government of India, which inter-alia, include deletion of 13 blocks approved by the GOI where irrigation facilities cover more than 10 per cent and irrigation potential extends over 40 per cent of the total blocks area and inclusion of 35 new blocks where irrigation facilities cover less than 10 per cent and irrigation potential extend to less than 30 per cent of the total block area. In addition, one block is proposed for deletion as major portion of the blocks is not drought prone. This proposal is based on the criteria suggested by the G. O. I. and is awaiting its final approval. The proposal of the State Government is limited to areas identified by the Sukhtankar Committee as drought prone.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Objectives and Coverage

The Intergrated Rural Development Programme which was started in 1978-79 in 127 Blocks in the State has been introduced in all the 296 Panchayat Samiti Blocks in the State with effect from 2nd October 1980. The main objective of the programme is to provide productive/income generating packages to all the rural families falling below the poverty line i.e. annual net income of Rs. 3,500. There are about 45 lakh families in rural areas below the above mentioned poverty line, of which 33.5 lakh families hold small areas of land and remaining 11.5 lakh families do not hold any land at all. About 2.65 lakh families have already been covered during the three years of the implementation of this programme in the State and another about 2.18 lakh families are proposed to be covered during 1981-82 under this programme. The IRD schemes so far was implemented through the Agencies like Small Farmers Development Agency, Command Area Development Authority and Drought Prone Areas Programme or the Collector. Government have now created District Rural Development Agencies in each district of equivalent rank from other development departments.

Identification of and production programme for Target Groups

The IRD Programme involves identification of families from the target group consisting of small/marginal farmers, agricultural and non-agricultural labourers, rural artisans, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, preparation of production programme for raising the income level of these families, arranging credit support for the loan component of the programme and, follow-up action to ensure uninterrupted flow of supportive services to these beneficiaries, assist on an average 600 families per block per year of which 400 are to receive agriculture package, 100 rural industries programme and 100 under tertiary sector.

Programmes under IRDP.

2. The Integrated Rural Development Programme is essentially an individual beneficiary programme involving schemes relating to—

- (i) Individual Minor Irrigation Works covering dug-wells, deepening/renovation of old wells, pump-sets, electric motors, diesel engines and cost of energization of pump-sets, etc.
- (ii) Failed wells subsidy.
- (iii) Agricultural inputs/implements/storage bins/Agricultural demonstrations.
- (iv) Land development/soil conservation on private lands.
- (v) Distribution of milch animals.
- (vi) Special schemes for cross-bread heifer and other livestock production programmes such as poultry, sheep, goats and piggery.
- (vii) Distribution of other animals such as sheep, goats, pigs and poultry.
- (viii) Supply of ploughs bullocks/bullock-carts.
- (ix) Assistance for cost of seedlings, inputs, land levelling, digging of pits, garden tools, etc. to individual cultivators for horticultural development.
- (x) Assistance towards cost of fishing nets, cost of finger-lings, boats etc. under fisheries programme.
- (xi) Training and assistance to the rural youths and artisans in rural industries, services and business I.S.B.

Allocation of funds and its utilisation.

3. The pattern of allocation of funds for each block was different in initial years. But from the year 1981-82, the allocation per block has been uniformly kept at Rs. 6.00 lakhs per block and it will be raised to Rs. 8.00 lakhs per block each for the remaining 3 years of the Sixth Plan period. The sub-joined table indicates allocation and expenditure for the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Serial No.	Year	Outlay actually released (Rs. in crores)	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)	Percentage of Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries covered
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1979-80	8.73	7.24	82.93	78,023
2	1980-81	14.72	12.72	87.00	1,25,969
3	1981-82	17.76 (Anticipated)	17.76 (Anticipated)	100.00	2,17,766

Provision for 1982-83

4. For the year 1982-83 per block allocation would be Rs. 8.00 lakhs (inclusive of Government of India's share of Rs. 4.00 lakhs). Thus, total provision for 1982-83 will be Rs. 23.68 crores (including Government of India's share) for 296 blocks in the State for the year 1982-83 on the basis of Rs. 8.00 lakhs per block State Plan outlay being Rs. 11.84 crores. About, 2,36,800 beneficiaries would be covered during the year.

Coverages of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

5. In the year 1982-83 of the total outlay of Rs. 23.68 crores, an amount of Rs. 487.52 lakhs (including Government of India's 50 per cent share) has been earmarked for Scheduled Caste Component Plan which is 22 per cent of the total plan (excluding Rs. 152.00 lakhs Tribal Sub-Plan Component). It is expected that about 48,752 families will be covered under the Scheduled Caste Component Plan. As against the 13 per cent scheduled caste population in the State, efforts will be made to utilise 22 per cent outlay on these communities.

As regards Tribal Sub-Plan, there are in all 19 blocks which will be covered. The outlay for these blocks is Rs. 152.00 lakhs (including Government of India's share) and about 15,200 families will be covered in these areas.

6. A household survey for identification of families is in progress and is likely to be completed by the end of June 1982.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Grant-in-aid to Maharashtra Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Kothrud, District Pune

The institution conducts Shibirs in villages, to impart training and technical guidance to the villagers as well as to Sanitary Inspectors, with a view to improving village sanitation. The institute also undertakes training for installation of latrine seats manufactured by it and supplied to the villagers at cheaper cost. At the end of 1981-82, 30,121 latrine seats have been installed through the efforts of the Institution. For successful implementation of the programme, the rate of grant-in-aid to the Institution has been increased from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,80,000. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been earmarked for this item during 1982-83. The outlay fixed for 1980-85 (Sixth Plan) is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Training of Associate Women Workers.—The scheme was 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored activity till 1978-79. It has been transferred to the State with effect from 1st April, 1979. It has been decided to continue the scheme as State activity, with modified financial pattern, during Vith Plan period. Under the Programme, the village women having aptitude for leadership qualities are selected for giving training of 15 days duration at the training centres situated at Sindewahi (District Chandrapur) and Manjri (District Pune). It is proposed to depute 200 women for such training at both the centres during 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 as against the earmarked outlay of Rs. 1.20 lakhs for 1980-85.

Rural Sanitation Programme.—The objective of the scheme is to set up latrine seats in rural areas and to help in improving village sanitation. Under the scheme, grants are given to the Zilla Parishads, for the purchase of latrine seats to be provided to the individual householder (Under the old Gram Safai and Bhangi Mukti Programme).

The cost on account of installation of the latrine seats upto plinth level is to be borne by the Zilla Parishad and the cost of the construction of superstructure will be the responsibility of the individual householder. At the end of 1981-82, 67,050 latrine seats have been installed. It is proposed to expand the programme during 1982-83, with a target of 17,500 latrine seats for which an outlay of Rs. 8.75 lakhs is proposed to be provided. The allocation of the Sixth five year plan period has been fixed at the level of Rs. 45.00 lakhs.

PROGRAMME FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF WESTERN GHATS

Annual Plan 1982-83 Programme for Integrated Development of Western Ghats.—In pursuance of the policy of accelerating the development of hilly areas in the country and at the suggestion of the National Development Council, a Centrally sponsored programme for the Integrated Development of Western Ghats has been in operation in the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Union Territory of Goa from 1974-75. A High Level Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Minister of Maharashtra decides the policies, strategies and frame-work of the programme. The economic well-being of the local population residing in the areas was its immediate objective with the perspective of bringing these hilly regions on par with the adjoining areas which are comparatively more developed. However, it has now been decided to give more emphasis on the maintenance and improvement of the ecological conditions of the forest areas and allocate considerably more funds therefor. Suitable schemes under Forestry and allied Agriculture sectors are being given high priority under the Western Ghats Development Programme, since 1979-80.

2. *Identification of Western Ghats.*—Initially, the High Level Committee adopted the Western Ghats area as those identified as such by the Second Irrigation Commission. On this basis, in Maharashtra, the area comprised of 51 talukas in 10 districts of Thane, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Nashik, Dhule, Pune, Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur. The problem of defining Western Ghats area was subsequently entrusted to the Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO). The Town and Country Planning Organisation has recommended for this purpose, areas with an elevation of 600 metres or above and also those which are contiguous to the 'spine' of the Western Ghats and forming part of the administrative boundaries. As far as Maharashtra is concerned, the Town and Country Planning Organisation's recommendations resulted in deletion of 8 talukas (Navapur in Dhule; Jawhar and Wada in Thane; Khalapur, Roha and Mangaon in Raigad; Rajapur in Ratnagiri and Deogad in Sindhudurg) and addition of 10 talukas (Sinnar in Nashik; Akola and Sangamner in Ahmadnagar; Kagal and Gadhinglaj in Kolhapur; Satara, Khatav, Khandala and Koregaon in Satara and Purandhar in Pune). In the Secretaries' Committee meeting held at Bombay on 14th October 1977, the Planning Commission had directed that the concerned State Governments should not take up any new schemes in the talukas proposed to be deleted by the Town and Country Planning Organisation; however, the continuing works in such talukas could be completed. In the Secretaries' Committee meeting held at Trivandrum on 4th October 1979, the Planning Commission had directed that the new schemes should not be taken up in the talukas proposed to be added by Town and Country Planning Organisation, pending final decision of the High Level Committee on this issue. This question was discussed in the H.L.C. meeting held at Bombay on 8th March 1981 and it was decided that the one man Committee of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Member, Planning Commission, should decide this issue after ascertaining the views of concerned State Governments. According to the decision now taken by this one-man Committee in August 1981, the Western Ghat area in Maharashtra State comprises of 61 talukas, list of which is enclosed in Annexure 1. However, Planning Commission has clarified that the allocation already earmarked for Maharashtra State for 1981-82 and also for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, under Western Ghats Development Programme will remain unaltered.

3. *Strategy for Development.*—It was first contemplated to adopt an integrated approach to the development of the Western Ghats as a whole, which implied implementation of the programme overlooking State boundaries. However, in the absence of adequate data on the resources of the region, the High Level Committee gave emphasis on the programme in key sectors of the hilly region's economy such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Dairy Development, Minor Irrigation and Roads and various suitable schemes under these sectors were taken up. However, in view of the change in approach mentioned above, it has been decided that the funds of Western Ghats Development programme should be utilised for schemes under Forestry, Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, and Forest based industries like Bee-Keeping and Sericulture. Accordingly, the schemes initially included in the Western Ghats Development Programme, under other sectors like Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Water Supply Scheme etc. were excluded from the Western Ghats Development Programme from October 1980. This question was further discussed in the H.L.C. meeting held at Bombay on 8th March 1981 and the following decisions were taken:

“ The policy approach for the programme to be followed during the Sixth Five Year Plan enunciated in the agenda notes was endorsed. Moreover, priority should be given to communication and transport, agriculture, including horticulture, afforestation, animal husbandry and dairy programmes within the overall objectives of eco-conservation and eco-restoration ”.

New schemes for 1981-82 on the above lines were submitted to the Planning Commission and its approval was received on 29th January 1982.

4. *Size of the programme in the Fifth Plan.*—In the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79), the Planning Commission allocated an outlay of Rs. 20 crores for the development of entire Western Ghats in 5 States. From 1981-82, the Central Assistance for this programme is made available in the form of loan (10 per cent) and grant (90 per cent). In accordance with the principles of allocation of Central assistance decided by the High Level Committee for this programme, 75 per cent of the amount is distributed among the five concerned States on the basis of the area and the balance in proportion to the population. The share of Maharashtra for the Fifth Plan was accordingly fixed at Rs. 6.47 crores.

5. Schemes under the programme and the progress during the period 1974-81 Brief description of the schemes and the progress made since the inception of the programme is given below :—

(i) *Techno-Economic Survey.*—This scheme, which was originally restricted to survey of the region falling in the State, was undertaken to collect statistical data and information which could form basis of a comprehensive long term development programme. The High Level Committee subsequently directed that such survey should be for the entire region. The scheme now forms part of the total survey for the Western Ghats area in all the five States. The survey is co-ordinated by the Town and Country Planning Organisation

New Delhi, and the statistical information as required by them has already been collected and furnished. The Town and Country Planning Organisation is going to start the survey work in the talukas on the basis of Agriculture, Plantations and Forestry typologies. Their report is expected soon.

(ii) *Agriculture*.—The depleted soil cover and predominance of soil with high gradients restrict the scope for intensive agricultural production in the Western Ghats area. It was, therefore, essential to undertake land and horticulture schemes which could lead to commercialisation of agriculture in these areas under terracing, 10083 hectares of land were covered during the Seven Year period 1974-81. The response to the mango plantation scheme was not encouraging and therefore till March 1979, plantation could be done in only 228 hectares of land. With the revision of norms the scheme is getting good response from the farmers from 1978-79. In 1979-80 alone, the mango plantation was taken up in 285 hectares and in 1980-81 it was taken up in 698 hectares. From 1979-80, nala bunding and contour bunding have also been included in the W.G.D.P. and 16 nalas and 59 hectares are respectively covered under these works. In 1980-81, 83 nalas and 176 hectares are covered. In February 1982 a new scheme of Nala Training Works has been sanctioned.

(iii) *Forestry*.—A pilot scheme to induce private owners in the region to adopt short rotation forestry crops on their "Warkas" land was first included under the programme. Later, the following schemes were added :—

- (1) raising agave plantation,
- (2) afforestation and reboisement of areas devoid of tree growth.
- (3) Development of forest villages,
- (4) Construction of anicuts in Shahapur Division.
- (5) Construction of check dams in Dahanu Division and
- (6) Teak, Hirda and Bamboo Plantation.

In the year 1979-80, the following new schemes were added in the programme :—

- (7) Project formulation for rationalisation in Land Use for forestry development in Western Ghats Region of Maharashtra State.
- (8) Reforestation of degraded forests.
- (9) Dibbling of sandalwood seeds.
- (10) Special treatment to old cashew plantation.
- (11) Under planting of Agave in Old Eucalyptus plantation.
- (13) Intensive development of fodder resources.
- (13) Plantation of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum* (Dalchini).
- (14) Experimental trial plantation of coffee, Cocoa etc. for research purposes.
- (15) Plantation of fruit trees-Afforestation for Soil Conservation.
- (16) Experimental plantation of coffee in Mokhada Taluka, District Thane.
- (17) Afforestation on the slopes of Raigad Fort.
- (18) Approach roads in the interior forest area in Nashik District.

In the year 1980-81 the following new schemes were added in the programme :—

- (19) Preservation and Development for maintaining ecological balance of flora and fauna at Bhima-Shankar in Pune District and Koyana in Satara District.
- (20) Preservation of Devrais for ecological studies in Ratnagiri District.

In the year 1981-82, following new schemes have been added in February 1982.

- (21) Plantation of forests species for I and C uses (bamboo).
- (22) Plantation of fruit trees on Adivasi lands .
- (23) Construction of gully plugs.
- (24) Mixed plantations on waste land.

(iv) *Animal Husbandry*.—The scheme taken up under this sector was the establishment of 17 A.I. centres through the Development Corporation of Konkan Limited, on the I.R.D. pattern. In 1981-82 the new scheme of Intensive Poultry Development Block in Raigad District has been sanctioned in February 1982.

(v) *Minor Irrigation*.—A large programme of Minor Irrigation works was taken up during 1974-79. This included 24 works with an estimated cost over Rs. 4.97 crores. These works are expected to provide irrigation potential to the extent of 5,447 hectares in the region.

(vi) *Roads*.—The programme of 47 roads/bridges has been sanctioned by Planning Commission on 29th January 1982.

(vii) *Tourism*.—It was proposed to develop tourist complexes in the Western Ghats area and construction of holiday camps at Jawhar, Amboli and Malshej Ghat was taken up.

(viii) *Industries*.—In order to promote industrialisation in the area and to create employment opportunities for the local population in the Western Ghats region, the schemes for a package of consultancy services and for providing seed money for self-employment were sanctioned. Seed money assistance amounting to Rs. 20 lakhs has been sanctioned under the programme during the Fifth Five-Year Plan and 507 units have been benefitted thereby.

The bee-keeping scheme was sanctioned in March 1978. The scheme is being implemented by the Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board. The object of the scheme is to make available a source of subsidiary income to the persons belonging to the weaker sections.

In February 1979, two sericulture schemes, one for establishment of mulberry silk pilot extension-cum-training centres and the other for organisation of tasar pilot project centres have been sanctioned. These are also being implemented through the Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board. The schemes aim at introduction of mulberry and tasar sericulture in the economically backward areas of the Western Ghats in the State.

6. *Programme for 1981-82*.—The Planning Commission has allocated to Maharashtra an amount of Rs. 380.56 lakhs for the year 1981-82. The amount will be utilised fully on the schemes mentioned above.

7. *Annual Plan 1982-83*.—The Planning Commission have indicated the allocation of Rs. 454 lakhs for the year 1982-83.

ANNEXTURE I

District Thane

- (1) Mokhada
- (2) Wada
- (3) Shahapur
- (4) Murbad
- (5) Jawhar

District Raigad

- (6) Karjat
- (7) Khalapur
- (8) Sudhagad
- (9) Roha
- (10) Mangaon
- (11) Mahad
- (12) Poladpur

District Ratnagiri

- (13) Khed
- (14) Chiplun
- (15) Sangameshwar
- (16) Lanja
- (17) Rajapur

District Sindhudurg

- (18) Kankawali
- (19) Sawantwadi
- (20) Deogad
- (21) Kudal

District Nashik

- (22) Igatpuri
- (23) Nashik
- (24) Dindori
- (25) Peint
- (26) Kalwan
- (27) Surgana
- (28) Baglan
- (29) Sinnar

District Dhule

- (30) Sakri
- (31) Nawapur

District Ahmadnagar

- (32) Akola
- (33) Sangamner

District Pune

- (34) Junnar
- (35) Ambegaon
- (36) Khed
- (37) Maval
- (38) Haveli
- (39) Mulshi
- (40) Velhe
- (41) Bhore
- (42) Purandhar

District Satara

- (43) Satara
- (44) Wai
- (45) Patan
- (46) Jaoli
- (47) Mahabaleshwar
- (48) Khataw
- (49) Khandala
- (50) Koregaon

District Sangli

- (51) Shirala

District Kolhapur

- (52) Shahuwadi
- (53) Panhala
- (54) Karveer
- (55) Bawada
- (56) Radhanagari
- (57) Kagal
- (58) Bhudargad
- (59) Ajara
- (60) Chandgad
- (61) Gadhinglaj.

CHAPTER 5

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, LAND REFORMS AND WAREHOUSING AND MARKETING

Introduction

With 307.6 lakh hectares of geographical area and 198 lakh hectares of gross cropped area, Maharashtra is the third largest State in India. The State has large variations in soil and climatic conditions. Average fertility of soil is rather low in comparison with other States. This, coupled with a low percentage of area under irrigation and a large drought prone tract, accounts for lower average yields of most of the crops as compared to the National average. Nearly two-thirds of the gross cropped area is under kharif and the remaining is under the rabi crops. The gross irrigated area, which was 12.20 (6%) lakh hectares in 1960-61, has increased to 25.64 (13%) lakh hectares during 1980-81. The fluctuations of the monsoons also have a significant impact on irrigated area, in as much as ground water sources depend upon the water table which is raised or lowered by the rains. Having regard to these problems, concentrated efforts are made for increasing per acre yield by advocating the use of improved technology in agriculture and making available to the cultivators the means for achieving increased agricultural production. The State's Sixth-Five Year Plan has been formulated with a view to increasing agricultural productivity through irrigation, adoption of modern agricultural practices, timely and adequate supply of inputs and crop finances.

Agricultural Production

2. The foodgrains production during 1980-81 was 97.32 lakh tonnes against the revised target of 106.28 lakh tonnes. Due to the erratic behaviour of the monsoon during 1981-82, the estimate of kharif production has fallen to 75.16 lakh tonnes against a target of 78.09 lakh tonnes. The condition of all the rabi crops is fairly satisfactory and it is expected to achieve the production of 30 lakh tonnes against the target of 31.91 lakh tonnes. The overall foodgrains production during 1981-82 is estimated at 105.16 lakh tonnes. The production of cotton, oilseeds and sugarcane during 1981-82 is estimated at 13.61 lakhs bales, 11.34 lakh tonnes and 28.50 lakh tonnes (Gur) respectively.

3. The target of foodgrains production set for 1982-83 is 115 lakh tonnes comprising of 81.14 lakh tonnes for kharif and 33.86 lakh tonnes of rabi. The crop-wise targets set for foodgrains production for 1982-83 are as under:—

		(Lakh tonnes)		
Serial	Crop	Kharif	Rabi and summer	Total
1	Rice	23.68	1.12	24.80
2	Jowar	35.40	17.95	53.35
3	Bajra	8.00	...	8.00
4	Other cereals	4.10	0.52	4.62
5	Wheat .. .. .	...	11.38	11.38
6	Pulses	9.96	2.89	12.85
Total ..		81.14	33.86	115.00

Commercial Crops

4. The crop-wise achievements for 1980-81, 1981-82 (Provisional) and the targets for 1982-83 are as shown below:—

Serial No.	Crop	Unit	1980-81	1981-82 (Provisional)	1982-83 (Target)
1	Cotton	.. Lakh bales	12.69	13.61	18.25
2	Sugarcane	.. Lakh tonnes(cane)..	235.99	263.13	265.00
<i>Oilseeds—</i>					
3	Kharif Groundnut	.. Lakh tonnes	4.41	4.77	6.36
4	Summer Groundnut	.. ..	1.70	1.95	2.27
5	Other Oilseeds	.. ..	3.94	4.62	3.47
Total Oilseeds ..			10.05	11.34	12.10

5. The overall annual growth-rate of agricultural production for all crops taken together aimed at, in the Sixth Five-Year Plan is 4.6 per cent. This is higher than the Sixth Plan target of the National annual average growth-rate of 4 per cent, indicated by the Planning Commission.

Considering the production of 1980-81, the first year of the Sixth Plan as base level, the annual average growth-rates of production of 1981-82 (Provisional) and those of 1982-83 would be as shown below:—

Item	Annual Av. (Per cent) VI F. Y. P. (Planned)	Production in lakh tonnes			Percentage of increase over 1980-81	
		1980-81	1981-82 Provisional	1982-83 Target	1981-82 (Anticipated)	1982-83
(1) Total cereals	3.7	89.00	95.15	102.15	6.91	14.78
(2) Total pulses	8.3	8.32	10.01	12.85	20.31	54.45
(3) Total foodgrains ..	4.1	97.32	105.16	115.00	8.06	18.17
(4) Cotton	3.6	12.69	13.61	18.25	7.24	43.81
(5) Total Oilseeds	9.9	10.05	11.34	12.10	12.85	20.40
(6) Sugarcane	7.2	235.99	263.13	265.00	11.50	12.29

Seeds

6. Making seeds available in adequate quantities and at the right time requires long term production planning. Government has undertaken a drive to increase seed production so as to ensure adequate and timely supply in the future. In pursuance of this decision, steps have been taken for close and regular monitoring of the seed production programme estimating seed availability and adopting corrective measures wherever necessary. In addition, a conscious decision has been taken for raising buffer stocks of breeder, foundation and certified seeds so as to meet contingencies arising out of unfavourable seasons.

7. During 1981-82, a buffer stock of about 19,000 quintals of certified seeds of Hybrid, Jowar, Bajra and Hybrid Cotton has been created. For ensuring greater storage of this stock, a scheme for construction of cold-storage has been sanctioned and the Maharashtra State Seeds Corporation has already started the construction work. An outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs has been provided during 1982-83 for seed monitoring, grant of assistance to Maharashtra State Seeds Corporation for buffer stocking and for the construction of cold-storage.

8. The Seed Certification and seed testing organisation will be further strengthened during 1982-83 to ensure provision of good quality seeds. An outlay of Rs. 17.30 lakhs and Rs. 16 lakhs has been provided during 1982-83 for strengthening the Seed Testing Laboratories and for the Seed Certification Agency respectively. For grant of share capital contribution to Maharashtra State Seeds Corporation, an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided for the year 1982-83.

Fertilizers

9. It is expected that the State consumption of fertilisers would be raised from the level of 4.22 lakh tonnes of N, P and K in 1979-80 to 8.51 lakh tonnes by the end of the Sixth Plan period. Between 1975-76 and 1979-80, fertiliser consumption in the State registered a growth of 15.85 per cent. The consumption during 1981-82 is showing a very favourable trend. In Kharif 1981 season, consumption of fertiliser has reached the maximum of 3.02 lakh tonnes so far as compared to 2.25 lakh tonnes of the preceding kharif season. The consumption level of N, P and K during 1980-81, anticipated achievement in 1981-82 and proposed quantities for distribution for 1982-83 are indicated below:—

Serial No.	Nutrients	(Lakh tonnes)		
		1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Anticipated	1982-83 Target
1	Nitrogenous(N)	2.67	3.42	4.15
2	Phosphatic(P)	0.91	1.29	2.02
3	Potassic(K)	0.64	0.87	1.08
	Total	4.22	5.58	7.25

10. Fertiliser recommendations on the basis of soil testing should be the real basis for fertiliser use. The training and Visits System has been introduced from 1981-82 and it is proposed to cover all contact farmers under soil testing programme, so that they could be recommended fertiliser doses suitable to their individual lands. For this purpose the number of soil testing laboratories will have to be increased. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided for the year 1982-83 for strengthening the Soil Testing Laboratories. An additional laboratory is being provided in Raigad District. Besides optimising the use of fertilisers to provide nutrients in the required proportion, it is also necessary to ensure that their efficacy is optimised. This is possible through the use of organic manures in conjunction with chemical fertilisers. This would result in improvement of soil texture. Special emphasis has accordingly been laid on schemes for installation of gobar-gas plants and supply of Rhyzoibum culture. From the year 1981-82, the scheme for installation of gobar-gas plant will be financed fully by the Government of India.

11. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been provided for continuing the fertiliser control laboratory with a view to take effective steps for ensuring the quality of various nutrients.

Plant protection

12. In order to increase farmers' awareness of the need, plant protection campaigns will be continued to be organised in endemic areas. This programme is being sponsored by the G of I with a 50 per cent share by the State Government. The programme of subsidised supply of hand operated plant protection equipments will also be continued. An outlay of Rs. 27 lakhs has been provided during the year 1982-83 for grant of subsidy for plant protection equipments. An outlay of Rs. 16 lakhs has been provided as State's share for grant of subsidy on the cost of pesticides.

Reorganisation and Strengthening of Agricultural Extension

13. The Training and Visits System of extension with the World Bank assistance started from the year 1981-82 in 9 districts has been extended to the remaining three districts in Konkan. This programme will be extended to remaining Districts of the State in 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs has been provided during 1982-83 for this programme.

Crop-wise strategies

(a) Cereals

14. The main emphasis will be on increasing coverage under Hybrid/High Yielding Varieties programme with full package of practices. Increase in the use of certified seeds, fertilizer doses and adoption of proper Plant protection measures will be the main objectives. Of the total normal area of about 114 lakh hectares of cereals, an area of 60.95 lakh hectares will be brought under hybrid and high yielding varieties programme during 1982-83, as against the anticipated-coverage of 50.05 lakh ha. during 1981-82.

Pulses and Oilseeds Production Programme

15. This programme has been included in the 20-Point programme. In Maharashtra, a special programme has already been formulated which is aimed at reducing the gap between the demand and supply of pulses and oilseeds, and optimising the production of these commodities. Production of pulses is proposed to be raised from 8.32 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 to 12.85 lakh tonnes in 1982-83. The anticipated production during 1981-82 is 10.01 lakh tonnes. An outlay of Rs. 25.86 lakhs has been provided during the year 1982-83 for the grant of financial assistance on the cost of seed and for undertaking the production programme in non-traditional areas. Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs is anticipated for this programme during 1982-83.

16. The main thrust of the Oilseeds production programme will be on increasing the area under summer groundnut, supply of certified seed at reasonable rates, treatment of groundnut seed, protective irrigation to kharif groundnut, increasing area under sunflower and safflower, inter-cropping of groundnut and soyabean etc. An outlay of Rs. 371.47 lakhs has been provided for grant of subsidy on the cost of seed and for undertaking plant protection measures. In addition, full advantage of Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Intensive oilseeds development programme will be taken. It is anticipated that Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs would be available during 1982-83.

Cotton

17. The production of 18.25 lakh bales during 1982-83 as against the anticipated achievement of 13.61 lakh bales in 1981-82 is aimed at.

The Amravati Cotton Project assisted by the World Bank which has been started in the year 1976 will be continued during 1982-83. The scouting and surveillance under Intensive Cotton Development programme will be intensified and will be applied to major cotton growing areas. The subject-matter specialists in plant protection provided in the Training and Visits System will give guidance to scouts appointed for seasonal work. A total outlay of Rs. 62.82 lakhs has been provided for various cotton development schemes during 1982-83. Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 56.32 lakhs is expected to become available under the various Cotton Development Schemes sponsored by the G. of I.

Sugarcane

18. For providing quality seed sets, it is proposed to continue the development programme of the nurseries set-up upto 1981-82. For the year 1982-83, a target of 265 lakh tonnes of sugarcane has been set against the anticipated achievement of 263.13 lakh tonnes in 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been provided during 1982-83 for establishing one nursery in Vidarbha region.

Agricultural Research and Education

19. The four Agricultural Universities set-up in Maharashtra impart instructions at undergraduate and post-graduate level in agriculture and allied sciences. They also offer a two-years course in agricultural and allied subjects to the children of farmers at Agricultural Schools.

Out of the 24 Agricultural colleges in the State, 22 colleges are run by Universities. 2 Colleges at Amravati and at Warora are run by Private Institutions and are affiliated to the Panjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth. At the Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, research is mainly carried on sugarcane, wheat, jowar and bajra. In Panjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth at Akola, research is carried on cotton, wheat, jowar, pulses and oilseeds. In Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth at Parbhani research is conducted on cotton, sugarcane, sorghum, wheat, pulses, oilseeds and sericulture. The main research work being conducted at Konkan Vidyapeeth, Dapoli is on the Horticultural crops like mangoes, coconut, spices, cereal crops like Nagli, rice and on the marine fisheries and khar lands. The details of expenditure in 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the outlays provided during 1982-83 are as shown below:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the University	Expenditure 1980-81	Anticipated 1981-82	Outlay for 1982-83
(1) Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri ..	53.85	86.34	82.00
(2) Panjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola ..	32.91	52.38	61.34
(3) Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani ..	53.36	91.89	97.70
(4) Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth Dapoli ..	89.02	91.93	121.50
(5) Resettlement of affected persons by Krishi Vidyapeeths.	3.00	3.00	3.00
Total ..	232.14	325.54	365.54

20. One college of Veterinary Science in Western Maharashtra will be established during 1982-83 under the Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth. Two new schemes viz. establishment of a paddy research unit and establishment of plant protection surveillance Units will be established under the Panjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth during 1982-83. A college of fisheries at Ratnagiri has been started under the Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli. Additional staff will be sanctioned during 1982-83 for this college.

Economics and Statistics

21. Some statistical schemes sponsored by the ICAR are in operation in this State for which a provision is made at the rate of 25 per cent. An outlay of Rs. 22.84 lakhs has been provided for continuing the various statistical schemes during 1982-83.

The State Government is keen to assure remunerative prices to cultivators in the Maharashtra State. A permanent scheme for collection of cost of cultivation data has already been implemented in the State to do full justice to the cultivators in the matter of pricing their produce. The Agricultural Prices Cell has considerably been strengthened during 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 6.63 lakhs has been provided for the year 1982-83 for continuing the Cell.

Agricultural Information and Publicity

22. The demand for agricultural publications for dissemination of information on agriculture is increasing day by day. The Shetkari Magazine published by the Directorate of agriculture has been converted into a fortnightly. The agricultural information unit has already been strengthened by providing staff and establishing sub-units at the divisional level. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided for the year 1982-83 for continuing this staff.

The Government of India have proposed to launch the First Indian National Satellite early in 1982 in collaboration with the State Departments of Agriculture. An outlay of Rs. 1.30 lakhs has been provided for placing the funds at the disposal of Ministry of Information and for strengthening Agricultural information Units.

Horticultural development

23. Horticultural development has been assigned urgency and importance in view of the high value produce and assured income to the farmers. The State Government has decided to put more emphasis on various horticultural development schemes which are of immense benefits to the small and marginal farmers and weaker section of the society. Considering the vast scope for the horticultural development, the Government has created a separate Department for Horticulture and a separate Directorate during 1981-82. The schemes of strengthening and establishing new Nurseries at State, District and Taluka levels, establishing horticultural estates, increasing the area under new plantation, undertaking plant protection measures are the few high-lights of the ambitious programme undertaken by the Government. 13 Blocks in 10 Districts have been selected for fruit plantation. Horticultural estates will be established on the lines of industrial estates where plantation of fruits will be undertaken on large scale and processing industries will be started. In these estates, landless farmers would participate by contributing 49 per cent in the capital investment, whereas the share capital from the State Government would be about 51 per cent. For the successful implementation of various programmes, all efforts are being made to avail of the institutional finance with the help of Nationalised Banks and Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation. During 1981-82, funds to the extent of Rs. 1.20 crores are expected to be utilised on the various horticultural schemes. For the year 1982-83, funds to the extent of Rs 10 crores will be made available for the Horticultural programme. Of this, a provision of Rs. 7.00 crores has been made including Rs. 15.54 lakhs for Horticultural research.

Special component Plan for Weaker Sections

24. In order to assist Scheduled Caste/N.B. farm families and to bring them above the poverty line by increasing the productivity of their farms, it is proposed to select 7 Scheduled Caste farmers from out of each, Panchayat Samiti Blocks and to implement programme of land improvement, use of hybrid, high yielding variety seeds, use of fertiliser and plant protection, supply of implements, bullocks etc. at 50 per cent subsidised cost from the State Plan grants. The programme will be supplemented with the special Central assistance from the Government of India. The limit of subsidy per Scheduled Caste/N.B. Farmer, who will be selected for these programmes would be about Rs. 9,650. During 1982-83, the total number of Scheduled Caste Farmers who will be selected for this programme, would be about 2,072 from 296 Panchayat Samiti Blocks. This programme will be shifted to other Scheduled Caste/N.B. farmers in the following years and follow up of previous Scheduled Caste farmers will be scrupulously executed by providing facilities to normal programme. For this programme, an outlay of Rs. 240.48 lakhs has been provided during 1982-83.

25. An outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs has also been provided for grant of subsidy to Scheduled Caste, farmers for the sugarcane plantation during 1981-82.

Total outlay provided under Crop Husbandry for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 2,052.00 lakhs of which Rs. 66.91 lakhs is under T.A.S.P.

Soil and Water Conservation

Soil Survey

26. The total geographical area is about 307.6 lakh hectares of which only 50 per cent would be surveyed by the end of 1981-82. In order to survey the entire area as quickly as possible, it is proposed to strengthen the Organisation for which a provision of Rs. 24 lakhs has been provided during 1982-83. During 1981-82 the integrated water shed development approach has already been adopted, so that the presently practised engineering systems like contour and graded bunding, bench terracing, Nala bunding are combined with other engineering treatments like shaping and grading of dry lands. A multi-disciplinary cell has therefore been created in the Directorate of Agriculture as well as at the field level at Solapur for planning and implementation of this integrated programme for watershed development. This programme will be continued and an additional cell at Amravati will be created in 1982-83 on the existing pattern. An outlay of Rs. 6.24 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in 1982-83. The on-farm dry land Agricultural Project undertaken during 1981-82 will also be extended in 5 new areas on the existing pattern, for which an outlay of Rs. 9.40 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1982-83.

Land Development through Soil Conservation

27. The programme will be continued and further strengthened by creation of 1 additional division and 6 sub-divisions. Approved pattern of assistance and the cost norms for various types of work is as shown below:—

Item	The cost norm	The rate of subsidy
(1) Contour/graded bunding	Rs. 266 to 335 per ha.	.. 25 per cent
(2) Nala bunding	.. Rs. 13,000 per work	.. 100 per cent
(3) Land development-cum-horticultural development.	Mango graft plantation Rs. 4,900 per ha. Rs. 3,244 per ha. for stone planting, cashew plantation Rs. 800 per ha.	50 per cent
(4) Terracing	.. Rs. 2,865 per ha.	50 per cent works cost 100 per cent establishment cost.

28. The work done in 1981-82 and the programme proposed during 1982-83 is indicated below:—

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Anticipated achievement 1981-82	Target for 1982-83
1	Contour Bunding	.. Lakh ha.	1.90	2.08
2	Terracing	.. „	0.09	0.11
3	Nala bunding	.. Nalas in Nos.	2925	3250

29. The nala bunding work is entirely done at State cost since the benefit of nala bunding is of a community nature. In respect of bunding and terracing, the State Government has declared special concessions for the weaker section. Bunding/terracing dues in respect of dry lands mentioned below have been waived and in future, works on such lands would be carried out at Government cost:—

- (i) All dry lands where revenue assessment is 50 paise or less per acre,
- (ii) The recoveries of dues in respect of all dry lands in drought prone villages of 87 tahsils so identified and
- (iii) Land holders whose land holding is not more than 10 acres of dry land (area irrigated through private wells is treated as dry land for this purpose).

The major programme of soil and water conservation will be executed through E.G.S./W.G./D.P.A.P. funds.

30. An outlay of Rs. 276.17 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1982-83 for these programmes which will be supplemented by Rs. 806.18 lakhs from EGS, DPAP and Western Ghats.

31. In order to provide trained staff for the increasing programme of Soil Conservation, one Soil Conservation Training Institute has been opened at Solapur during 1981-82. It has been decided to establish one more Soil Conservation Training Institute at Aurangabad during 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 14.19 lakhs has been provided for continuing the existing one and for establishing a new Institute.

Anti-Poverty Programme

32. A scheme has been organised for uplift of the small and marginal farmers above the poverty line by maximising the returns from the basic and resource available. For this the development of infrastructure through soil conservation and land improvement will be undertaken and suitable plans as per the need of the land will be drawn up. These will cover high value additive cropping pattern such as Horticulture, including dry land horticulture, dairy, poultry etc. This programme will be taken up strictly on watershed basis in an integrated manner. It has been decided to provide funds for this programme through EGS. However there are number of situations where EGS funds may not be available to such programme. It has therefore been decided to provide a sum of Rs. 5 crores by way of non-EGS funds for this programme.

Afforestation for Soil Conservation

33. The object of the scheme is to arrest soil erosion by undertaking various soil and moisture survey measures and supplementing it by undertaking afforestation. The scheme is under implementation since the first plan period. Up to the end of 1979-80, an area of 78,612 hectares has been planted. During 1980-81, an area of 1,602 hectares was planted and it is expected to plant 1,337 hectares during 1981-82. The target set for the year 1982-83 is 1,505 hectares for new plantation. An outlay of Rs. 20.50 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in, 1982-83.

34. The scheme to arrest soil erosion in the catchment areas of the State river valley project, Purna, Nalganga, Katepurna and Mula by taking up various soil conservation measures, such as contour bunding, construction of creeks, dams, afforestation works, development of pasture etc. is under implementation in this State. Plantations have been raised over 1,746 hectares up to 1979-80. During 1980-81, maintenance work on 6 hectares and construction of two check dams had been carried out. In 1981-82, it is expected to complete pre-monsoon works over 60 hectares. For the year 1982-83, a target of 60 hectares has been set. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided during 1982-83.

Soil Conservation measures in the catchments of Inter-State River Valley Projects

35. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme where 50 per cent expenditure is borne by the Government of India. Up to 1979-80, an area of about 21,000 hectares has been planted by the Forests Department and contour bunding over 9,882 hectares has been carried out by the Agriculture Department. In 1980-81, plantations over 699 hectares and contour bunding over 2,030 hectares has been carried out. It is expected to complete plantations over 1,139 hectares and contour bunding over 4,363 hectares in 1981-82. For the year 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 37.50 lakhs has been provided as State's share.

Development of Khar and Khajan lands

36. Agricultural lands situated on the banks of various creeks in the 4 districts of Konkan region get submerged in the sea water during high tide, thereby rendering them unfit for cultivation. Such lands can be brought under agricultural use by providing earthen bunds along the creek side. The Khar Land Development Board was established in 1,949 which completed 252 Khar Land Development Schemes reclaiming an area of about 34,000 hectares at a cost of Rs. 145.65 lakhs. In the year 1979, Government enacted the Khar Lands Development Act, under which Government has taken over the entire Khar Lands Development activity as a regular departmental activity. At present 35 schemes costing Rs. 415.51 lakhs are in progress in the 4 Districts of Konkan. An area of 4,570 hectares would be brought under cultivation after

completion of these schemes. There are 410 future Khar Land Development Schemes costing Rs. 15 crores and about 200 old completed schemes to be strengthened by way of renovation. An area of 24,356 hectares will be covered under these 410 schemes.

37. Considering the special importance of the Khar Land Development in the Konkan Region, Government has undertaken a Crash Programme of Khar Land Development from the year 1981-82. An integrated programme including paddy cultivation, plantation of coconut on paddy lands, development of fisheries etc. are proposed to be undertaken on the reclaimed lands. An outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1981-82 for the various Khar Land Development Schemes.

Development of land under Ayacut Development

38. The work of land development in command areas not covered under-CADAS is executed by the State Department of Agriculture. During the year 1981-82 an area of about 30,000 Ha. (S.D.U.) will be developed in non-CADA area. The proposed programme for 1982-83 would be of the order of 32,000 Ha. The major programme will be executed from the funds of E.G.S.

The other items under the sub-head of Special Area Development Programmes are, continuance of supervisory cell and continued programme of Integrated Dry Land Development Projects. These programmes will be continued on the existing basis and additional divisions and sub-divisions will be created to cater to the increased programme of Land Development in non-CADA area. The outlay provided for 1982-83 is Rs. 112.00 lakhs (including Tribal Area Sub-Plan Programme) as against the provision of Rs. 103.00 lakhs during 1981-82.

Land Reforms

39. Total area declared surplus is 2,80,578 hectares of which, possession of 2,21,203 hectares has been taken so far and an area of 1,82,320 hectares of surplus land has been distributed from 1st January 1975 onwards. The Government of India has sponsored a scheme for grant of financial assistance to the assignees of surplus land situated in the areas not covered by any special programme. Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 1,000 per hectare to be shared equally by the Government of India and the State Government, is given as assistance. During 1980-81, an expenditure of Rs. 94.02 lakhs has been incurred under the scheme. This amount of Rs.1,000 for hectare is utilised for subsidised construction of wells or for purchase of agricultural implements or for the development of lands. The annual expenditure and the persons benefitted since the commencement of the programme, are as shown below :—

Year	Amount spent	Persons benefitted
	Rs.	Rs.
1976-77	6,27,411	23,445
1977-78	58,88,977	23,445
1978-79	1,52,97,323	51,326
1979-80	Nil	Nil
1980-81	94,02,865	14,150
1981-82	1,00,00,000 (Anticipated expenditure).	12,000 (Estimate)
1982-83	1,00,00,000 (Proposed)	10,050 (Estimate)

In the year 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided as State's share under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for the year 1982-83 for grant of financial assistance to tribal tenant-purchasers under the tenancy laws and for restoration of their alienated lands.

40. Government has decided to reorganise the Talathis, Sazas and Revenue Circles in the State and to create 3,316 additional Sazas and 628 additional Circles. During the year 1982-83, 12,000 Talathis and 159 Circle Officers will be required to be recruited. An outlay of Rs. 123.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1982-83, for creating these additional posts and continuing the posts created in 1981-82.

Warehousing and Marketing

41. *State Warehousing Corporation.*—The Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation acts as an agent of Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Government for purchase, sale, storage and distribution of agricultural produce, seeds, fertiliser and other notified commodities. The authorised share capital of this Corporation is Rs. 5 crores, out of which Rs. 2.64 crores have been fully paid up equally by the State Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation. The constructed capacity of the Corporation is 1.93 lakh tonnes while hired capacity is 1.67 lakh m. tonnes. It is proposed to create additional capacity of 2.40 lakh metric tonnes by the end of Sixth-Five Year Plan. The total capital required is about Rs. 900.00 lakhs. For this purpose, Corporation proposes to raise funds of the order of Rs. 200 lakhs from Land Development Bank and 40 per cent of the margin money on the entire capital outlay is expected to be met from its internal resources. Remaining amount is expected from the State Government and Central Warehousing Corporation. An outlay of Rs. 11.20 lakhs has been provided as State Government share capital contribution to the State Warehousing Corporation during 1982-83.

42. *Regulation of Markets—Agricultural Produce Market Committees.*—The aim of agricultural marketing is to regulate the sale of agricultural and certain other produce in market areas so that even small producers of agricultural goods should not be exploited by bigger producers. The agriculturist is assured of competitive price for his produce. There are 227 principal market yards and 340 sub-market yards in the State. The total value of arrivals in the notified markets was of the order of Rs. 958.45 crores during 1979-80. These institutions are granted financial assistance by way of loans for development of market yards and subsidy for propaganda and publicity. An outlay of Rs. 22.42 lakhs has been provided during 1982-83 for 43 agricultural produce market committees and Rs. 0.38 lakh as subsidy for 15 agricultural produce market committees.

43. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided in 1982-83 as state's share of the Central Sponsored Scheme of National Grid of rural godowns. The subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent to be shared equally by state and Central Governments is to be given to Agricultural produce Market Committees for the construction of rural godowns.

CHAPTER 6

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The twin objectives of the programmes undertaken by the Animal Husbandry Department are to provide gainful employment to rural masses including agricultural labourers, small farmers, etc. and to help augmenting the production of animal proteins of high biological value such as milk, eggs and meat. With these objectives in view the activities under the animal husbandry sector could be classified in four major groups :—

- (i) Animal Health Cover.
- (ii) Breeding of Livestock and Poultry.
- (iii) Feed and Fodder Development, and
- (iv) Training of farmers.

2. The total production of milk in 1979-80 (base year level) was 15 lakh tonnes as *per capita* availability of milk per day was 67 gms. against the national average of 112 gms. To meet the optimum requirement of 140 gms. of milk per day the actual milk production required is approximately 34.40 lakh tonnes. An increase of 7.5 per cent milk production annually is contemplated so that milk production at the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan could be 20.60 lakh tonnes and the *per capita* availability would be 87 gms. per day. The anticipated milk production during 1981-82 is 16.40 lakh tonnes and the target for 1982-83 is 17.40 lakh tonnes.

3. The other important animal products are eggs, meat and wool. The annual production during the year 1979-80 is estimated to be 1025 million eggs. The per capita availability of eggs per annum was 17. It is proposed to increase this availability to 20.50 eggs *per capita* per annum during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The total eggs production is anticipated to 1,380 million eggs at the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan indicating overall increase of 34.63 per cent over the base year eggs production. The eggs and poultry production is achieved through the Private Sector and the Department's role is of extension and providing health cover.

4. The actuals of livestock products of 1980-81, anticipated during the year 1981-82 against the Sixth Five-Year Plan targets and the projected targets of 1982-83 are as follows :—

Item	Sixth Five-Year Plan targets	Actual achievements 1980-81	Anticipated production 1981-82	Projected target 1982-83
Milk (1,000 tonnes)	2,060.00	1,620.70	1,640.00	1,740.00
Eggs (million nos.)	1380	1153	1201	1292
Wool (lakh K. Gs.)	12.60	12.17	12.30	12.40

5. The animal husbandry programmes principally seek to produce normal proteins of high biological value for the growing human population with a substantial potential for generating employment. The activities are production oriented and are expected to play key role in the economic upliftment of the masses by contributing to the increase in the *per capita* income. The Sixth Five-Year Plan outlay earmarked for Animal Husbandry Sector is Rs. 18.32 crores. The following table gives details of sub-sectorwise expenditure for 1980-81, anticipated expenditure during 1981-82 and the approved outlays during 1982-83.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sub-Sector	Sixth Five-Year Plan Outlay, 1980-85	Actual expenditure 1980-81	Anticipated expenditure 1981-82	outlay approved for 1982-83
I. Direction and Administration	42.65	8.39	13.66	15.19
II. Veterinary Education and Training	51.07	3.30	9.15	19.89
III. Veterinary Services and Animal Health	525.71	105.33	122.22	180.30
IV. Cattle Development	968.81	118.83	133.32	170.55
V. Poultry Development	59.09	8.51	21.32	33.08
VI. Sheep Development	32.15	4.45	13.15	5.65
VII. Piggery Development	0.35	0.16	0.20	0.20
VIII. Feed and Fodder Development	23.88	2.40	1.84	1.83
IX. Others	128.29	20.17	30.88	25.31
Total	1,832.00	271.54	345.74	452.00

Direction and Administration

6. A total outlay of Rs. 15.19 lakhs has been proposed during 1982-83 which includes State share of special livestock production programme, strengthening of statistical cell, and strengthening Plan implementation cell at regional levels. In 1982-83 a cell for monitoring and implementation of animal husbandry schemes in the tribal area has been included and a total outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been accepted for the same.

Veterinary Education and Training

7. Under this special group an outlay of Rs. 19.89 lakhs has been included for various training programmes connected with the implementation of schemes which have a direct bearing on the animal products. Along the various courses under this programme a very important one is that of training of livestock supervisors for providing interim technology of health cover, breeding, etc. in rural areas. Under this programme 100 candidates will be selected during 1982-83, for which a total outlay, of Rs. 4.70 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan 1982-83. Similarly the scheme for Farmers' training will be continued during 1982-83 for which an outlay of Rs. 2.08 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan 82-83 for training of 432 farmers from the various districts of the State.

Veterinary Services and Animal Health

8. A total outlay of Rs. 180.30 lakhs has been included in the A. P. 1982-83. Increase in the livestock and live-stock products is directly related to veterinary services and animal health cover available in the rural areas of the State. At present there are 19 Veterinary Polyclinics, 58 Veterinary Hospitals, 499 Veterinary Dispensaries, and 1167 Veterinary Aid Centres through which Veterinary Health Cover is provided. In order to augment these services it is proposed to establish 4 Veterinary Polyclinics, one each in Bhandara, Sindhurg, Buldana and Raigad Districts. Similarly, it is proposed to establish 75 Veterinary Aid Centres during 1982-83 out of which 14 Veterinary Aid Centres are proposed in the tribal areas of the State. Establishment of Veterinary Aid Centres in different districts during 1982-83 has been proposed after taking into account the number of cattle units and existing ratio of institutions and cattle population in the area.

9. With a view to take care of the animal health of the interior and inaccessible forest areas as well as that in tribal areas, 7 Mobile Clinics have been established in Chandrapur, Raigad, Pune and Nanded Districts so far. In addition to this, 8 more Mobile Clinics are proposed to be opened during 1982-83 in Dhule, Nashik, Ahmadnagar and Thane Districts. Out of this new 8 Mobile Clinics, 4 Clinics will be in the tribal areas.

10. The Veterinary Biological Institute at Pune undertakes the manufacture of various vaccines used for control of diseases amongst the livestock. The production capacities of various vaccines are required to be augmented to cover more number of animals. For this purpose capacities of production of certain vaccines of common contagious diseases would be increased $1\frac{1}{2}$ times for which an outlay of Rs. 10.40 lakh has been included in the Annual Plan 1982-83.

Cattle Development

11. The cattle population as per 1978 census is 152.18 lakh cattles and 38.99 lakh buffaloes. In 1980-81 the State produced 16.20 lakh tonnes of milk as estimated by Integrated Survey Unit of the Department. The targeted production for 1982-83 is 17.40 lakh tonnes as against Six Five Year Plan target of 20.60 lakh tonnes.

12. At present there are 12 cattle breeding farms, 8 intensive cattle development projects 47 key village centres, 23 district artificial insemination centres and 2 centralised semen collection centres and 1 frozen semen station. Artificial insemination facilities are provided through 2,454 centres under all the schemes of the Department.

13. In addition, artificial insemination facilities are also provided through 296 centres of Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation, (BAIF) and 17 centres under Development Corporation of Konkan a State Government undertaking.

14. The Frozen Semen Laboratory of the State Government at Pune has started functioning in 1980-81. 391 centres would be provided with Frozen semen facilities during 1981-82. A 40 litres liquid nitrogen plant established under the Plan scheme is expected to commence functioning by the end of 1981-82 and it will have capacity to supply liquid nitrogen to 700 centres. In order to utilize the full capacity of this plant and to provide frozen semen facility to additional areas, 88 centres are proposed for establishment in 1982-83 for which the required number of liquid nitrogen containers would be procured from the provisions suggested.

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 170.55 lakhs provided under cattle development Rs.103.50 lakhs will be utilised for committed works under the scheme like Land development works and construction of cattle sheds on Cattle breeding farms and other schemes.

16. The special livestock production programme (Milk, sheep, poultry) will be continued during the year 1982-83 for which following targets are proposed :—

- | | | |
|--|----|--------------|
| (a) Milk (Rearing of cross-bred heifers) | .. | 3,130 units. |
| (b) Sheep Programme | .. | 2,500 units. |

17. For 1982-83, out of the total Outlay of Rs. 33.65 lakhs, Rs.22.17 lakhs has been provided for subsidy under this programme.

18. Under the scheme of supply of milch cattle, a provision of Rs. 19.90 lakhs is provided out of which Rs. 10.80 lakhs will be utilized for bringing 270 Scheduled Castes and Neo Buddhists families above poverty line by supplying two milch animals to each family. The rest of the provision is earmarked for Tribal areas sub-plan.

Establishment of Artificial Insemination centres through BAIF

19. Government has undertaken a programme of establishment of artificial insemination centres through BAIF under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). At present there are in all 296 BAIF centres. Under this scheme BAIF will be paid an advance of Rs. 1 lakh (Rs. 0.60 lakhs under IRDP and Rs. 0.40 lakhs from the State funds to cover beneficiaries not falling under the IRDP criteria) per centre per year for a period of 5 years. For 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided under this scheme.

Poultry Development

20. Under this programme a total outlay of Rs. 33.08 lakhs has been provided for 1982-83. Out of which an outlay of Rs. 9.08 lakhs has been earmarked for tribal area sub-plan. Under this programme distribution of cockrels will be continued for improvement of indigenous birds. The scheme for distribution of chicks to Schedule Castes, Neo Buddhists under normal plan and Schedule Tribes under the tribal area sub-plan will be taken up at total cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Sheep Development

21. The activity of sheep development has been transferred to the Maharashtra Sheep Development Corporation in November 1978 for implementing various activities of sheep development by the Corporation. During 1982-83 the Corporation will be given a share capital of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for this programme as against the share capital of Rs. 9.35 lakhs during 1981-82.

Piggery Development

22. Piggery programme is not found economical as compared to the price of porks in the market. Hence emphasis is given only on distribution of improved boars for upgrading local pigs in the tribal areas of Chandrapur and Bhandara Districts as it is a tradition in that part to rear pigs for personal consumption. An outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been included in the Annual Plan 1982-83.

Feed and Fodder Development

23. The scheme for feed and fodder development is a continuing scheme under which fodder demonstrations are organised on Panchayat Samiti's plots for which inputs are supplied by the Department in kind for propagating various fodder groups. A total outlay of Rs. 1.83 lakhs has been included for this scheme for 1982-83.

MAFCO Ltd.

24. MAFCO is a State Government undertaking and it has been entrusted with activities of marketing animal husbandry and other agricultural products. The authorised share capital of MAFCO is Rs. 600.00 lakhs. The total share capital contribution granted to the MAFCO till 1981-82 is Rs. 372 lakhs. During 1982-83 it is proposed to grant share capital of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for its various activities.

25. The total animal husbandry outlay for 1982-83 is Rs. 452.00 lakhs, of which outlay for tribal area sub-plan is Rs. 65.07 lakhs, whereas the outlay on Special Component Plan for Scheduled castes is Rs. 20.92 lakhs.

CHAPTER 7 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, and thereby to improve their financial conditions. With these objectives in view, Government had 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 cooperative societies which have taken up the responsibility of collection of milk from the members-producer. While formulating the Five-Year Plan as well as annual Plans of the dairy development programme, care has been taken to ensure maximum utilisation of the existing capacities of the various milk schemes by identification and analysis of problems coming in the way of full utilisation of the capacities created. The total outlay for Dairy Development Sector for Sixth Five-Year Plan is Rs. 3,287 lakhs and the outlay accepted for 1982-83 is Rs. 750 lakhs.

2. The total annual estimated milk production in the State in the year 1981-82 is estimated to be 160 crore litres. Out of which the dairy development department is expected to procure about 39 crore litres, which comes to about 25 per cent of the total milk produced in the State. It is estimated that during the year 1982-83 the total milk production would be about 175 crore litres and procurement by the Dairy Department would be of the order of about 44 crore litres of milk i.e. roughly about 25 per cent of the total milk production.

At present the total capacity available to handle milk including cooperative sector is about 31.00 lakh litres per day. The handling capacity in the State as a whole, appears to be satisfactory, though certain plants remained underutilised owing to inadequate production and procurement of milk while certain other plants face the problem of being overloaded. In 1982-83, it has been proposed to add handling capacity at certain places in the State.

Programme for 1982-83

3. The distribution capacity of the existing 3 dairies in the Greater Bombay (Aarey, Worli and Kurla) is 10.00 lakh litres per day and at present distribution is 10.02 lakh litres from the three dairies. The Greater Bombay Milk Scheme is the main marketing point of milk and a total outlay of Rs. 110.75 lakhs has been proposed in the 1982-83 Plan as against the outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakhs during 1981-82. This outlay is required for additions and alterations as well as modernisation of Aarey and Worli Dairies. As the capacity of the existing 3 dairies in the Greater Bombay is inadequate to cater to the needs of the consumers in the City, one more dairy with a capacity of 4 lakh litres per day is being established with assistance from the Indian Dairy Corporation. For availing of the substantial assistance (about Rs. 12.00 crores in the form of 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent subsidy) Government had agreed to establish the Dairy Corporation of Maharashtra through which the operation of the fourth dairy will be looked after. Although, the entire cost of the dairy has been borne by the Indian Dairy Corporation, the cost on account of certain staff, residential accommodation to the staff etc. will have to be borne by the Dairy Corporation of Maharashtra by making arrangements through the financial institutions. It is proposed to provide a share capital of Rs. 5.00 lakhs to this Corporation during 1982-83. The fourth dairy is likely to commence its operation by October 1982.

4. It is not necessary to augment the chilling capacities on a large scale since the existing chilling capacities already built up are adequate. During 1982-83, it is proposed to expand the present capacity of chilling centre at Phaltan from 10,000 litres to 20,000 litres with an outlay of Rs. 17.30 lakhs.

At present 2.40 lakh litres of milk is transported daily by rail tankers to Bombay. In order to bring in more milk by railway on the Nagpur-Bombay and Kolhapur-Bombay lines, it is necessary to increase the capacity of the Byculla railway siding. It is also necessary to provide one more railway terminal near Diwa. The preliminary report of Central Railway is already received and it is proposed to undertake this work from the next year. After expanding the Byculla railway siding and constructing the new railway siding at Diwa, the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme will be in a position to receive 15 lakh litres of milk by rail. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan, 1982-83 for this purpose.

6. The installed milk drying capacity of the plants in the State is 36 M. Ts. per day. However, optimum utilisation at the rate of 80 per cent works out to 28 M. Ts. per day. The existing capacity will take care of 3.30 lakh litres of liquid milk per day. During 1982-83 the seasonal surplus is expected to be 4.00 lakh litres per day. It will, therefore, be necessary to complete Miraj powder plant early, for which an outlay of Rs. 105.14 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan, 1982-83.

Dairying for the Weaker Section

7. It is proposed to undertake package of inputs programme for initiating weaker sections of the society into dairy activity. This package includes the following items: —

- (1) Training of milk producers.
- (2) Subsidy for supply of milch animals.
- (3) Supply of one year old buffalo calves.

(4) Supply of dry-pregnant buffaloes at subsidied rates and subsidy for feeding cost.

(5) Subsidy for cultivation of green-fodder. Under this programme 1,800 families are proposed to be covered after giving all necessary assistance for various items mentioned above. These families will be in addition to the number of families to be covered under the special programme like IRDP etc. A total outlay of Rs. 28.69 lakhs has been accepted for Annual Plan, 1982-83, out of which an outlay of Rs. 8.59 lakhs has been earmarked for the Tribal Area Sub-plan while an outlay of Rs. 7.38 lakhs has been reserved for S.C.s., N.Bs. beneficiaries.

8. Various facilities like chilling of milk, ice factories, processing facilities, transportation of milk etc. will come up in the co-operative sector. For this programme in the cooperative sector the National Cooperative Development Corporation provides substantial financial assistance for purchase of vehicles; milk cans, plants and machinery. A total outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1982-83 towards State share capital and subsidy. It is expected that a total NCDC assistance of about Rs. 118.00 lakhs will be available during the year 1982-83. 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 share capital contribution	Co-operative Societies share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Transport Vehicles	50%	25%	25%	....	....
2	Milk Cans	100%	....	....	....	....
3	Plant, machinery and buildings	70%	....	....	22½%	7½%

9. The dairy cooperative organisations are the media of dairy development in rural areas of the State. The State has accepted the policy of having primary society at the village level and federations at the taluka/district level. The milk societies are given the cost for collecting milk from the producers and the federations for procuring and transporting milk to Government dairies. It is, however, observed that some of the federations particularly in the under-developed areas have become sick due to uneconomic level of operation. As this ultimately results into non-payments to the milk producers, it is decided to appoint an administrator for controlling day to day operations of such societies with adequate financial assistance for proper working of the society. This is a new scheme to be introduced from 1982-83 for which an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan.

10. Development of marketing facilities in rural areas and townships has been instrumental in providing opportunities for self-employment. At present about 6.5 lakh producers are engaged in supplying milk to the Government milk schemes in the State and by the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan their number would be increased to about 10 lakhs. In addition to this, various allied industries like can manufacturing, dairy equipment manufacturing etc. would be expanded resulting in more employment potential.

11. The total outlay for the dairy development sector for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 750.00 lakhs inclusive of TASP share of Rs. 87.68 lakhs and Scheduled Castes component of Rs. 33.12 lakhs.

12. The Operation Flood Programme sponsored by the Government of India has been introduced in the State under which substantial financial assistance is available for various milk programmes in the cooperative sector. The programme is financed through the Indian Dairy Corporation and the general pattern is 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant. At present projects costing about Rs. 25.47 crores are in hand with the assistance of the IDC, which include fourth dairy in Bombay and Aarey, Worli and Kurla Dairy, Jalgaon Dairy etc. It has been accepted to include 15 districts under OF-II programme for financing dairy schemes. The districts are (1) Thane, (2) Raigad, (3) Dhule, (4) Sangli, (5) Solapur, (6) Nashik, (7) Satara, (8) Pune, (9) Aurangabad, (10) Osmanabad, (11) Beed, (12) Yavatmal, (13) Buldana, (14) Bhandara and (15) Chandrapur. It is expected that financial assistance of the order of about 50 crores would be available for the various programmes in these districts. The work regarding preliminary survey and formulation of schemes etc. is being taken up by Dairy Development Department on a priority basis.

CHAPTER 8

FISHERIES

Fisheries development programme aims at increasing production of protein rich food and ameliorating the socio-economic conditions and upliftment of fishermen who belong to the weaker sections of the society.

2. The total Sixth Five-Year Plan outlay approved for Fisheries sector is Rs. 12.07 crores inclusive of Rs. 0.74 crores under tribal areas sub-plan. In addition to this, an outlay of Rs. 20.83 crores has been provided outside the Plan. The expenditure during 1980-81 was Rs. 227.02 lakhs while anticipated expenditure during 1981-82 has been estimated at Rs. 278.62 lakhs.

Marine Fisheries

3. Under the scheme for mechanisation of fishing crafts, groups of fishermen are granted substantial financial assistance for acquisition of mechanised boats. From the year 1978-79, the pattern prescribed by the N.C.D.C. has been accepted by Government under which 100 per cent finance is provided to the fishermen group as indicated below :—

	Loan from the N.C.D.C.	Subsidy from the N.C.D.C.	Special redeemable share capital from the State Government
Mechanisation of Fishing Crafts	60 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent
This assistance is passed on to the Co-operative Societies as under :	55 per cent	20 per cent	25 per cent

The harvestable marine potential up to 100 fathoms is estimated at 4.60 lakhs tonnes of fish per year. In order to exploit this potential, schemes of mechanisation of fishing crafts and improvement of fishing boats are implemented. Financial assistance under the National Co-operative Development Corporation pattern is adopted for mechanisation of fishing boats. Expenditure of Rs. 194.28 lakhs including Rs. 143.90 lakhs from the N.C.D.C. has been incurred for mechanising 121 fishing boats during the year 1980-81. During 1981-82, it is expected that about 140 mechanised boats will be added to the existing fleet of fishing boats. The target for 1982-83 is fixed at 120 mechanised boats.

4. The total outlay provided on account of State share for mechanisation scheme during 1981-82 is Rs. 65.00 lakhs and equal amount has been accepted for 1982-83. With a view to intensifying the mechanisation programme to achieve increase fish production, financial assistance to the extent of 25 per cent subsidy of the cost of mechanised boats is provided to the individual or group of fisherman to raise the finance from financial institution other than the District Central Co-operative Banks for construction of mechanised boats.

Inland Fisheries

5. This programme relates to (i) fish seed production and (ii) fish farming in impounded waters. The existing inland water resources are spread over 2,73,000 hectares in the form of reservoirs, lakes, tanks, etc. At the optimum level of stocking, present inland water-spread area requires 45 crores of seed of fast growing varieties of fish. As against this, the fish seed stocked during 1981-82 is about 15.00 crores while the target proposed during 1982-83 is 16.00 crores of fish seed. Under item (i) above 22 fish seed farms have been put into operation and 13 new fish seed farms are under construction. Under item (ii) culturable water sheets are stocked with quality fish seed of major carps from West Bengal and that produced locally. Financial assistance is given to fish culturists for procurement of fish seed. It is expected that during 1982-83 the inland fish production would be about 0.25 lakh tonnes of fish.

6. The inland fisheries resources, growing steadily with new irrigation projects in the State, have been brought under fish culture, benefits of which mainly accrue to the fishermen in the inland districts and their co-operative societies. If optimum stocking is done, the inland fisheries has a potential to increase the fish production to about one lakh M. T. The total outlay provided for inland fisheries for 1982-83 is Rs. 31.00 lakhs.

Brackish Water Fisheries

7. With the demand for lucrative export market increasing rapidly *vis-a-vis* the limited availability of prawn resources in the open seas, the need for planned utilisation of suitable brackish waters for prawn culture has become urgent. It is, therefore, proposed to survey an area of 80,000 hectares of brackish water along 70 creeks of the State. A pilot project on brackish water fish farming is being implemented at Ratnagiri with central assistance. The main purpose of this scheme is to supply know-how of prawn seed production for brackish water farms at field level, which has been proved successful at laboratory level. For 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project.

Preservation, Transport and marketing of Fish]

8. Fish is a highly perishable food item and therefore, needs to be preserved properly and expeditiously transported to the consuming centres. Fishermen and their Co-operative Societies are financially weak and are not able to establish ice factories and cold storages or purchase of trucks. It is, therefore, necessary to continue the scheme for financial assistance under the National Co-operative Development Corporation pattern, to fisherman co-operative societies for setting up ice factories, cold storages, purchase of trucks and construction of markets. The pattern of assistance for the two schemes viz. establishment of ice factories, cold storages and purchase of trucks, N.C.D.C. assistance is as under:—

Item	Loan from the N.C.D.C.	Subsidy from the N.C.D.C.	Special redeemable share capital from the State Government
Ice factory and cold storage	.. 60 per cent	.. 20 per cent	.. 20 per cent
Trucks	.. 50 per cent	.. 25 per cent	.. ....

For 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for scheme for preservation and marketing of fish under which it is proposed to grant financial assistance for setting up two ice factories in co-operative sector and to supply this trucks to fisherman co-operative societies for transport of fish. Besides this outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs, the N.C.D.C. will provide as outlay of Rs.31.00 lakhs to supplement the State's outlay.

Fishery Requisite

9. In order to induce fishermen to use modern fishing gear for getting increased fish production, financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy is being granted to them since 1959-60, which has become popular among them in their fishing trade. In the near future the demand is expected to increase due to intensification of the mechanisation of fishing boats. Under this scheme a subsidy is given to fisherman on purchase of HSD oil, Nylon twine and other gear material. As against the provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 1981-82, the outlay provided for 1982-83 is Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

Assistance to the Maharashtra Fisheries Development Corporation

10. The Maharashtra Fisheries Development Corporation Limited was established in 1973 and commercial activities of the fisheries Department have been transferred to it. It was also envisaged to undertake deep sea-fishing programme through the Corporation. However, it was not possible to take up this programme due to want of necessary expertise and know-how. It has been recently decided to review the activities of the Corporation with special reference to fresh water and marine fisheries. A total outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan 1982-83 towards grant of share capital to the Maharashtra Fisheries Development Corporation.

Development of Fisheries Co-operatives

11. In order to improve the socio-economic condition of the fishermen and make them less dependent on middleman for marketing of fish, they are being encouraged to come under the co-operative fold. Under this scheme share capital contribution and managerial subsidy is granted through fishermen's Co-operative Societies. This is a continuing scheme and a total outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan 1982-83.

Fish farmers development agency

12. This is a centrally assisted scheme and it aims at promotion of intensive fish culture in a compact area. This will act as a nucleus for future expansion in the surrounding areas and will gradually cover the entire water resources in the State. The scheme envisages an integrated approach for dissemination of technology in the field by providing financial assistance by way of loans and subsidies, for proper training of the operatives in advance methods, providing required inputs and also by providing well trained technical staff for proper and close supervision over the working. This is a continuing scheme for which an outlay of Rs. 8.60 lakhs has been provided for 1982-83 and an outlay of Rs. 1.70 lakhs is expected from the Government of India.

Training and Education

13. At present there are four training centres one each in Bombay, Thane, Raigad and Ratnagiri. As these training centres are not in a position to cope with the increasing demand for training of fishermen, it is proposed to establish two more training centres—one at Satpati in Thane District and the other at Malwan in Sindhudurga district. For this scheme a total outlay of Rs. 8.90 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1982-83.

Improvement of landing and berthing facilities

14. The rapid pace of mechanisation programme has made it imperative, to provide landing and berthing facilities to the fish landing centres along the coast. This is a continuing scheme and a project for construction of fullfledged fishing harbour at Mirkarwada in Ratnagiri District and the extension of Jetty at Karanja in Raigad District will be executed during 1982-83 at a total cost of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. An equal outlay will be given by the Government of India for these works as their share of the cost.

CHAPTER 9 FORESTS

Forests are one of the most invaluable natural resources. They play a key-role in the socio-economic progress of the State by providing a wide range of goods and services. Forests are important and essential not only for the material benefits which we derive from them viz. timber, firewood and number of other articles of daily use, but also for their vital role in the protection of our land against soil erosion and floods.

2. Maharashtra ranks as the third amongst the States in relation to the extent of its forests which admeasure 64,078 square kilo metres and form 20.8 per cent of the total geographical area of the State.

REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82 AND PROGRAMME FOR 1982-83

3. During 1981-82, total outlay of Rs. 1,047.00 lakhs was provided for the Forests Sector which included an outlay of Rs. 403.58 lakhs for Social Forestry Project. A separate Department has been created exclusively for looking after the programme of Social Forestry Project and Horticulture Development. The total outlay proposed for 1982-83 for the Forests Sector is Rs. 736.00 lakhs (R. & F. D.) and Rs. 598.00 lakhs (under Horticulture and Social Forestry Department), thus making a total of Rs. 1334.00 lakhs. This outlay includes TASP share of Rs. 304.02 lakhs. To reorient the Forestry Programme on functional basis and to classify and manage forests under three well defined categories viz. productive forests for production of essential domestic and industrial requirements of fuel wood, timber and paper pulp; protective forests for providing vegetational cover to vulnerable areas against hazards of climatic vagaries, soil erosion etc. and social forestry for meeting environmental needs. The major programmes proposed during 1982-83 are as under :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial No.	Item	Proposed Outlay, 1982-83
1	Research Training and Working Plans	46.10
2	Organisations and Institutions	277.90
3	Infrastructural Development	50.00
4	Production Forestry	119.00
5	Social Forestry	598.00
6	Wild-life and Environmental Conservation	88.00
7	Resources Development and Utilisation	118.00
8	Other Schemes	37.00
Total ..		1,334.00

4. The Forests Development Corporation was established in 1974 with a view to take up development of potentially productive forestry based on large scale plantation of quality-species and for clear felling spontaneous forests growth in the areas entrusted to the Corporation. Besides undertaking plantation of commercial timber species and marketing of forests produce, the Corporation provides large scale employment opportunities to people mainly from the weaker sections of the society, in remote forests areas. For the ongoing activities it is proposed to grant a share capital of Rs. 125.00 lakhs during 1982-83 as against the share capital of Rs. 100.00 lakhs during 1981-82. The Forests Development Corporation would supplement this programme by availing of institutional finance from the Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation to the tune of Rs. 465.00 lakhs during 1982-83.

5. During 1981-82 two new schemes viz. supply of logging equipment to tribals and supply of bullock-carts to tribals have been introduced exclusively for the benefit of tribals. These schemes are proposed to be continued. These are individual beneficiaries schemes for tribals residing in forests areas and engaged in forestry works for which a total outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs (supply of logging equipment—Rs. 5.00 lakhs and supply of bullock-carts—Rs. 3.00) lakhs has been accepted during 1982-83. About 1,300 tribal beneficiaries will be covered under these schemes.

6. Felling of trees from Malaki lands belonging to S. Ts. is regulated by an Act in this State. The trees from these Malaki lands were being purchased by the contractors at nominal prices from the Adivasi land-holders. Thus, the returns received by the tribal owners were not reasonable. It has, therefore, been decided during 1981-82 to carry out the felling of trees departmentally and to transport the felled material to suitable depots for selling the same in auction. The prices of the material so realised are paid to the Malaki land-holder after deducting the cost of exploitation and transport. During 1982-83, a total outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been provided under this scheme as against the outlay of Rs. 6.39 lakhs for the year 1981-82.

Social Forestry

7. Forests cater to the daily needs of fire-wood, grazing and small timber and forests based industries. The main source of energy for cooking and heating purposes in the rural areas is derived from forests in the form of fire-wood and charcoal. This essential source of energy is being depleted fast and fire-wood shortage has become critical resulting in soaring prices of wood, a growing drain on the limited income and wasteful burning of manures such as cow dung which could be otherwise put to productive use. The present forests in Maharashtra are too inadequate to meet the growing demand of fuel and fodder every year. The extension of the existing forests areas is difficult in view of the various competing claims on land. The only course open, therefore, is to grow more trees on lands which are otherwise considered as unproductive. This is being achieved under the social forestry programme.

8. A comprehensive Social Forestry Project for the State, proposing an investment of Rs. 43.34 crores has been formulated. The Planning Commission has cleared this Project in principle and the same has now been posed to U. S. A. I. D. who have shown willingness to finance the project to the extent of 25 million dollars during the first phase of the project. A team of experts from this organisation recently visited the State for the appraisal of the project. It is expected that assistance from U. S. A. I. D. will be made available for the project during 1982-83.

9. In recent time, 'Subabul' an exotic plant, has gained considerable importance due to its expected outstanding profitability. In view of its wide ranging uses, Government have decided to promote extensive introduction of this species on private as well as public lands. It is expected that at least one crore plants of this species will be planted during 1982-83 under the various Social Forestry Programme in the State.

10. For concentrating on the development of social forestry in the State a separate Department viz. Horticulture and Social Forestry has been created during 1981-82. The total outlay for the social forestry schemes during 1981-82 is Rs. 403.58 lakhs and as against this the outlay proposed during 1982-83 is Rs. 598.00 lakhs which includes an outlay of Rs. 100.02 lakhs for Tribal Areas Sub-Plan and Rs. 14.00 lakhs for S. C. component plan.

11. In view of the massive plantation programme which is envisaged under various social forestry items and to meet the growing demand of the public for seedlings, it is proposed to create central nurseries in each district. In all 54 nurseries will be created, for which a provision of Rs. 54.00 lakhs has been made during 1982-83.

12. A scheme regarding plantation of trees on embankments of canals by landless agricultural labourers has been proposed during 1982-83 on the lines of the existing scheme of afforestation of degraded forests through poor and unemployed persons. It is proposed to allot a piece of land measuring about 1 hectare for plantation along canal banks. All inputs will be provided by Government including extra labour required for plantation purposes. The usufruct will be given to them. A final harvest of the crop will be shared by the allottee and the Government on 50 : 50 basis. A total outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1982-83 under this scheme.

13. Under the scheme for plantation of fruit trees on the lands belonging to SC/ST beneficiaries are encouraged to plant fruit trees, such as mango, jack fruit etc. on their own lands. In addition to free supply of seedlings, wages for digging pits and cost of fertilisers etc. are paid to the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries are required to take care of the trees. A total outlay of Rs. 21.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during 1982-83.

14. The various Social Forestry Schemes will be continued during 1982-83 involving a total cost of Rs. 598.00 lakhs. It is expected that about 12 crores seedlings will be prepared and planted during 1982-83.

CHAPTER 10

CO-OPERATION

Maharashtra State has always been in the forefront of the co-operative movement in the country. The co-operative movement has been in existence from the early years of this century. It started as an approach to the problem of rural indebtedness by bringing credit within the reach of the agriculturists. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the emphasis is on the achievement of self employment and abolition of poverty specially in rural areas, decentralisation of economic development, rural economic development through means of agro-based industries, stabilisation of prices and supply of consumers articles at fair prices to the weaker sections of the community. The number of co-operative societies has grown in two decades from 31,565 societies in 1961 to 60,747 in 1981, with a total membership of 150 lakhs and paid up share capital of Rs. 495 crores (as on 30th June 1981).

Agricultural Credit

2. In Maharashtra, co-operative credit is disbursed to agriculturists through a three-tier system consisting of Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank at State level, the District Central Co-operative Banks at district level and Primary Agricultural Credit Societies at village level. In 1980-81, Government took a radical step to write off dues of small farmers in the State who were unable to pay and were thus unable to draw any credit. Accordingly, principal and interest due from small and marginal farmers to the extent of Rs. 40.43 crores as it stood on 30th June 1979 was written off. As a result, fresh credit to the extent of about Rs. 10 crores in kharif 1981 season was made available to 1,57,831 agriculturists who were given relief under the scheme. Government has also given this benefit to small farmers irrespective of warkas land holdings from Konkan districts and to Adivasi farmers during 1981-82. Uptil now in all 25,363 members have been given debt relief to the extent of Rs. 181.33 lakhs. So far as Adivasi farmers are concerned, 10,571 members have been given debt relief to the extent of Rs. 117.50 lakhs.

The target and achievements in regard to short-term, medium term and long term credit during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83 are as follows:—

Item	(Rs. in crores)					
	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83 Target	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Short-term	195.00	190.00	210.00	210.00	240.00	
Medium Term	8.00	12.70	10.00	10.00	11.00	
Long Term	41.00	54.17	40.00	40.00	40.00	

Long term lending

3. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd. disburses long term credit to the cultivators for development of land, minor irrigation, purchase of electric pumps and motors, horticulture, poultry, dairy etc. The Land Development Bank raises its resources by floating ordinary and special debentures. The Bank floated debentures of Rs. 54.17 crores in 1980-81 against the target of Rs. 41 crores. During 1981-82, it is expected to float debentures to the extent of Rs. 40 crores. In 1982-83 also the long term lending programme will be of the order of Rs. 40 crores (Rs. 6 crores for normal programme and Rs. 34 crores for special programme). The State Government's contribution to the normal programme will be 5 per cent of the amount of Rs. 6 crores. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs has, therefore been provided for this purpose during 1982-83. As regards special programme the Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation has revised the levels of refinance from 1st September 1981 till the end of the Sixth Plan period. The State Government's contribution would be 5 per cent for horticultural and other schemes and 2½ per cent for minor irrigation and special schemes for diversified purposes for identified small farmers. An outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs has been provided towards the contribution to special debentures of L. D. Bank.

Strengthening of Credit Structure

4. Outright grants are provided to District Central Co-operative Banks and Primary Agricultural Credit Societies at the rate of 4 per cent and 12 per cent respectively with reference to the additional loan disbursed by them over and above the loans disbursed in the previous year, to persons whose credit limit does not exceed Rs. 200. This grant is credited to the Special Bad Debts Reserve Fund. The losses sustained by the farmers are to be written off from this fund. For the year 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 0.95 lakh has been provided under this scheme for assisting 243 societies as against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 33,000 in 1981-82 and Rs. 23,000 in 1980-81.

5. The Farmer's Service Societies have been organised by amalgamating the existing primary agricultural societies to make them viable with the object to cater to the needs of the agriculturists and to undertake both credit and non-credit activities. 27 societies have been organised so far in this State. These societies are granted managerial subsidy towards expenditure on technical staff appointed or drawn from other departments. An outlay of Rs. 0.74 lakhs has been provided for giving managerial subsidy to 7 societies during 1982-83. Share capital contribution of Rs. 5,000 each is given to urban credit societies for which an outlay of Rs. 2.25 lakhs has been provided to assist 45 societies in 1982-83. In 1980-81, 14 urban credit societies were given share capital contribution and in 1981-82, 40 societies were given share capital contribution with the total expenditure of Rs. 1.70 lakhs.

6. The State Government gets loans from Long Term Operations Fund of the Reserve Bank of India for investment in the various types of co-operative credit institutions to strengthen their capital base so as to enable them to borrow funds from financing agencies for implementing the lending programme. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided during 1982-83 under this scheme against the expenditure of Rs. 25.45 lakhs in 1981-82.

7. With a view to intensify the efforts for orientation of co-operative credit policy in favour of weaker section, short-term loans are being advanced for agricultural purposes at concessional rate of interest. The rate of interest for small holders is 4 per cent and for Adivasi cultivators, no interest is charged. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for grant of interest subsidy to small farmers during 1982-83.

8. Due to natural calamities resulting in total or partial failure of crop and thus making difficult the repayment of short term loans for agriculturists the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank is assisted to enable it to convert short term loans into medium term loans. In 1980-81, Rs. 6.62 lakhs were given to the Maharashtra State Co-operative Banks. During 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 251 lakhs is estimated in view of the scarcity conditions prevailed in Maharashtra during 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided for this purpose in 1982-83.

Special Component Plan for Weaker Section

9. Government has undertaken a special scheme for grant of interest subsidy to Scheduled Castes and Neo Buddhists members of the primary agricultural co-operative credit societies under which the loans for agricultural purposes are given free of interest. Of the total membership of 52 lakhs of primary agricultural co-operative credit societies, the S. C. members are about 4.53 lakhs. The number of borrowing S. C. members is 1.02 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 16 lakhs has been provided during 1982-83 for benefiting about 15,000 persons.

Assistance to Adivasi Co-operative Societies

10. 274 societies have so far been organised to satisfy the credit needs and for marketing of commodities produced by tribals in 13 districts under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan. Out of 29.54 lakhs tribal population, 20 lakhs have been covered by these Adivasi co-operative societies. The tribal cultivators are given interest free loan for purchase of shares, operational expenses, amenities to godowns and for construction of godowns, staff quarters, purchase of trucks, etc. During 1980-81, Rs. 127.10 lakhs were spent on the various schemes and in 1981-82, Rs. 116.23 lakhs are expected to be spent. For the year 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 123.99 lakhs has been provided under various schemes.

Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies

11. There are 378 forest labourers co-operative societies with 65,000 members. The schemes implemented for forest labourers co-operative societies are—grant of share capital contribution, management subsidy and loans. An outlay of Rs. 1.66 lakhs has been provided in the year 1982-83 for these various schemes against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 1.15 lakhs during 1981-82.

12. *Marketing and storage.*—About 70 per cent of the population of Maharashtra is rural based and mostly engaged in agricultural output. The immediate need was to establish marketing societies conducted by these people in order to bring them above the poverty line. At present about 422 marketing societies at taluka level with 4.65 lakh members are working under the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation as its apex body. The total share capital of these institutions is Rs. 1,635.00 lakhs which includes Government share capital contribution of Rs. 1,152 lakhs. The business handled by them as on 30th June 1980 is as under:—

	Rs. in crores
1. Agricultural Produce	644.41
2. Agricultural Requisites	221.13
3. Consumer Articles distributed	75.00

These marketing societies are classified as A, B, and C on the basis of the development of area and the Government share capital contribution. Share capital contribution is given at Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 3 lakhs on the basis of arrivals. During 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for grant of share capital to 22 marketing societies.

13. An Amonia-Urea Fertiliser Complex is being established at Hazira (Gujarat State) at a total cost of over Rs. 700 crores with a production capacity of 14.52 lakh metric tonnes per annum. As per the Government of India's directives the State Government is required to contribute Rs. 2 crores towards the equity contribution of this project. In 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 26 lakhs has been contributed through Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation and an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided during 1982-83.

Construction of Godowns.—(World Bank Project).—The State Government has sanctioned the scheme for the construction of rural storage centres with World Bank assistance. The project envisages construction of 1763 godowns with a total capacity of 5.80 lakh M. Tonnes during the next five years beginning from 1981-82. The State Government is required to contribute 20 per cent of the project cost from its own resources as share capital contribution and 25 per cent with the N.C.D.C. assistance. The NCDC's assistance of 50 per cent in addition to share capital Contribution will be in the form of loan to co-operative societies through Maharashtra State Co-operative Land Development Bank and 5 per cent are to be raised by the societies from their own funds. An outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs has been provided during 1982-83 as State share.

15. Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for establishing a National Grid of Rural Godowns during the year 1979-80, with a view to create a net work of godowns in the rural areas. The scheme provides for the financial assistance by way of subsidy to be shared equally by the Central and State Government to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of construction. The balance 50 per cent is to be met from own resources or by obtaining institutional finance. The Government of India have sanctioned 954 godowns with a total outlay of Rs. 1135.73 lakhs in 1980-81. The total expected storage capacity of these godowns is 325 lakh M.T.s. In 1981-82, the State Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 142 lakhs on matching basis. An amount of Rs. 100 lakhs will be required during 1982-83. Hence a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made under warehousing and marketing sector and a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs has been made under co-operation sector.

16. *Agricultural Processing Societies.*—The Agricultural Processing Societies provide means to employ rural capital and labour and thereby secure reasonable returns to the primary producers. These societies are given financial assistance in the form of share capital contribution upto 20 per cent of the capital cost on matching basis except for oil mills where it is granted in the ratio of 1/2. As on 30th June 1981, there were 110 cotton ginning/processing societies, 102 rice mills, 16 oil mills and 63 other societies and gur khandsari units. An outlay of Rs. 44.43 lakhs has been provided during 1982-83, which includes a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for grant of share capital contribution to orange growers' co-operative societies in Vidarbha.

17. *Co-operative Sugar Factories.*—There are 76 Co-operative Sugar mills with 4,10,000 members. Their impacts on the rural economy of the state has seen tremendous. The production of 13.94 lakh tonnes of sugar in 1979-80 increased to 18.68 lakh tonnes in 1980-81. 65 co-operative sugar factories started crushing during 1980-81 season and 3 factories started crushing in 1981-82. The installed crushing capacity of the 68 co-operative sugar factories in operation is 1.07 lakh T.C.D. Since Maharashtra State is ideally suited for sugarcane production, it has been decided to set up 25 new sugar factories during the 6th Plan period. So far, the Government of India have cleared eight proposals of the new sugar factories and it is expected to clear proposals of three more sugar factories in the year 1981-82. An amount of Rs. 425 lakhs has been sanctioned for grant of share capital contribution to five new sugar factories and to the existing nine sugar factories for the overrun in the project cost. An outlay of Rs. 10 crores has been provided during 1982-83 for grant of share capital contribution to the new sugar factories which will be given licences by the Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided in 1982-83 for strengthening the Directorate of Sugar.

18. *Consumers' Co-operative.*—The programme for development of consumers' stores has been undertaken as one of the measures for maintaining stability of prices for essential goods. The State co-operative consumers federation has 6 branches with a total membership of 1.92 lakh. The share capital is of Rs. 146 lakhs including an amount of Rs. 96 lakhs as Government's contribution. For the year 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for grant of share capital contribution to the consumers federation to meet its growing need.

There are 76 wholesale stores and 1750 primary consumers' stores organised so far (on 30th June 1981). Financial assistance is given to these stores by way of share capital, managerial subsidy, loan and subsidy for construction of godown etc. An outlay of Rs. 13.01 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the year 1982-83.

Special Scheme for Weaker Section

19. A special scheme has been sanctioned by the Government to enable the scheduled castes and neo-buddhists to become members of the primary/central co-operative consumers stores and to assist them to avail of the facilities offered by the stores. The pattern of assistance is to give Rs. 100 to each S.C. and N.B. member in the form of loan and subsidy for purchase of shares. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the year 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has also been provided for grant of loans without any interest, to SCs and NBs for consumption needs. For encouraging primary/central co-operative consumers stores for opening branches/shops in Harijan Bastis, management subsidy will be given for which an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided in 1982-83.

20. The work of distribution of the consumers articles in rural areas has been entrusted to marketing societies and primary agricultural societies.

308 marketing societies, 4,666 primary agricultural societies and 766 other societies are entrusted with these activities in the Maharashtra State. The total annual turnover of these societies comes to about Rs. 132.20 crores. An outlay of Rs. 9.04 lakhs has been provided for grant of share capital contribution and management subsidy to these societies in the year 1982-83.

21. **Labour Contract Societies.**—Labour contract societies are organised of the weaker sections to eliminate middlemen and private contractors and enable the labourers to gain maximum advantage by undertaking construction work. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the societies in the form of share capital, management subsidy and loan and subsidy for purchase of tools and equipments. There are 3,354 labour contract societies with the total membership of 1.62 lakhs. The total works carried out by them are about Rs. 30.20 crores. An outlay of Rs. 15.61 lakhs is provided in the year 1982-83 for assisting the labour contract societies.

22. **Co-operative Training and Education.**—An outlay of Rs. 12.32 lakhs has been provided in 1982-83 for giving financial assistance to the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union and for undertaking training programme for the employees of the Co-operative Department as well as Co-operative Societies, and for incurring expenditure on the departmental staff deputed for training.

23. Total outlay provided in 1982-83 for various schemes under Co-operation is Rs. 1,657.00 lakhs of which Rs. 127.62 lakhs has been provided under T.A.S.P. and Rs. 28.00 lakhs under special component plan.

CHAPTER 11

IRRIGATION AND COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

Maharashtra State occupies the third rank among the States of India in terms of population and area. The economy of Maharashtra, presents a rather paradoxical scenerio. On the one hand, it is the most industrialised and urbanised State in the Country and yet for 62% of its population agriculture is the main avocation. Nevertheless due to a variety of reasons agriculture in Maharashtra has lagged behind despite large financial investments in successive plans and sustained efforts of the State Government, to induce the farmers to improve productivity of agriculture through multiple cropping and improved technology. A major reason is inadequacy of irrigation.

2. *Irrigation Potential.*—The aggregate water resources of Maharashtra State have been assessed at 116,100 million meter cubes. Of this, about 40% correspond to precipitation in Konkan area which has not yet been effectively harnessed. 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 underground 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.

3. In terms of MCFT, the total water resources of the State at 75% dependability are estimated at 4054 TMC. Of these, nearly 2156 TMC, are utilisable. Of the utilisable water resources of 2156 TMC, 1254 TMC approximately have been committed upto the end of 1979-80. Considering that 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 go to 30% from the present 11.5%.

4. Of the ultimate irrigation potential of 52.61 lakh hectares from the surface water resources, major and medium irrigation projects account for 40.27 lakh hectares, 8.68 lakh hectares from State Sector minor irrigation works and 3.66 lakh hectares by local sector minor irrigation works is 48.95 lakh hectares, and that from local sector minor irrigation works is 3.66 lakh hectares.

5. Even after harnessing the full irrigation potential of 70.61 lakh hectares both from surface and ground water resources, over 70% 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.

A review of steps taken for development of Irrigation Sector

6. In the preindependence period, irrigation was viewed as a protection measure, rather than a development work. Even so, with a view to providing irrigation cover to a sizable area of the State which is drought prone, certain pioneering irrigation projects in the country such as Bhandardara, Bhatghar, Krishna Canal, Khadakwasla, Darna, Ramtek etc. had been constructed in this State during the latter half of the 19th Century and in the beginning of the 20th Century.

7. Again with the commencement of plan-era the development of irrigation acquired significance in the national endeavour for socio-economic development. Though the Irrigation Programme during the first and second five-years plan was of modest magnitude, a great deal of ground work like surveys and investigations, data collection, preparation of master plans for river basins, preparation of detailed project reports and creation of organisational infrastructure was completed during this period. This facilitated the acceleration of the pace of development of irrigation in the subsequent plans.

Maharashtra Irrigation Commission, 1962

8. The State has always accorded higher priority to the development of irrigation, and the strategy in this regard has been constantly under review so that suitable changes in it could be introduced for tackling identified problems. With the constitution of Maharashtra

State in 1960, an Irrigation Commission was set up under the Chairmanship of late Shri S. G. Barve. Apart from assessing the ultimate irrigation potential in the State the Barve Commission made a comprehensive study of all aspects of irrigation development and management practices and made valuable suggestions having far reaching effects on the irrigation policy of the State.

Agro-Irrigation Commission, 1979

9. The Government has constituted in April 1979 the State Agro Irrigation Commission to reassess the total water resources of the State taking into consideration the latest available data and the awards of the various tribunals in respect of inter-state water disputes, to recommend a perspective plan of action for development of irrigation facilities, to fix priorities of different works so as to attain optimum utilisation of available water resources expeditiously and on the largest possible area and to give due benefits to drought prone areas, irrigationally under-developed areas, and Tribal areas of the State. The report of the Agro-Irrigation Commission is yet awaited.

Western Ghat Water Resources Study Committee

10. At the request of the State Government, the Planning Commission appointed the Western Ghats Water Resources Study Committee in January, 1981 under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Member, Planning Commission to examine the problems of development of irrigation in Konkan and to suggest measures for conservation of rain water received in Konkan from South-West Monsoon. The report of the Committee has been received and action on various recommendations of the Committee is in progress.

High Power Committee

11. A High Power Committee has been set up in October, 1980 under the Chairmanship of Minister for Irrigation for preparing a master plan for irrigation in Konkan region. Basinwise master plans have been prepared for all rivers in Konkan. The report of the Committee on other terms of reference has also been received. The action on recommendations of the Committee is under progress.

11.1. *High Power Committee for development of Irrigation in drought prone areas.*— 36,892 sq. kms. out of total 1,50,886 sq. kms. area of Godavari basin and 50,013 sq kms. out of 69,428 sq. kms. area in Krishna basin are drought prone. The Government has therefore appointed a High Power Committee for finalising Talukawise Master Plans for the drought prone areas on a priority basis. The report of the Committee is yet awaited.

Committee for development of Irrigation in Tribal Area

12. As many as 6,426 villages in 48 talukas of 13 districts have been covered under the Tribal sub-Plan. A Committee has been appointed in July 1981 to suggest measures for development of water resources and other aspects of irrigation development in tribal area.

Inter-State Irrigation Projects

13. All Inter-State river water disputes have now been resolved. Studies have been initiated to identify various schemes to utilise 310 cubic metres (11 thousand million cubic feet) water in the Narmada basin allotted to Maharashtra by Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal. The entire area to be benefitted from Narmada waters is tribal area from Dhule District. A new division Narmada Development Division has been set up in May 1981 for the work of detailed investigations of projects.

14. A draft master plan for Tapi Basin in Maharashtra State for utilising the available yields of each sub-basin has been prepared in March 1981. This master plan has identified the possibility of utilising 7,400 million cubic metres water within this State only (Whereas Central Water Commission has indicated that 7,400 million cubic metres could be used for Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh together.).

15. Upto 1980, 9 projects were agreed to as Joint Projects of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. In 1981, two new projects namely Bewartola and Eastern Bagh have been identified for taking up as Joint projects. Besides permission of Madhya Pradesh Government has been obtained for utilising the water from the Catchment area in Madhya Pradesh for Chargargh Irrigation Project which will irrigate 2,733 hectares of land in Amravati District. The project report is under preparation.

16. Concurrence of Government of Goa has been obtained for constituting Inter-State Control Board for Tillari Irrigation Project benefitting 6,676 hectares from Maharashtra. The construction work of Terwanmuche weir costing Rs. 3.47 crores which is a component of Tillari project has been commenced departmentally. Necessary organisation comprising two divisions and 8 sub-divisions has been set up for implementation of Tillari Irrigation Project.

External assistance for Irrigation development

17. The irrigation projects being capital intensive, paucity of investible resources is a major constraint in the irrigation development programme. Efforts have therefore been made to seek financial assistance from international financing agencies like International Development Association (I.D.A.) which is a soft loan affiliate of the World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development etc. Currently, two major irrigation projects, I. Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project-I that is Jayakwadi Purna Complex and Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project II which includes six major projects viz. Bhima, Krishna, Warna, Kukdi, Upper Wardha, Upper Penganga and two modernisation schemes of Girna and Nala are under implementation with the assistance of International Development Agency (World Bank affiliate) and International Fund for Agricultural Development. The external assistance of 70 million dollars and 330 million dollars has been pledged for Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project I and Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project II respectively.

18. Recently following 10 new major projects (3 benefitting each of Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan Region and 1 benefitting the drought prone area in Western Maharashtra) estimated together to cost 590 crores are being considered for posing to the World Bank for financial assistance.

Serial No.	Name of Project]	Latest Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Irrigation potential (in 0000 Ha.)
<i>10. Major Projects proposed for posing to the World Bank for loan Assistance.</i>			
1	Wainganga, St. I (Goshi Khurd)	1,94,00.00	1,23.25
2	Lower Wardha	48,08.00	44.15
3	Arunawati	19,14.00	23.93
4	Nandur Madhameshwar	48,70.00	41.94
5	Vishnupuri	32,24.00	28.34
6	Lower Tirna	31,05.00	15.59
7	Kalu Shai	67,15.00	20.40
8	Pinjal	42,11.00	23.60
9	Talamba	72,38.00	17.00
10	Chaskaman	35,36.00	36.43
Total		5,90,21.00	3,74.63

19. Besides 13 Medium Projects indicated below costing Rs. 76.93 Crores have also been posed for assistance from the USAID. Effort are also being made to obtain World Bank assistance for about 310 Minor irrigation projects costing approximately 200 crores.

Serial No.	Name of Project	Latest Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Irrigation potential (in 000 Ha.)
<i>13. Medium Irrigation Projects proposed for loan Assistance from USAID</i>			
1	Hetawane	15,36.00	5.81
2	Dehali	3,95.00	5.93
3	Sonwad	2,68.00	2.36
4	Nagyasaki	1,75.00	3.01
5	Khairy	2,19.00	3.19
6	Sankh	3,01.00	2.84
7	Bori (Sholapur)	5,87.00	6.65
8	Mun	5,18.00	7.80
9	Shahapur	8,04.00	9.55
10	Karwappanalla	3,39.00	5.25
11	Shivnatakli	8,03.00	7.49
12	Urmodi	10,85.00	6.03
13	Sina	6,63.00	7.21
Total		76,93.00	73.12

Command Area Development

20. Mere creation of irrigation potential would not result in boosting the agricultural economy unless adequate steps are take to ensure that the potential created is actually utilised. The State Government has therefore laid emphasis on integrated development of command area of the major irrigation projects and has constituted 8 Command Area Development Authority or this purpose.

21. The Maharashtra Land Development Corporation Limited and the Land Development Agency has been reorganised and has been placed with 10 Divisions and 50 sub-divisions under the administrative control of the Commissioner, Command Area Development, for accelerating execution of on farm development works and to enable it to attract the institutional finance.

22. The procedural bottlenecks in the flow of institutional finance for land development work have been removed after a long drawn dialogue with the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, the Commercial Banks and the Government of India and the Maharashtra Land Development Corporation Limited is now in a position to receive the required institutional finance.

23. A separate land and water management cadre is proposed to be created. As a first step towards it, a Land and Water Management Institute to train the civil and agricultural, Engineers in the modern techniques of land and water management has been set up at Aurangabad. The Engineers coming out from this Institute would be encadred into the proposed Land and Water Management Cadre.

24. Further, Government has recently set up a high level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Suresh Jain, M.L.A. for going into the reasons for under utilisation and suggest measures for improvement. The report of the Committee has been received and same is under consideration of Government.

25. A system of Rotational Water Supply upto 8 hectares outlet, has been introduced in the commands of Girna Project. The system would be extended in phased manner to all areas in due course of time.

Physical Performance

26. As on 1st April 1980, 9 Major, 90 Medium and 1,091 Minor Irrigation Projects had been completed in the different Plans. 50 Major, 116 Medium and 357 Minor Irrigation Projects were under construction. In addition, 9 Major, 42 Medium and 402 Minor Irrigation Projects were ready after detailed investigations.

Financial Investment

27. 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 State 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 3 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 the 6th Five Year Plan in 1980 to 17.20 lakh hectares.

28. Planwise progress of creation of potential through Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Works (Irrigating more than 100 hectares) and expenditure incurred thereon is given below :—

Serial No.	Period	Plan outlay (Rs. in crores)	Potential during the period (in lakh hectares)	Cumulative Potential (in lakh hectares)
1	Pre-Plan 1951	16.60	2.74	2.74
2	First Five Year Plan (1951--1956—State Reorganisation).	8.11	0.40	3.14
3	Plan Period (1956--1980)	11,24.67	14.06	17.20
4	Annual Plan (1980--81)	1,89.17	1.05	18.25
5	Annual Plan (1981--82)	2,21.13	1.15(Target)	19.40
6	Sixth Five Year Plan-I (1980-85)	12,59.26	6.00	23.20 (Target)

Sixth-Plan Outlay and Physical Targets

29. During the Sixth Plan, an Outlay of Rs. 1,139.26 crores from the total plan outlay of Rs. 6,175 crores has been proposed for major and medium irrigation projects. This would further be supplemented to the extent of Rs. 40.00 crores from the Employment Guarantee Scheme outlay for carrying out the labour intensive component of the irrigation projects. This would raise the investment in Major and Medium Irrigation to Rs. 1,179.26 crores. Adding to this outlay of Rs. 276.00 crores (inclusive of Rs. 106.00 crores of E. G. S. Component) for minor irrigation (State and Local and Command Area Development), the total investment in irrigation during Sixth Plan (1980-85) would be Rs. 1,455.26 crores.

30. The Sixth Plan Outlay for Irrigation Sector excluding Minor Irrigation and Command Area Development is Rs. 1,139.26 crores. Out of this, 9,64.24 crores are for Major Irrigation Projects and 1,75.82 crores are for Medium Irrigation Projects.

Outlay and Performance during 1980-81

31. An outlay of Rs. 161.29 crores for Major and Medium Projects was originally provided in the Annual Plan, 1980-81. This was increased to Rs. 175.27 crores while forming the revised budget estimates. In addition to the above, the allocation from E. G. S. Fund for Labour Intensive Components of these works was Rs. 10.35 crores.

An additional irrigation potential of 1.05 lakh hectares has been created by June 1981 through Major, Medium and State Sector Minor Irrigation Projects. The gorge-filling of 8 dams of Medium Projects has been completed by June 1981.

Outlay and Performance during 1981-82

32. The outlay for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects during 1981-82 was initially fixed at Rs. 202.21 crores. Subsequently an additional outlay of Rs. 10.50 crores has been made available during the course of the year on account of the following:—

	Rs.
1. Jayakwadi Stage II	5.50 crores.
2. Irrigation Works in Konkan	5.00 crores.
	10.50 crores.

Thus, the total non-E. G. S. outlay for Major and Medium Irrigation has gone upto Rs. 212.71 crores. The supplementation from E. G. S. outlay would be of the order of Rs. 10.50 crores.

33. It is targetted to create an additional irrigation potential of 1.15 lakh hectares by June 1982 through Major, Medium and State Sector Minor Irrigation Projects.

34. *Outlay for 1982-83.*—Out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 1,322 crores for the Annual Plan of the State, Rs. 261.13 crores i.e. nearly 20 per cent of the total outlay has been allocated for major and medium irrigation. The broad break-up of this outlay is as shown below:—

(Rs. in crores)					
Serial No.	Particulars	Nos.	Total estimated cost	Spillover cost as on 1st April 1981	Proposed outlay for 1982-83
1	Major Irrigation Projects	54	3011	2191	223.75
2	Medium Irrigation Projects	141	496	361	37.38
Total ..			3,507	2,552	261.13

In addition to this Rs. 261.13 crores, there would be a supplementation of Rs. 9.50 crores from the E. G. S. outlay.

35. The broad break-up of the Non-E. G. S. outlay of Rs. 261.13 crores for various types of projects is as under:—

Category of the Schemes		(Rs. in crores)
		Annual Plan, 1982-83
A. Major Irrigation Projects—		
(i) World Bank Aided Major Projects—		
(a) Maharashtra Composite Irrigation, Project I	.. .. .	25.08
(b) Maharashtra Composite Irrigation, Project-II	.. .. .	104.74
Total ..		129.82
(ii) Other Major Projects (Pre-Sixth Plan)	.. .. .	81.88
(iii) New Schemes of 1980-85	.. .. .	1.70
(iv) Common Schemes	.. .. .	9.85
(v) Provision for works below 40 ha. chak (Outlay) upto 8 Ha. chak.	.. .. .	0.50
Total for Major Projects ..		223.75

					(Rs. in crores)
Category of the Schemes					Annual Plan, 1982-83,
B. Medium Irrigation Projects—					
(i) Pre-Sixth Plan Schemes	..	..	..	..	36.72
(ii) New Schemes of 1980-85	..	..	..	..	0.54
(iii) Flood Control Works	..	..	..	..	0.12
Total for Medium Projects ..					37.38
Grand Total (Major and Medium) ..					261.13

36. Government of India has sanctioned additional assistance of Rs. 11.13 crores for the following projects, which are included in the budget provisions for the respective projects:—

			(Rs. in crores)	
Sr. No.	Projects			Additional Central Assistance
1	Jayakwadi Stage-II (Non-World Bank)	..	..	2.00
2	Kukadi	..	..	2.00
3	Vishnupuri	..	..	5.13
4	Pench Irrigation	..	..	2.00
Total ..				11.13

37. The projectwise distribution of the total outlay of 261.13 crores has been made keeping in view the following commitments/policy decisions taken by the State Government:—

(i) The World Bank assisted projects have been provided fully as the schedule expenditure agreed alongwith the Bank.

(ii) In keeping with the policy of the Sixth Plan that the ongoing projects should be allocated on adequate outlay so that those would be completed and the benefits from them actually starts flowing.

(iii) Projects which are an advanced stage of completion should be expedited so that the benefits accrue in the current year's plan itself.

(iv) Inter-State projects to be adequately provided.

(v) Government has given certain assurances on the floor of the Legislative Assembly in regard to completion of specified irrigation projects within a time frame. Adequate amounts have been provided in respect of these projects. For example the Jayakwadi State I and Stage II Project is required to be completed within the Sixth Five' Year Plan itself, as per the assurance.

(vi) New irrigation projects should be taken up only in those areas where the development irrigation is less.

Regional Imbalance

38. Under the British rule irrigation was tackled as a protection measure and not as a developmental work, but after Independence the emphasis has changed and irrigation has now become a developmental activity. Maharashtra is a composition of various Regions which came together in 1956 and has inherited imbalances on various counts including irrigation. While undertaking programmes, Government has to see that the imbalances on all fronts along with irrigation are removed. In Western Maharashtra a number of Major irrigation projects were taken during pre-Independence and post-Independence era since a large part of Western Maharashtra was drought-prone. This has resulted in creating imbalances in the development of Irrigation in the various region. It was only during the commencement of the Plan era, that irrigation acquired significance as a factor contributing to the economical development. The State Government has undertaken a study of regional imbalance in the development of irrigation and has proposed to initiate corrective action so that the level of irrigation development throughout the State will be uniform. The State Government has announced a time bound programme for completion of irrigation development in Vidarbha. As per this programme eleven major irrigation projects and 38 medium irrigation projects will be completed by 1990. The list of projects and the period during which these are required to be completed has been given in the Annexure to Chapter 1. Accordingly adequate provisions have been made for development of irrigation in the Vidarbha region.

39. The broad sub-sectorwise provisions of outlay for irrigation projects have been described in the following paragraphs.

Major Irrigation Projects

39.1 (i) *World Bank Aided Projects.*—There are two major projects which receive assistance from the World Bank for their implementation.

(i) *Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project.*—The project is known as Jayakwadi-Purna Complex for which the World Bank has pledged an amount of 70 million dollars. The project includes following components :—

- (a) Completion of the Jayakwadi LBC between Km. 100—208; the RBC between Km. 20-132;
- (b) provision of a distributory canal system and irrigation and drainage canal net work to serve about 57,000 ha. of the LBC command and about 38,000 ha. of the R.B.C. All the irrigation network would be lined ;
- (c) rehabilitation, upgrading and construction of 385 km. of district and village link roads in Jayakwadi and Purna;
- (d) rehabilitation of irrigation distribution works and provision of drainage serving about 30,000 ha. of the Purna scheme ;
- (e) on-farm development (CAD) in the Jayakwadi area comprising land shaping and field channels, covering 25,000 ha. of LBC and 20,000 ha. of RBC areas ;
- (f) 11 market centres in Jayakwadi and Purna ;
- (g) Provision of monitoring facilities in Jayakwadi to help determine the efficiency of the irrigation system and to evaluate operation and seepage lossess; and a system to evaluate projects benefits in Jayakwadi ;
- (h) Procurement of vehicles and equipment and provision of buildings for project management, agricultural extension and O&M in Jayakwadi and Purna.

The following works were included in the Project report about Purna :—

- (a) construction of 27 km. of seepage interceptor drains, 82 kms. of connecting drains, and regarding of 140 km. of nalas;
- (b) remodeling of 700 canal structures and selected research of canal lining mostly down stream of the canal regulators;
- (c) provision of 60 additional water control of conveyance structures ; and
- (d) lining of about 625 km of existing watercourses.

In respect of stage I of the project dam work at Paithan is already completed and substantial work of Paithan left Bank canal and distributories has also been completed. In respect of Second stage of the project Paithan Right bank canal upto Km. 64 including distribution system is completed. The work of main canal between Km. 64 to 86 is in progress. The construction of earth dam at Majalgaon is under progress and the same is expected to be completed by 1984. An outlay of Rs. 25.08 crores which will be supplemented to expend of Rs. 1 crore has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1982-83 for Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project Work.

39.2 (ii) *Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project II.*—This project covers within its Six Irrigation projects (Bhima, Kukadi, Warna, Krishna, Upper Penganga and Upper Wardha). And Rehabilitation and modernisation of two existing Irrigation projects namely Mula and Girna. The Command Area Development Component of the project is being financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the rest is being financed by the International Development Association of World Bank. The following are the main components of the projects.

- (a) Construction work on 11 dams, construction of about 900 km. of main and branch canals together with construction of distribution canals (down to the farmgate); drains to serve an area of 95,000 ha. and about 620 km. of new and improved link roads to serve an area of 85,500 ha. Bhima scheme includes construction of a dam, 175 km. of main and branch canals to serve an area of 52,000 ha. and 301 km. of roads to cover an area of 45,000 ha. ;
- (b) Modernization of canals and drains in the Mula and Girna irrigation schemes ;
- (c) Strengthening of the C.A.D. organisation, including reorganisation of agricultural extension and applied research and water management services and operation and maintenance on all eight schemes
- (d) Procurement of vehicles and equipment for project construction and for operation and maintenance;
- (e) Expansion of a GOM pilot water management programme
- (f) Project monitoring and evaluation
- (g) Implementation of a training program for land development and water management specialists

(iii) *Under Warna Irrigation projects.*—Construction of earthen dam at Village Chandori in Sangli district is in progress. In the case of Krishna project the work of Bohm dam and construction of Bhom left bank canal is completed. The work of Kanher dam and canals including Arther canal is in progress. The construction of Yedgaon dam in Kukdi project is already completed and the work of Manikdoh and Wadaj dam are nearly completion. The work of Dimdhe dam, survey work and work of distributory system is in progress. In regard to Bhima project, the work of Pawana and Ujjaini dam is completed. The work of surveys and distributory systems is in progress. The work of construction of an earthen dam and a masino spill way across Wardha river which are a part of Upper Wardha Project is in full swing.

An outlay of Rs. 104.74 crores from the irrigation sector and that Rs. 3 crores from Employment Guarantee Scheme has been provided Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project II for 1982-83. The total outlay during 1982-83 on two World Bank assisted projects would be of the order of 129.82 crores. The Supplementation from the E.G.S. is to the extend of 4 crores.

Non-World Bank aided Major Irrigation Projects

39.3. Out of 41 Non-World Bank Major Projects of Pre-Sixth Plan (i.e. pre1980 schemes) 4 Projects namely Kal, Tulshi, Bash and Itiadoh are completed and provisions for these projects are made for residual payments. A non-EGS outlay of Rs. 81.88 crores has been allocated for these 41 projects, during 1982-83, which would be supplemented to the extent of Rs. 3.25 crores from EGS outlay. There are 4 new schemes of the Sixth Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 1.70 crores has been allocated during 1982-83.

Common Schemes

39.4. Common schemes include survey and investigations, Irrigation research, extension and improvement and drainage in covered by Command Area Development Authorities as well as other areas miscellaneous schemes and loans to projects affected persons. An outlay of Rs. 9.85 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1982-83 for these common schemes.

39.5. In respect of Major Irrigation Projects other than those assisted by World Bank, the works upto 8 sectors chak are to be carried out from the Project Funds. An amount of Rs. 0.50 crores has been provided for these purpose in the Annual Plan, 1982-83. Thus the total non-EGS outlay for major Projects during 1982-83 is Rs. 223.75 crores.

Medium Irrigation Projects

39.6. A total outlay of Rs. 37.26 crores including Flood Control Works has been proposed for Medium irrigation projects for the Annual Plan, 1982-83. The Annual Plan, 1982-83 includes a list of 141 projects. Out of these 141 projects, 17 projects have been completed for which no provisions are proposed during 1982-83. Out of the remaining 124 projects 16 projects are completed i.e. full potential has been created by June 1981 and a provision of Rs. 1.27 crores has been proposed for residual payments during 1982-83. The storage for 24 projects have been completed and canal works are in advanced stage of construction for which provision of Rs. 10.07 crores has been proposed. It is proposed to take up and complete gorge filling of 6 projects by June, 1982 for which a provision of Rs. 2.38 crores has been proposed. There are 23 projects in advanced stage of construction for which a provision of Rs. 16.17 crores is proposed. For remaining 55 projects a provision of Rs. 7.37 crores is proposed. Out of 55 projects, 53 projects are ongoing schemes at various stages of construction and 2 projects (Non-Dist-Buldana and Nagasakya District Nashik) are now schemes of 1982-83.

Flood Control Works

39.7. There are 16 pre-Sixth Plan schemes estimated to cost Rs. 89.89 lakhs and 5 new schemes estimated to cost Rs. 15.16 lakhs. A total outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs is proposed for these schemes during 1982-83.

Special component plan for Scheduled Castes

40. As irrigation projects yield benefits which are non-visible in nature, specific provisions for benefitting the scheduled caste communities could not be made in Annual Plans, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1980-85.

Tribal Sub-Plan for Major and Medium Projects

These are 4 major and 22 medium projects benefitting tribal areas. The provisions proposed therefor during (1982-83) are as follows :—

			Annual Plan, 1982-83 (Rs. in lakhs)
Major Irrigation Projects	(4 Nos.)	.. ..	541.14
Medium Irrigation Projects	(22 Nos.)	.. ..	625.79
Total ..			<u>1,166.93</u>

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

Although the investment in major and medium irrigation project had risen substantially in the successive five-year plan, on the one hand, the ever growing gap between the irrigation potential created and its utilisation became on the other hand of a matter of concern for the planners both at the State and National level. The need for investigating the causes of under utilisation of irrigation potential and devising remedial measures was realised, and the Second Irrigation Commission constituted by the Government of India (1972) addressed itself to this task. The result of this exercise is that the importance of integrated and intensive development of command area of irrigation projects came to be accepted as a means of stepping up utilisation of irrigation potential. Thus command area development became a significant part of development strategy of irrigation sector.

The strategy of command area development envisages a multi-disciplinary approach for intensive and integrated development of command through land development, land shaping, modification of cropping pattern to suit the land, supply of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilisers, provision of agricultural extension services, institutional credit as well as infrastructural development like market yards, additional storage facilities and road development in the command area.

The command area development programme was accordingly introduced in Maharashtra State for the first time at the beginning of Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-1979). Initially Command Area Development Programme was undertaken by constituting five Command Area Development Authorities in respect of following Major Irrigation Projects :—

1. Purna-Jayakwadi Stage-I.
2. Ghod-Bhima.
3. Bagh-Itiadh Pench.
4. Girna-Upper Tapi Stage-I.
5. Krishna.

The 6th Command Area Development Authority for Kukdi and Mula had been established in October 1979.

The World Bank assisted Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project I and II in corporate a sizeable command area development component as a result of which there has been a substantial step up in the command area development programme in terms of financial investment and physical targets since 1980-81. In particular, with the implementation of the two World Bank assisted projects, the following major irrigation projects have been brought within the fold of the command area development programme :—

1. Jaykwadi Stage-II.
2. Mula.
3. Kukdi.
4. Upper Penganga.
5. Warna.
6. Panzan Left Bank Canal.

Command Area Development Organisation a wing of the Irrigation Department at the State Level 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 constituted for each major irrigation project. Each Command Area Development Authority is headed by an Administrator, who through an Executive Committee co-ordinates the functions of various agencies participating in the command area development programme in order to achieve the objective of balanced and comprehensive development of the command of selected irrigation project. The participation of the farmers is of vital importance if the Command Area Development Programme is to become successful. Conscious and sustained efforts would be necessary so that the farmers in Maharashtra with a tradition of cultivating dry crops are motivated to adopt irrigated agriculture; and the package or practices relevant to it. The involvement of agriculturists is sought to be achieved by giving representation to agriculturists in the area on the regional boards.

Although the Command Area Development Programme encompasses a variety of activities such as crop planning, water allocations maintenance and operation of canal system, farm support services like agricultural extension services and inputs supplies, the item of land development Programme i.e. land shaping, land levelling etc. is the first and foremost activity. This is because the irrigation water can be put to productive use only if the command area is made ready to receive the water. For this purpose land has to be properly levelled, with the bunds of suitable shapes, and given proper slope, water courses and field channels have to be constructed

to carry water to individual fields, fields drains provided to remove excess water. The land development work has been classified into Part I and Part II works. Part I works include field channels, field drains and masonry structure thereon. Part II works refer to and levelling and shaping. The works are executed through land development divisions which are now brought under the direct control of Command Area Development Authorities. Another important item of work is the construction of roads in the project area, so that transportation of products becomes easier.

Funding Arrangements

The Command Area Development Programme draws finances from following sources :—

- (1) Budgetary resources of the State Government (i.e. Funds provided in the budget on the basis of Annual Plan allocations of the State Government.
- (2) Central assistance.
- (3) Institutional Finance.
- (4) Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- (5) Supplementation from Irrigation Sector on account of command area development component of World Bank assisted Irrigation projects.

The expenditure on account of following components of command area development programme is shared by the Government of India and the State Government in 50 : 50 ratio.

- (1) Cost of establishment of State Level organisation i.e. Commissioner, Command Area Development at Mantralaya.
- (2) Cost of establishment of Command Area Development Authorities.
- (3) Cost of establishment of Maharashtra State Land Development Corporation.
- (4) Loan to Maharashtra Land Development Corporation or Irrigation Development Corporation of Maharashtra for purchase of machinery and other equipments.
- (5) Subsidy to small and marginal farmers for on-farm development works and for ground water development.
- (6) Equity Capital Support to Maharashtra Land Development Corporation.
- (7) Survey Planning Designs and supervision of on-farm development works.
- (8) Construction of field channels.
- (9) Crop Compensation.
- (10) Wara-bundi.
- (11) Farmers Exchange Programme.
- (12) Training for Extension Staff and demonstration farms.

The expenditure on account of strengthening of existing extension training and demonstration organisation, cost of strengthening of infrastructure, including communication system to handle increased farm produce, maintenance of roads, drainage and irrigation system in the command area, remodelling and modernisation of a delivery system and provision for intermediate and major drainage is required to be borne by the State Government.

Irrigation Potential and utilisation

The irrigation potential available on CAD projects and its utilisation expected during Sixth Plan (1980-85) are as under. (Lakh hectares).

Year	Potential	Utilisation	Percentages of utilisation to available potential
1980-81	5.46	2.61	47.9
1981-82	6.07	3.22	53.1
1984-85	8.61	6.14	71.4

Financial Investments and Physical Progress

It has been estimated that funds collectively amounting to Rs. 171.90 crores would be channelised for Command Area Development Programme during Sixth Plan (1980-85). The sourcewise break-up of this aggregate amount has been given below :—

Source of funds	(Rs. in crores) Estimated amount
(1) State's share	20.00
(2) Central Share	19.25
(3) Institutional Finance	26.78
(4) Employment Guarantee Scheme Supplementation	6.00
(5) Supplementation from Irrigation Sector on account of World Bank assisted projects.	99.87
Total	171.90

An outlay of Rs. 1.11 crores for 1980-81 and that of Rs. 3.69 crores for 1981-82 representing the State's share was allocated for command area development programme. The supplementation from the remaining four sources amounted to Rs. 22.52 crores in 1980-81 and Rs. 38.88 crores for 1981-82.

Outlay for 1982-83

For the Annual Plan 1982-83, an outlay of 6.06 crores has been allocated for command area development as State's share. Apart from that, the following outlays have been planned to be channelised for the programme during 1982-83. :-

						(Rs. in lakhs)
						Outlay
Central Share	..	..	..	..	..	392.70
Institutional Finance		..	..	..	..	400.00
Supplementation	..	..	..	..	..	240.00

Physical Performance

The objective of the Command Area Development Programme is to secure better utilisation of irrigation potential created through major and medium irrigation projects. There is however, one point that needs to be kept in view in regard to utilisation of irrigation potential. It is that the Irrigation Projects are initially planned with a certain dependability and on the basis of some crop pattern and their water requirement in view. Irrigators do not consider the crop-pattern as sacrosanct; they prefer to use it for high yielding crops, which fetch more financial benefits. Obviously water requirements of these crops are more than what have been considered while designing the project. More-over, effective potential based on the actual replenishment received during the year varies from the one based on the designed dependability. It is, therefore, necessary to account for these vital factors while considering the utilisation of irrigation potential.

Of 15 Command Area Development Projects five are fully completed (with an irrigation potential of 1.93 lakh hectares) seven completed partly (with an irrigation potential of 2.51 lakh hectares) and rest 3 are under execution. The total irrigation potential created under Command Area Development Authority by June, 1980 was 4.44 lakh hectares with a planned increase to 4.85 lakh hectares in June, 1981, and to 5.25 lakh hectares in June, 1982.

As per recommendations of the Western Ghat Water Resources Study Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Swaminathan, a new Command Area Development Authority has been set up for four districts in Konkan in 1981-82. Similarly, a separate command area development authority has also been set up for Upper Penganga and Purna Projects in Marathwada.

As a part of the World Bank Aided Composite Irrigation Project, a substantial road programme has been taken up in command areas of 10 Irrigation Projects. The total length of roads (to be newly constructed or improved) in the programme is, 1,421 kms. A length of 223 kms. was completed by March 1981. The outlay on this road programme was Rs. 5.40 crores in 1980-81 and is increased to Rs. 8.7 crores in 1981-82. Two Circles with 6 Divisions have been created for this programme, which is expected to be completed by September 1984.

Facilities for training in water and land management were not available in the State. As a part of the World Bank Aided Composite Irrigation Project-II, Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI) was established during the year 1980-81 at Aurangabad. It is registered as a Society. The first long term course commenced on 1st October, 1980. The Institute will have a capacity for training 125 to 150 specialists every year. The cost of the training programme, including the building complex near Aurangabad is estimated at about Rs. 5 crores.

With a view to improving the standard of work of land development, detailed technical checks at different levels of the land development organisation were prescribed in 1980-81. In addition the concept of measuring the progress separately in terms of field channels, field drains etc. was changed and it has now been prescribed that the actual progress in terms of completed chaks should form the basis of progress and should be reported upon

In 1981-82 after taking into consideration the shortfall in progress in 1980-81, a total review of the progress norms of land development was taken and realistic progress norms and the expenditure to be incurred per sub-division per year were prescribed. On the in terms of the earth work to be moved in land development works, area to be covered basis of this review of progress norms a review of the establishment required in 1981-82 for land development works was taken and a complement of three divisions was added to the existing 10 divisions for land development, but this has been added only recently and the real impact will be seen in the year 1982-83. Similarly, a review was taken of the work supplemented from Irrigation Projects and forming a component of World Bank aided projects. Accordingly, with a view to achieving the targets prescribed in the World Bank aided component a complement of 7 divisions and 43 sub-divisions for construction work and on division for survey work were added recently.

Modernisation of Irrigation System

With the support of World Bank Aid, partial modernisation of Purna, Girna, and Mula Projects has been taken up. Modernisation includes rehabilitations and improvement of canals system, restoration and increase in carrying capacity of distribution on system to suit the present needs providing drainage roads, wireless communication systems, etc. An amount of Rs. 182 lakhs was spent for this during 1980-81.

Programme for 1982-83

Out of the outlay of 606 lakhs to be provided from the State's resources, an amount of Rs. 68 lakhs would be spent on the activities to be undertaken by the newly set up Command Area Development Authority for Konkan region.

The activities proposed to be undertaken as a part of the Command Area Development Programme during 1982-83 have been briefly described below:—

(i) *Establishment*.—An outlay of Rs. 44.50 lakhs has been provided for meeting the administrative expenses of the Commissioner, Command Area Development at the State Level and Administrators of various Command Area Development Authorities. An amount of Rs. 35.50 lakhs is expected to be received from the Government of India as central assistance.

(ii) *Land Development*.—The Land Development is the principal activity in the Command Area Development Programme, and comprises land levelling, construction of field channels, construction of field drains, lining of field channels. The Part-II land development works that is the works on the fields of farmers are carried out from the interim finance received from the commercial banks which is subsequently converted into loans to farmers. Part I items *i.e.* Community items of land development are carried out from the project funds. Formerly community items up to 40 hectare chak (outlet) used to be carried out from project funds. This has been changed and now community items upto 8 hectare chak (outlet) are completed from the project funds. The principle aim of the Land Development Corporation set up in 1973 is to obtain institutional finance for land development. With the co-operation of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, the State Government has been able to resolve the difficulties in obtaining institutional finance.

An outlay of Rs. 270 lakhs has been proposed for Survey Planning and designing of on farm works in respect of an area of 70,000 hectares during 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 104.50 lakhs has been provided for construction of field channels over an area of 70,000 hectares. An equal amount is expected to be received from the Government of India as Central Assistance for survey Planning and designing of on farm development works and construction of field channels.

An outlay of Rs. 52 lakhs has been provided for construction of roads in the command area, and 3 lakhs have been provided for construction of market yards. The outlays provided socio economic survey in the command areas of Kukadi, Mula and Pench Project, for T.C.D. farms and Soil and Water Management. Pilot project are Rs. 1.60 lakhs, 5 lakhs and Rs. 7.50 lakhs respectively. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been earmarked for Agricultural Extension and Irrigation Units. Nine lakhs have been earmarked for grant of subsidy to small and marginal farmers.

The earth work rate with the use of machinery for land development work has been brought on par with the land development work carried out by manual labour, so as to achieve maximum utilisation of the available machinery. The M.L.D.C. to which the machinery belongs therefore needs to be compensated on account of variation in these two rates. An outlay of 17.50 lakhs has been provided for this purpose in the Annual Plan 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has also been provided for grant of loans to Land Development Corporation for purchase of machinery.

A Special Loan Account Fund has been constituted for granting loans to the farmers who are not eligible for bank finance. The State Government and the Government of India contribute 37.5 per cent each to the Fund and the remaining 25 per cent is contributed by Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation. An outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 1982-83 for making State Government's contribution to the Fund.

In Maharashtra, irrigation is optional and Shejpal System of irrigation is practised. The Shejpal System is essentially a schedule of supply of water in a rotation by turns. Though the turns and approximate time are communicated to the irrigators in advance, the schedule can not be followed rigidly because each irrigator continues to take water till he is satisfied. To remove this uncertainty in the availability of water supply, the new system of Rotational Water Supply (RWS) has been introduced in the command areas of Girna, Jayakwadi, Krishna and Bhima on a pilot basis. The salient feature of the Rotational Water Supply System is equitable water distribution based on a volumetric measure on a time scale at

fixed and pre-determined intervals. The reliability and rehabilitation of water supply is ensured by the Rotational Water Supply. The system is more or less on the lines of Warabandi practised in North India. An outlay of Rs 8.50 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1982-83, for Rotational Water Supply (Warabandi).

MINOR IRRIGATION

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 and medium irrigation cannot be economically extended.

Administration of Minor Irrigation Schemes

In Maharashtra, minor irrigation schemes are administered by two Departments. The Irrigation Department administers minor irrigation schemes which individually irrigate more than 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.

Types of Minor Irrigation Schemes

Minor Irrigation Schemes consist of irrigation and percolation tanks, diversion bandharas Kolhapur type weirs, lift irrigation schemes, tube wells, renovation of malguzari tanks and land drainage schemes.

A Minor Irrigation Project usually consists of the following component of works :—

- (1) An earthen bund or dam across the natural nalla to form a storage.
- (2) A waste weir which is a surplus work consisting of a masonry weir with a simple type of energy dissipating arrangement approach and tail channels which are designed to dispose off the maximum designed flood.
- (3) An outlet which is a regulating device through which the stored water is supplied to the command through a canal according to the pre-determined rational programme, and
- (4) The irrigation canal which is a channel carrying water from the outlet and distributing it through distributaries, water courses, minor outlet etc.

Diversion Bandhara.—Diversion Bandhara is a small masonry broad crested weir constructed across a nalla or river to head up the level of water so as to command lands on the flanks of nalla or river.

Kolhapur type Bandhara

Kolhapur type weir is a masonry bandhara with openings in between with arrangements for providing wooden needles to store water in the fair season. The needles are put in twos across the openings in between the piers to the required height to form the storage within the banks of the river. The depth of the storage can be varied by removing needles or putting additional needles. The needles are taken out before the start of rainy season. The stored water which is received and stored in the weir from the receding flood across the post monsoon flow is lifted by pumps for irrigation on both banks.

Lift Irrigation.—The lift irrigation schemes are provided to lift water from surface flow of nalla river etc. for irrigating lands located at higher levels. The economical lift for a small scheme is usually not more than about 60'—100'.

Tube-well.—A tube well is just a perforated pipe sunk into ground which allows the water to pass through but prevents sand or soil particles from coming in the water. Water from underground is pumped out. The scope for taking up tube wells in Maharashtra is much less as there is no continuous and steady water table except for few patches in Tapi Valley.

Renovation of Malguzari Tanks.—Renovation of tanks include increasing capacity of the tank either by raising the dam or the waste-weir or both. It may also consist of construction of feeder channel for diversion of the run-off from the subsidiary catchment for providing additional water. It includes items of works relating to restoration of old tanks to the design standards, provision of outlets and measures for stopping of heavy leakages. The scope of irrigation is restored or increased by the renovation. The Ex-Malguzari tanks in Chandrapur, Nagpur and Bhandara district form a great asset of these districts and have contributed immensely in earning for these districts the reputation of being 'Rice Bowl' of the State.

Land Drainage Schemes

Due to continuous flow of irrigation for perennial crops, a larger tract of the land gets damaged due to water logging and salt efflorescence. Drainage schemes are required to be undertaken to reclaim the land from these ill-effects. The drainage scheme consists of net works of open drains and concrete or earthenware pipelines laid underground for collecting the percolated water and carrying the same to nature drainage line.

Percolation Tanks

Percolation tanks which comprise construction of storage by providing earthen bunds and masonry weirs are mainly constructed for recharge of the ground water so that wells existing on the down stream do not go dry early in the fair weather season and thereby irrigated crops of these wells do not suffer for want of water at appropriate times. They are also constructed to increase well irrigation through construction of wells, in the small isolated patches of lands in the valleys of small stream which cannot be otherwise provided by other irrigation facilities.

Construction of percolation tanks is favoured mostly in the plain areas having low annual rainfall up to 500 mm.

Feasibility yardstick

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.
1	M.I. Tanks (State Sector) in all normal areas.	Rs. 60,000 per mcft. of gross storage ; B.C. Ratio more than 1.
2.	M. I. Tanks (State Sector) in Draught Prone, Areas, Hilly and Adivasi Areas.	Rs. 70,000 per mcft. of gross storage ; B.C. Ratio more than 1, B.C. Ratio not to be considered in Draught Prone Areas.
3	M.I. Tanks (State Sector) in Kokan Area.	Rs. 1,00,000 per mcft. of gross storage ; B.C. Ratio more than 1.
4	M.I. Tanks (Local Sector) in all areas.	Rs. 1,00,000 per mcft. B.C. Ratio more than 1.
5	Percolation Tanks in all areas. ...	Rs. 1,00,000 per mcft. of gross storage.
6	Diversion Bandharas in all areas. ...	Rs. 1,700 per acre of land irrigated.
7	Diversion Bandharas in chronic scarcity areas.	Rs. 2,100 per acre of land irrigated.
8	Kolhapur Type Weirs and Konkan Bandharas.	Rs. 45,000 per mcft. of gross storage and B.C. Ratio more than 1 for all areas (including Konkan Districts).
9	Repairs and renovation of ex-Malguzari tanks irrigating 250 acres or more.	Rs. 1,225 per acre of land irrigated.
10	Repairs and renovation of Ex-Malguzari Tanks irrigating 250 acres or less.	Rs. 1,225 per acre of land irrigated.
11.	Lift Irrigation Schemes. ...	Rs. 1,500 per acre of land irrigated.

Irrigation Potential

The ultimate irrigation potential from surface water resources has been estimated at 52.61 lakh hectares. Out of this 12.34 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 8.68 lakh hectares and that from minor irrigation schemes in the local sector is 3.66 lakh hectares. Subsequently ultimate irrigation potential of minor irrigation schemes is estimated to be 11.09 lakh hectares. In addition to this the total 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 sources for tapping the irrigation potential from underground water resources.

Organisational Set up for Minor Irrigation Works

There are at present 29 works divisions and 143 sub-divisions in the Z.Ps. attending to the Government Irrigation Programme in the local sector. These divisions and sub-divisions not only attend to the construction but also to maintenance and repairs of minor irrigation works. The work of survey investigations 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 survey sub-division in the State sector. In fact, a Master Plan for minor irrigation schemes based on study of top sheets has been prepared for each district.

For the investigation of major, medium and minor irrigation projects in Maharashtra State. There is an investigation organisation consisting of 82 sub-divisions working under 14 Irrigation Projects Investigation Divisions. This organisation has a capacity to complete the work of investigation of all contemplated irrigation projects in the State up to the year 1990 to be executed till completion by the year 2010.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS AND PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE

(A) Minor Irrigation (State Sector):

On the basis of toposheet studies and some field observation 3,697 minor irrigation schemes individually irrigating more than 100 hectares, have been identified and incorporated in the Master Plans of the Districts. Out of these 3,697 schemes, 874 schemes had been completed by June, 1978. Up to the end of Fifth Plan period (1974-78), an irrigation potential of 3.38 lakh hectares was made available through construction of State Sector Minor Irrigation Works and an investment of about Rs. 123 crores (Non-EGS) had been made. During 1978-79 and 1979-80 an additional irrigation potential of about 0.44 lakh hectares had been added and an investment of about Rs. 27 crores had been made. Thus, by the end of June, 1980, a cumulative irrigation potential of about 3.82 lakh hectares has been made available and an investment of about Rs. 150 crores (Non-EGS) had been made.

Sixth Plan Outlay and Physical Target :

The sixth plan outlay for minor irrigation (State Sector) is 100 crores out of which 15.15 crores will be invested in the tribal areas of the State. During the year 1980-81, additional irrigation potential of 20,000 hectares has been created by June, 1981. Thus, by the end of June, 1981, a cumulative irrigation potential of 4.02 lakhs has been created. With the outlay of Rs. 15.00 crores for 1981-82, it will be possible to develop additional irrigation potential of 15,000 hectares by June, 1982 out of which 2,500 hectares will be in the tribal sub-plan areas of the State. Thus, the cumulative irrigation potential created through State Sector minor irrigation schemes by the end of June, 1982 would be of the order of 4.17 lakh hectares.

Development of Irrigation potential in tribal area.—548 minor irrigation schemes with a potential of 1,51,049 hectares have been included in the master plans of respective districts. Out of those 548 schemes 179 works have been completed resulting in the creation of irrigation potential of 43,955 hectares. The irrigation potential created in the tribal area amounts to 29.9% of the total irrigation potential located in tribal area. During 1981-82, 79 minor irrigation schemes were in progress in the tribal area of the State.

During 1981-82, 439 minor irrigation schemes estimated to cost of Rs. 86 crores have been in progress. Out of these 439 schemes, 280 schemes are under normal plan, 79 schemes are located in the tribal sub-plan area, 67 schemes have been undertaken in Drought Prone Area and remaining 13 schemes are in the area covered by Western Ghat Development Programme.

Outlay and Programme for 1982-83

An outlay of Rs. 16 crores has been provided for State Sector Minor Irrigation Schemes during 1982-83. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 3 crores is expected to be invested on minor irrigation schemes in the tribal sub-plan area, and an outlay of Rs. 13 crores will be channelised in the normal plan area. In all 62 new State Sector minor irrigation schemes 57 in the normal plan area and 5 schemes in the tribal sub-plan area of the State are proposed to be taken during 1982-83. This investment is expected to result in the creation of 15,000 hectares of irrigation potential by June, 1983. Out of this, a potential 2,500 hectares would be created in the tribal sub-plan area.

Minor Irrigation.—(Local Sector) Minor irrigation works with an irrigation potential up to 100 hectares per scheme are transferred for execution to the Zilla Parishads under Maharashtra, Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samities Act, 1961. The Zilla Parishads receive 100% plan grants from the State Government for completion of incomplete minor irrigation works and for meeting expenditure on account of land acquisition in respect of minor irrigation works taken up under Employment Grantee Scheme as well as under other plan schemes. The minor irrigation works entrusted to Zilla Parishad comprise irrigation and percolation tanks, storage bandharas, lift irrigation schemes costing upto Rs. 5 lakhs and repairs and renovation of Ex-Malguzari tanks in Vidarbha. In the areas other than districts in Konkan region the accent is on completing the ongoing minor irrigation schemes expeditiously by providing sufficient outlays. In Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurga districts i.e. in Konkan region a few new minor irrigation schemes have been allowed to be taken up.

Financial Investment and physical performance present status.—Between 1962-1980 nearly 1.71 lakh hectares irrigation potential has been created through minor irrigation works in the local sector. During 1980-81, an additional potential of 0.23 lakh hectares

has been created. Thus the cumulative potential created upto March, 1981 is 1.94 lakh hectares. During 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 8 crores was provided and with this investment an additional irrigation potential of 0.28 lakh hectares is expected to be created. Thus the cumulative irrigation potential created through minor irrigation schemes in the local sector by June, 1983 would be of the order of 2.22 lakh hectares.

6th Plan Outlay and Targets.—During the Sixth Plan the emphasis is on completing the ongoing works on a priority basis. A total non-EGS outlay of Rs. 50 crores has been proposed for Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980/85) which is expected to be supplement to the extent of Rs. 75 crores from the EGS Funds. This investment of about Rs. 125 crores is expected to generate an additional irrigation potential of about 1.50 lakh hectares by the end of the Sixth Plan Period and the cumulative irrigation potential of 3.21 lakh hectares is expected to be created by the end of June, 1985. For the year 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 8 crores had been provided and an additional irrigation potential of 0.28 lakh hectares is expected to be created.

Programme for 1982-83.—An outlay of Rs. 901.50 lakhs has been proposed for 1982-83 for minor irrigation works in the local sector. Out of which Rs. 118 lakhs would be earmarked for tribal sub-plan areas of the State. The remaining amount of Rs. 783.50 lakhs has been allocated for normal plan. With these investments an additional irrigation potential of 0.32 lakh hectares is expected to be created during 1982-83.

Development of Irrigation Potential from Ground-Water Resources.—The total irrigation potential available in the State through ground water resources has been estimated at 18 lakh hectares. This irrigation potential would be exploited mainly through construction of dug-wells. The works of survey and development of under ground irrigation potential has been assigned to the Ground Water Survey and Development Agency in the State. The various activities which are undertaken by this agency for development of ground water potential have been briefly described below:—

(i) *Appraisal of Ground Water Resources.*—Ground Water Survey and Development Agency undertakes detailed survey under the scheme of appraisal of ground water resources for determining the exact potential of ground water. For this purpose, 1,467 water sheds have been identified in the State, in which second and third assessment was carried out. This assessment has indicated that 206 water sheds have already reached the stage of 80% or above development and 236 water sheds are in 60% to 80% stage of development. The remaining 1,025 water sheds are below 60% stage of development. It would thus be clear that there is large scope for development of ground water irrigation potential through construction of wells.

The Ground Water Survey and Development Agency has undertaken detailed hydrological surveys under the scheme for appraisal of ground water resources for determining the exact potential of ground-water during 1980-81 a total of 983 villages have been surveyed covering an area of 6,240 square kilometres. A total area of 1,15,912 square kilometres comprising 14,625 villages has been covered under this detailed investigation by July, 1981. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1982-83 and about 12,000 square kilometre area is expected to be surveyed during 1982-83.

(ii) *Strengthening of Ground Water Survey and Development Agency for investigation and Development of Ground Water Resources.*—With a view to enabling State Ground Water Survey and Development Agency to discharge the work of development of ground water potential in an efficient manner, it has become necessary to strengthen the organisation. There are a number of unknown Hydrological and Engineering factors which need to be determined for proper development of ground water resources. Accordingly three divisions viz. Hydrological Survey Division, Engineering Division and Geophysical Survey Division have, therefore, been set up in Ground Water Survey and Development Agency in August, 1977 Hydrological Surveys are expected to give reliable parameters for ground-water recharge and losses as well as enable more accurate locations of wells. Engineering Division is carrying out research on improvement of designs, underground structure and pump sets, chemical quality of ground-water and engineering aspects of underground water development. Geophysical survey division is carrying out surveys to identify water bearing locations in deeper aquifers, alluvial formations which cannot be identified by traditional methods. The activities under these Divisions are therefore basically research oriented and these are proposed to be continued during the Sixth Plan period. A total outlay of Rs. 110 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, 1980-85 as State's share. An equal amount will be received from the Central Government in the form of Central assistance. For the Annual Plan, 1982-83 a provision of Rs. 11.50 lakhs is proposed for this scheme as State's share, and an equal amount will be received from the Government of India.

(iii) *Subsidy for failed irrigation wells.*—A well which is in such a condition that it can never be used for irrigation purposes either on account of salinity or insufficiency

of water or any other cause is regarded as a failed well. According to the original pattern, the concession available for failed irrigation wells was 100 per cent remission of interest due on the date of application and also a remission up to 50 per cent (subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000) of the loan. This pattern has been changed in October 1980, according to the changed pattern in case of a failed well a subsidy amounting to Rs. 6,000 is granted to small, marginal and tribal farmers, in addition to the interest payable to the Bank from the date of disbursement of loan till the date of repayment. With effect from 1981-82, the scheme has been extended to farmers other than small and marginal farmers also. The amount of subsidy admissible to them would be limited to Rs. 3,000 and interest till the amount of subsidy is sanctioned will be credited to the loan account of the farmer. An outlay of Rs. 2 crores has been proposed for this scheme for the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, 1980-85. For the Annual Plan, 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed out of which 15 lakhs will be channelised in the Tribal Sub-Plan Area.

(iv) *Replacement of truck mounted Air Compressor Blasting Units.*—The agency is having 210 trucks mounted Air Compressor and Blasting Units. With the help of these blasting units 2.5 feet deep short-holes are drilled at the bottom of existing wells. The blasting units are primarily utilised for deepening of wells and construction of new irrigation wells. Most of these units have outlived their usual life and there is immediate need to replace 150 Units. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, it is proposed to carry out the replacement of these Units in a phased manner. A total outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores has therefore been proposed for these schemes for the Sixth Five-Year Plan period 1980-85. For the Annual Plan, 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been proposed which would enable replacement of 10 units.

(v) *Construction of garaging sheds and store sheds in the district places.*—At present the GSDA is operating a very large number of Air Compressor units (191) and Air hammer drilling rigs (49) in all the districts of the State. The total value of machinery and vehicle is about Rs. 10 crores. At present no proper garaging and store facilities are available for this organisations to store this valuable machinery. It is, therefore, proposed to construct about 20 garaging sheds in 20 districts at the rate of 4 garaging sheds per year. A provision of Rs. 12.50 lakhs has been made in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1980-85 for this scheme. In the Annual Plan, 1982-83, a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been proposed with the target of constructing 5 garaging sheds.

(vi) *Loans to Co-operative Lift Irrigation Societies.*—Lift Irrigation Schemes are now financed by mobilising institutional credit. However, co-operative lift irrigation societies organised prior to March 1967 as per the schematic pattern of financial assistance are eligible for financial assistance to meet the increase in the cost of the scheme, as well as towards improvements and expansion cost of the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Annual Plan, 1982-83.

(vii) *Crash Programme for construction of well on the lands of small and marginal farmers and tribals.*—The captioned programme has been undertaken with a view to providing irrigation cover to the lands of small and marginal farmers and tribal thereby helping them to attain economic viability through implemental agricultural production. The scheme envisages grant of subsidy for construction of wells. An outlay of Rs. 285 lakhs has been provided for this scheme for 1982-83.

NEW SCHEMES

(i) *Construction of wells on the lands of small farmers as part of Anti-poverty programme.*—In order to provide irrigation facilities to the weakest sections of the rural peasantry, to enable them to raise high yielding and hybrid crops, construction of new wells as well as rejuvenation of wells is proposed to be undertaken. A subsidy upto 80 per cent of the cost of a well and the provision of credit to cover the remaining 20 per cent is proposed. The details of the scheme are being worked out. An outlay of Rs. 5 crores has been proposed for this scheme for 1982-83.

(ii) *Public Tube Wells.*—The alluvial deposit of Tapi and Purna Valleys contain substantial ground-water potential, which could be harnessed by constructing tube wells. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1982-83 for construction tube wells.

(iii) *Purchase of Inwell Drilling Rigs.*—An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1982-83 for purchase of inwell drilling rigs which would be used for deepening of wells.

(iv) *Expansion of Ground-water Appraisal Scheme.*—Collection of hydrological data and preparation of village-wise base maps is vital for assessing the present level of exploitation of ground-water potential and the scope for its further development. Construction of dug wells is a component of a number of programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme, Crash Programme for Wells, Anti-poverty Programme etc. Dug-wells are

constructed by obtaining institutional credit linked with Government Subsidy. The financing agencies insist on a certificate from the Ground-Water Survey and Development Agency regarding feasibility of a well before sanctioning a loan. It is, therefore, necessary to complete the work of survey preparation of village-wise maps expeditiously by strengthening the organisation of State Ground Water Survey and Development Agency. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for the purpose in the Annual Plan, 1982-83.

The total outlay on various schemes in the Minor Irrigation Sector for 1982-83 is Rs. 34.93 crores of which Rs. 4.33 crores have been earmarked for the Tribal Sub-Plan Area.

CHAPTER 12 POWER

No programme of economic development can sustain itself if essential inputs are not made available at the appropriate time and in sufficient quantities. This is very much true of power as it is one of the essential inputs for any type of economic activity. One of the serious constraints inhabiting speedy economic development has been inadequate availability of power. Conscious of the pivotal role of power, being a core input, Government of Maharashtra has accorded high priority to power development programme in the Sixth Five-Year Plan period by allocating an amount of Rs. 2,157 crores within the total State Plan of Rs. 6,175 crores. This is about 35 per cent of the total State plan outlay. Even in previous Five-Year Plans also, substantial outlays were earmarked for power development programme. This will be evident from the following table:—

(Rupees in crores)

Plan/Year	Total State-Plan outlay	Outlay on Power Sector	Percentage of power outlay to total outlay
1	2	3	4
3rd Plan, 1961-66 ...	434.73	93.91	21.60
Three Annual Plans 1966-69 ...	385.60	115.45	29.94
4th Plan, 1969-74 ...	1084.51	283.65	28.24
5th Plan, 1974-78 ...	1878.15	616.33	32.82
Annual Plan, 1978-79, ...	781.98	294.13	37.60
Annual Plan, 1979-80 ...	803.82	289.55	36.03
Annual Plan, 1980-81 ...	883.00	318.61	36.08
Annual Plan, 1981-82 ...	1080.00	350.94	32.49
Total Investment ...	7331.79	2362.57	30.56

Demand and Supply

2. The derated installed generating capacity in the State as on 31st March 1980 was 3316 MW. On a pragmatic assessment of the physical capacity of the available organisational infrastructure to execute the Power programme and the availability of funds during the five year period 1980-85, it is anticipated that the total installed generating capacity at the end of 1984-85 will go up to 6661 MW as follows:—

(1) Derated installed generating Capacity as on 31st March 1980. Additions 1980-85	3316 MW
(2) Thermal	2310 MW
(3) Gas Turbine	240 MW
(4) Hydro (including one set of 80 MW of Koyna Stage-III recommissioned).	295 MW
(5) Trombay Thermal Power Station Extension (Tata's).	500 MW
Total ...	6661 MW

Taking into account the share of Maharashtra 315 MW from National Thermal Power Corporation, Korba Super Thermal Power Station expected to be available by 1984-85, the total installed capacity at the end of 1984-85 is expected to be 6976 MW. To meet the need based demand of the State by 1984-85, the total generating capacity of 11000 MW will be required to be installed. As against this, the actual availability of the installed capacity from all sources would be 6,976 MW as indicated earlier. This would leave a gap of about 4,000 MW in the installed capacity *vis-a-vis* requirements.

3. Taking into consideration the inequilibrium between demand for and supply of power, the innovative aspects of the strategy for power development during the Sixth-Five Year Plan period include optimal and maximum utilisation of existing capacity, scientific demand management, assured and uninterrupted supply of power to agriculturists, improvement of the systems by strengthening and consolidating the distribution net work and full utilisation of replenishable and non polluting hydro resources by undertaking mini hydel schemes among others. Demand management is at best a short term solution to contain demand. There is no alternative but to substantially augment generating capacity

so that supply keeps pace with demand. The State Government has therefore forwarded a number of projects to the Government of India, for their approval they are:—

(i) Chandrapur Unit-6 & 7 (2×250 MW)	...	1000 MW
(ii) Khaperkheda Extension (3×210 MW).	...	630 MW
(iii) Ujani Thermal Power Station	...	1000 MW
(iv) Bhusawal—B, Thermal Power Station (4×500 MW).	...	2000 MW
(v) Dabhol Thermal Power Station	...	1000 MW
(vi) Uran Gas Turbine Extension (4×60 MW)	...	240 MW
Total	...	5870 MW

Coal requirement for Chandrapur Unit 6 and Khaperkheda (3×210 MW), have been agreed to be given by Government of India. The Government of India have also been requested to set up a Super Thermal Power Station in Chandrapur area in the Central Sector.

Present Status

4. Comparative achievements during 1980-81 and the previous year 1979-80 are given in the following table:—

Serial No.	Item.	1979-80	1980-81
(1)	Derated installed capacity (MW)	3,316	3,986
(2)	Energy generated (MUs/year)	16,567	18,689
(3)	Energy sales (MUs/year)	13,061	14,464
(4)	Industrial consumption (MUs/year)	7,650	8,151
(5)	Agricultural consumption (MUs/year)	1,343	1,723
(6)	Towns and villages electrified (Nos).	25,746	27,914
(7)	Agricultural pumps (at the end of the year)	5,97,474	6,68,058

Review of Annual Plan 1980-81 and 1981-82

5. During 1980-81 generating capacity added to the system was 670 MW including 40 MW (hydro) from Koyna Dam Power House. During 1981-82 the target is 750 MW. This consists of 3 units of 210 MW each (two in Koradi and one in Bhusawal) and two Units of Gas Turbine of 60 MW each in Uran near Bombay. There have unfortunately been slippages in the schedule of supply of machinery and equipment from a Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., and Instrumentation Ltd., Kota (ILK). Further the supplies have not been sequential upsetting the erection schedule. It is, therefore, expected that out of three 210 MW generating units as stated above only Koradi Unit 6 will be commissioned in 1981-82. In addition, first two units of Gas Turbine would be commissioned by March 1982. Thus generating capacity is of 330 MW is expected to be added as against the target of 750 MW. During 1981-82, generating capacity of 80 MW would also be available by renovation and recommissioning of hydro unit of Koyna Stage III.

6. Under the Rural Electrification Programme 2,168 villages were provided with electricity and 69,174 agricultural pumps were energised during 1980-81. The target for 1981-82 is electrification of additional 2,055 villages and energisation of additional 49,500 pump sets.

Annual Plan 1982-83

7. The Sixth Five-Year Plan outlay for Power Development programme is Rs. 2157 crores made up of Rs. 194.63 crores for Hydro and Rs. 1962.37 crores for Thermal including Transmission and Distribution, Rural Electrification. Actual expenditure incurred during 1980-81 was Rs. 25.39 crores on Hydro and Rs. 285.11 crores for Thermal, totalling Rs. 310.50 crores. The outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 350.94 crores, comprising Rs. 33.53 crores on Hydro and Rs. 317.41 crores for Thermal. The outlay proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 430 crores. The Programmewise breakup of this outlay for both Tribal and Non-Tribal areas is given below:—

(Rs. in crores)			
Programme	Tribal	Non-Tribal	Total
(A) Hydro			
(i) Generation	...	30.24	30.24
(ii) Survey and Investigation	...	1.46	1.46
Total—Hydro	...	31.70	31.70

Programme	(Rs. in crores)		
	Tribal	Non-Tribal	Total
(B) M.S.E.B.			
(i) Thermal Generation ...	...	229-00	229-00
(ii) Transmission (including Urban Distribution and EHV Systems Improvement).	1-00	114-00	115-00
(iii) General assets, Acquisition of licenses, replacement, renovation of plan and machinery.	...	9-00	9-00
(iv) Rural Electrification ...	5-00	33-00	38-00
Total MSEB ...	6-00	385-00	391-00
(C) Tatas			
Financial Contribution TATAS ...	...	7-30	7-30
Grand Total (A+B+C) ...	6-00	424-00	430-00

Hydro component of the power programme (Rs. 31.70 crores) will be implemented by State Government. The outlay of Rs. 391 crores for the Power programme of MSEB would be financed by State Government in the form of loan assistance of Rs. 200.34 crores and the balance of Rs. 190.66 crores would come from the internal resources of MSEB.

Physical targets for 1982-83

8. The Power programme of 1982-83 envisages addition of generating capacity of 960 MW through Koradi Unit 7 (210 MW), Bhusawal Unit 3 (210 MW), Chandrapur Units 1 and 2 (2×210 MW) and Gas Turbine Units 3 and 4 (2×60 MW). Additional generating capacity from hydro projects is not envisaged during 1982-83. Under Rural Electrification programme additional 2,000 villages will be electrified and 60,000 agricultural pump sets will be energised.

9. The sub-sectorwise programme for 1982-83 is explained in the following paragraphs:—

Hydro Projects

10. The total outlay proposed for hydro projects during 1982-83 is Rs. 31.70 crores as detailed below:—

	(Rs. in crores)
(1) Residual work on completed projects ..	2.50
(2) On going works	22.74
(3) New starts including inter-state Projects ...	5.00
(4) Surey and Investigations	1.46
Total ..	31.70

Residual work on completed projects

11. The following provisions have been proposed for residual work on completed Projects:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Koyna H.E.P. Stage-I & II	61.00
Koyna H.E.P. Stage-III	125.00
Vaitarna H.E.P.	20.00
Bhatgar & Vir H.E.P.	4.00
Koyna Dam Power House	40.00
Total ..	250.00

The provision made for Koyna Stage I and II is for works on rehabilitation of projects affected persons and construction of permanent staff quarters for operation and maintenance staff which had been deferred due to the earth quake in 1967. Provision made for Koyna Stage-III, is for construction of permanent staff quarters for operation and maintenance staff, diversion of water of some nallas and Vashishti river to Kolkewadi Dam for increasing power generation, implementation of the recommendations of the Board

of Consultants etc. Provision made for Vaitarna Project is for residual works and construction of a parallel power canal for augmenting power generation during monsoon and also for providing better maintenance facilities for the existing power canal. Provision made for Bhatgar and Vir Project is for replacement of the penstock gate of Bhatgar dam originally installed in 1928. Provision made for Koyna Dam Power House is for residual works of power house, tail race canal etc.

Ongoing works

12. There are at present 6 ongoing Hydro Electric Project works and the position in respect of these works is given below :—

Pench Hydro Electric Project

13. This is an inter-State project of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra (share 2:1). It envisages installation of 2 units of 80 MW each in an underground power house. The work of construction of a dam, earthen dykes, intake, pressure shafts, bus shafts, tail race tunnel and underground power house is in progress. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 98.53 crores. Total expenditure incurred on this project up to March 1981 is Rs. 6,279. Expenditure during 1981-82 is expected to be Rs. 138.69 lakhs (Maharashtra's share of expenditure on hydel part). The allocation proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 196 lakhs. The first generating unit is expected to be commissioned in January 1984 and the Second in April 1984.

Tillari Hydro Electric Project

14. The project envisages installation of one unit of 60 MW in an underground power house. The project is located on Tillari river near Dhamne village in Chandgad Taluka of Kolhapur District. Construction of main dams, forebay dam, power canal, surface penstock, pressure shaft, underground power house, tail race channel is in progress. Most of the components of the generating plant ordered on BHEL have been received at site. Orders for 150/30 tonne E. O. T. crane 3 Nos. 25 MVA power transformers, 22 KV outdoor switchgear equipment, control panels and protective relays, 11 KV isolated phase bus duct and 235 KV oil filled cables have been placed. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 43.36 crores. Expenditure incurred on this project up to March 1981 is Rs. 24.76 crores. The expenditure anticipated during 1981-82 is Rs. 5.93 crores. The allocation proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 7.91 crores.

Bhira Tail Race Hydro Electric Project

15. The project is on Kundalika River and envisages utilisation for power generation the tail race water of Tata's Hydro Power Station in Bhira in Raigad District. Two units of 40 MW each will be installed in a surface power house. The work of diversion canal is being executed departmentally. Works of power tunnel, forebay dam, intake and approach channels have been given on contract. The major components of the generating plant ordered on BHEL have been received at site. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 41.59 crores. Expenditure incurred up to the end of March 1981 is Rs. 16.95 crores. Expenditure during 1981-82 is expected to be Rs. 4.65 crores. Allocation proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 8.88 crores.

Paithan (Jayakwadi) Hydro Electric Project

16. The project envisages installation of one 12 MW reversible pump turbine at the foot of Jayakwadi Dam under the irrigation scheme. Under this scheme, water in Paithan reservoir, which may remain unutilised during the period of development of irrigation will be utilised for power generation initially at 100 per cent load factor. The generating plant ordered on Messrs. Nisshe Iwai Co., Japan, has been received at site. The erection of the lower draft tube liner and embedments for foundation of spiral casing have been completed. Work on power house, penstock extension, raising the extended divide wall etc. are in progress. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 9 crores. Expenditure incurred on this project up to March 1981 is Rs. 5.99 crores. The anticipated expenditure during 1981-82 is Rs. 2.09 crores. The allocations proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 1.85 crores.

Bhandardara Hydro Electric Project

17. The project envisages generation in two power houses viz. 10 MW and 35 MW respectively. The work of construction of power house I with 10 MW installed capacity at the foot of Bhandardara Dam has been taken up for execution. Orders for 10 MW generating plant has been placed with Messrs. BHEL in July 1980. Orders for 65/15 tonne E.O.T. crane has also been placed. Excavation work for power house will be taken up shortly. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 17.59 crores. The expenditure incurred up to March 1981 is Rs. 1.34 crores. The anticipated expenditure during 1981-82 is Rs. 1.04 crores. Allotments proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 1.20 crores.

Pawana Hydro Electric Project

18. The project envisages installation of one 10 MW generating Unit in a surface power house at the foot of Pawana. Dam constructed across river Pawna in Pune District Preliminary works on the project have already been taken up. Offer of Messrs. BHEL for supply of 10 MW generating plant has been received and is under scrutiny. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 6.50 crores. Expenditure of this project during 1981-82 is expected to be Rs. 64.05 lakhs and the allocation proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 94 lakhs.

New Schemes :**Bhatsa Hydro Electric Project**

19. The Bhatsa Project on river Bhatsa in Thane District envisages irrigation in Bhatsa valley and water supply to Bombay city. 330 m.g.d. of water will be released from this storage for Bombay for 285 days of non-monsoon period. It is proposed to utilise these releases for power generation by installation of one 15 MW generating Unit in a surface power house at the foot of the Dam. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 12.04 crores and the outlay proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

Khadakwasla Hydro Electric Project

20. This project envisages construction of two surface power houses (8 MW each) one at the foot of the existing Panshet Dam on Ambi river and the other at the foot of Vir Baji Pasalkar Dam on Mose river under construction in Pune District. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 13.61 crores and the outlay proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

Koyna Stage-IV

21. Under this project it is proposed to install additional generating capacity of 750 MW in Koyna I and II complex thereby increasing the peaking capacity, reducing the load factor of Koyna I and II Power Station. Suitable site for the new underground power house has been proposed in the adjacent valley so that the tail race water could be discharged into Kolkewadi reservoir i.e. storage for Koyna-III. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 180.43 crores. The outlay proposed for 1982-83 for taking up preliminary works is Rs. 50 lakhs.

Small Hydro Projects

22. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for 1982-83 for taking up work on small hydro project at Vaitarna Toe of Dam (1 MW).

INTER-STATE PROJECTS**Narmada Hydro Electric Project (Sardar Sarovar Project)**

23. This is a multi-purpose inter-State Project of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. A storage dam will be constructed on Narmada river near Navagam village in Gujarat. It is proposed to install 6 Nos. 200 MW generating units in the river bed power house and 5 Nos. 50 MW generating units in the canal head power house. Thus the total installed capacity will therefore be 1450 MW. Maharashtra's share of power from this project will be 27 per cent i.e. 392 MW.

24. The project is being executed by Government of Gujarat. Provision of Rs. 400 lakhs has been made for 1982-83 towards Maharashtra's share of expenditure on the power sector of the project.

Survey and Investigation

25. Since there is not much of major hydro potential left, except Inter-State project, greater emphasis is now placed on investigation for development of small hydro projects at the foot of Irrigation dams and canal drops and pumped storage schemes. In addition about 20 sites suitable for medium and small hydel schemes have been identified in Konkan region. Detailed investigation for these schemes is being undertaken. An outlay of Rs. 146 lakhs has been provided for 1982-83 for survey and investigation work. This includes an outlay of Rs. 22.56 lakhs for submergence survey of Inchampalli Project.

Thermal Generation Projects

26. The total outlay proposed for thermal generation during 1982-83 is Rs. 229 crores which includes an outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs for survey and investigation. The present status of the ongoing schemes and outlays provided for them are as detailed below :—

Koradi Thermal Power Station Stage-II Units 3 and 4 (2×120 MW)

27. The latest cost estimates of this project is Rs. 5,426.40 lakhs. The units were commissioned in March 1976 and July 1976 respectively. The provision of Rs. 116 lakhs and Rs. 35 lakhs respectively for 1981-82 and 1982-83 is in respect of deferred payment to M/s. Electrim for TG Sets and balance payment to some other suppliers.

Koradi Thermal Power Station Stage-III, Unit 5 (200 MW) Units 6 and 7 (2×210 MW)

28. The latest cost estimates of this project is Rs. 24,276.17 lakhs for installation of 3 units. The first Unit of 200 MW i.e. Unit-5 at Koradi was commissioned in January 1979. The remaining two Units of 210 MW capacity each (Units 6 and 7) are presently under installation. Unit 6 is scheduled to be synchronised by March 1982 and Unit 7 is now scheduled to be commissioned by September 1982. The boiler for units-6 was lighted up in October 1981. The provision made in the Revised Estimates of 1981-82 and the Annual Plan of 1982-83 is for balance payment of Koradi Unit 5 and for payment to M/s. BHEL for boiler and TG materials as well as for other E and M and Civil works of Koradi Units 6 and 7. The current year's anticipated expenditure for this project is Rs. 2,257 lakhs in 1981-82 and the outlay proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 1,473 lakhs.

Nashik Thermal Power Station Unit 3 (1 × 210 MW)

29. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 9,473.47 lakhs which includes provision for Nashik-Kalwa D/C Transmission line and 220 KV switchyard at Nashik. The unit was synchronised in April 1979 and was taken on coal firing in August 1979. The anticipated expenditure of Rs. 110 lakhs in 1981-82 and the outlay of Rs. 130 lakhs for 1982-83 respectively are for the balance payment of E and M and civil works.

Bhusawal Thermal Power Station Unit 2 (1×210 MW)

30. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 8,863.50 lakhs including 132 KV switchyard at Bhusawal. The unit was first synchronised with the grid in August 1979 and was taken on coal firing in February 1980. Full load was achieved in December 1980. The anticipated expenditure of Rs. 135 lakhs for 1981-82 and the outlay of Rs. 330 lakhs proposed for 1982-83 are for balance payment of E and M and civil works.

Nashik Thermal Power Station Nos. 4 and 5 (2 × 210 MW)

31. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 14,394.83 lakhs. Unit No. 4 was synchronised with the grid in July 1980 and was taken on coal firing in September 1980. Unit No. 5 was synchronised with the grid on 30th January 1981 and was taken on coal firing on 16th May 1981. The anticipated expenditure of Rs. 845 lakhs for 1981-82 and the outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs for 1982-83 are for completion of balance works and also for balance payment of E and M and civil works.

Parli Thermal Power Station Unit 3 (1 × 210 MW)

32. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 11,000 lakhs. A turn key contract was awarded to M/s. BHEL for completion of E and M and civil works excepting barrage and pumps house on river Godavari, pipe line water supply to power station and colony and railway siding. The set was synchronised with the grid on 10th October 1980 and full load of 210 MW was taken on 31st January 1981. The anticipated expenditure of Rs. 550 lakhs for 1981-82 and the outlay of Rs. 525 lakhs for 1982-83 are for the balance payments to M/s. BHEL and also for balance payment of E and M and civil works which within the scope of MSEB.

Bhusawal Thermal Power Station Unit 3 (1 × 210 MW)

33. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 9,601.70 lakhs. The boiler erection work for this unit was commenced in November 1979 and till the end of December 1981 about 7,788 tonnes of boiler material were erected, out of 9,351 tonnes received. The boiler drum was lifted and placed in position on 20th April 1980. The hydraulic test was completed on 18th July 1981. The boiler was lighted up in November 1981. The turbine erection work is also in progress and till the end of December 1981 about 82 per cent of turbine erection work has been completed. The generator starter was lifted and placed in position in November 1980. The provisions made in the revised estimates of 1981-82 and in the Annual Plan of 1982-83 are of Rs. 1,470 lakhs and Rs. 1,100 lakhs respectively. These provisions will be utilised for completion of balance works and also for balance payment of E and M and civil works. The set is scheduled to be commissioned in May 1982.

Chandrapur Thermal Power Station Stage-1 Units 1 and 2 (2×210 MW)

34. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 24,696.31 lakhs. The order for boiler was placed on M/s. AVB in October 1977. M/s. AVB have supplied 8,568 tonnes of boiler material for Unit 1 and 8,366 tonnes for Unit 2 till the end of December 1981. The material actually erected was 6,973 tonnes and 5,657 tonnes respectively. The boiler drum for Unit 1 was lifted and placed in position on 21st August 1980 and that for Unit 2 on 27th May 1981. The hydraulic test for Unit 1 was conducted on 2nd July 1981. The order for 2×210 MW turbine generator sets was placed on M/s. BHEL. They have supplied turbo generator materials of 1,296 tonnes for Unit 1 and 816 tonnes for Unit 2 till the end of December 1981, out of which 48.9 per cent and 19 per cent of materials respectively have been erected. The starter for Unit 1 was lifted in February 1981. The provision of Rs. 5,821 made in the Revised Estimates of 1981-82 and the outlay of Rs. 4,019 lakhs proposed for

1982-83 are making payment for boiler supply to M/s. AVB and for TG supply to M/s. BHEL and for payment of other E and M civil works on the basis of commissioning programme. The sets are expected to be commissioned in October 1982 and March 1983.

Gas Turbine Project at Uran (4 × 60 MW)

35. The latest estimated cost of project is Rs. 7,150 lakhs. Detailed contract was entered into with M/s. Kraftwerk Union (KWU) of Federal Republic of Germany on 3rd April 1979 for supply, erection, commissioning and commercial operation of 4 × 60 MW gas turbine and ancillary equipment including civil works on a turn-key basis. Foreign exchange was released by the Government of India on 27th April 1979 and import licence was received on 18th May 1979. Partial possession of land was obtained in June 1979 and soil investigation works were completed by September 1979. Based on the soil investigation data, detailed order was placed on M/s. KWU for the pilling work on 15th January 1980. Because of poor soil condition extensive pilling work was involved with piles going as deep as 21 metres. The pilling work involving about 2,300 piles for the whole power station area has been completed. All the 4 gas turbine foundations have been cast and other civil works have been completed. All four gas turbine packages with generator and associated equipment shipped from Federal Republic of Germany Port have been received at site. The first unit has been synchronised in February 1982. The second unit is expected to be synchronised in March 1982 and other units at three months interval thereafter. The provision of Rs. 1,328 lakhs made in the revised estimate of 1981-82 and the outlay of Rs. 1,088 lakhs proposed for 1982-83 are for payment of the rupee portion to M/s. KWU and for other E and M and civil works. The provision made in 1982-83 covers repayment of loan.

Chandrapur Thermal Power Station Stage-II Units 3 and 4 (2 × 210 MW)

36. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 19,000 lakhs. The order for boiler and turbo generator sets was placed on M/s. BHEL on 2nd October 1980. The Units 3 and 4 are scheduled to be commissioned in March 1984 and July 1984 respectively. The provision of Rs. 2,313 lakhs made in the Revised Estimates of 1981-82 and the outlay of Rs. 7,015 lakhs provided for 1982-83 are for making payments to BHEL, for boiler and turbine deliveries and for other E and M and civil works.

Parli Thermal Power Station Unit 4 (1 × 210 MW)

37. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 93 crores. Boiler and turbo generator sets for this project have already been booked with M/s. BHEL on 2nd October 1980. The unit is planned to be commissioned in December 1984. The provision of Rs. 780 lakhs made in the revised estimates of 1981-82 and the outlay of Rs. 3,600 lakhs proposed for 1982-83 are for making payment to M/s. BHEL for boiler and TG deliveries and for other E and M and civil works.

Chandrapur Thermal Power Station Stage-II Unit 5 (1 × 500 MW)

38. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 259.83 crores. The Unit is planned to be commissioned in 1987-88. The provision of Rs. 10 lakhs made in the Revised Estimate of 1981-82 is for procurement of steel and cement and for consultancy works. The provision of Rs. 2,850 lakhs proposed for 1982-83 is for booking of boiler and TG sets and for other E and M civil works.

Survey and Investigation

39. The survey and investigation works are essential for the formulation of the project report. Detailed study, data collection etc. has to be taken up so as to consider the feasibility of the project. As against the current year's outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs, the outlay proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 35 lakhs.

Transmission Schemes

40. Transmission projects are designed to evacuate the power generated at various power stations has been drawn up and a large number of transmission lines are at present under execution in synchronisation with the generation schemes. The outlay proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 115 crores inclusive of Rs. 1 crore for the Tribal Sub-Plan areas. The total outlay of Rs. 115 crores proposed for various transmission schemes as given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) 400 KV.—	
(a) Continuing and ongoing Schemes	5,710.81
(b) New Schemes	14.83
(2) 220 KV Schemes.—	
(a) Continuing and ongoing Schemes	1,562.22
(b) New Schemes	197.20

			(Rs. in lakhs)
(3) 66 KV to 132 KV.—			
(a) Continuing and ongoing Schemes	...	...	1,947.47
(b) New Schemes and others	...	...	422.07
(c) System Improvement Schemes	...	...	145.40
(4) 33/22 KV Schemes.—			
Urban Distribution and Renovation Schemes	...	...	1,500.00
Total ...			11,500.00

Rural Electrification

41. Out of 36,067 towns and villages in the State, 27,914 towns and villages have been electrified as on 31st March, 1981. Similarly, 6,68,058 agricultural pumps have also been energised as on 31st March 1981. During 1981-82, electrification of 2,055 villages and energisation of 49,500 pump sets are contemplated. The target proposed for 1982-83 is electrification of additional 2,000 villages and energisation of additional 60,000 pump sets. It is proposed to complete 100 per cent village electrification in the State by the end of 1984-85.

42. There are in all 6,440 villages in tribal sub-plan areas. As on 31st March 1981, 3,126 tribal villages and 26,100 agricultural pump sets have been given electric supply. During 1981-82, 250 additional villages and 1,250 additional pump-sets are proposed to be given supply. The target proposed for 1982-83 is to cover additional 275 villages and 1,500 pump sets.

43. The outlay proposed the Rural Electrification Programme for 1982-83 is Rs. 38 crores, inclusive of Rs. 7.76 crores from the Rural Electrification Corporation. Within the total outlay of Rs. 38 crores for 1982-83, the Tribal Sub-Plan Component is Rs. 5 crores. The Rural Electrification Programme would be further supplemented by institutional finance, to the extent of Rs. 37 crores.

Harijan Bastis (Special Component Plan)

44. Out of 27,914 villages electrified upto 31st March 1981, 20,095 villages have their gaothans also electrified and out of this, 19,416 villages have their harijan bastis electrified. As per the new policy adopted by the MSEB, no new Gaothan has to be electrified unless scheme covers electrification of harijan bastis also. The target for 1981-82 is to cover additional 2,400 harijan bastis and the target proposed for 1982-83 is to cover additional 3,000 harijan bastis. Within the total outlay of Rs. 38 crores for rural electrification programme, the outlay for Special Component is Rs. 1.13 crores.

General Assets, Acquisition of Licenses and replacement and renovation of plant and Machinery

45. Under this programme, expenditure is incurred to be made on purchase of vehicles, operation and maintenance work, dieselisation of vehicles, office equipment and furniture, building for office and quarters for operation and maintenance staff. The programme also includes construction of central office building for MSEB at Bombay. The provision is also required to be made for acquisition of licensees which will be taken over during the period and also for balance payment due to the licensees whose undertaking has already been taken over by the MSEB. The outlay proposed for this programme is Rs. 9 crores for 1982-83.

Loan to Tata Electric Companies

46. The Tata Electric Companies are installing a generating unit of 500 M.W. capacity at their Trombay Thermal Station. The Unit is scheduled to be commissioned during the latter part of 1982-83. The State Government agreed to participate in financing the project in an amount not exceeding Rs. 25 crores, of which Rs. 15 crores will be raised by T.E.C. by collecting security deposits in cash from consumers, which will be treated as contribution of the State Government, of the balance contribution of the State Government of Rs. 10 crores, an amount of Rs. 2.70 crores is accounted for by the Stamp Duty on Tata's Agreement with the World Bank (Rs. 2.70 crores). Thus the balance amount of Government contribution is Rs. 7.30 crores. A provision of Rs. 7.30 crores is, therefore, made during 1982-83 in the form of loan assistance to Messrs. Tata.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme in Maharashtra State

47. The Planning Commission, Government of India, has initiated in conjunction with the State Governments, an integrated rural energy programme. It is proposed in five selected States in the country on a pilot basis. Maharashtra is one of the selected States (The other States being Gujarat, Karnataka, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh). Sinnar Taluka in Nashik district has been selected for the pilot project in Maharashtra State. The integrated programme would consider the energy demand pattern in a given region and try to provide energy supply options consisting of conventional, non-conventional, renewable and non-renewable sources, technological options, conservation options, training and extension. A draft project report is being prepared and it provides details of all components of the programmes, the organisational setting and financial needs. Simultaneously with the finalisation of the project it is proposed to initiate the following activities immediately :—

- (1) Energy education and extension for the Rural beneficiaries of the Sinnar Block.
- (2) Demonstration of new energy equipment in selected villages of the Block in Nasik District.
- (3) Training programme for the officials at different levels (district, block and village) and seminars at State Level on integrated energy planning.
- (4) Prototype development of energy conversion equipment suitable for rural areas through local industries and organisations.
- (5) Energy demand and supply surveys.
- (6) Project Officer with supporting staff to initiate work on project preparation and its implementation in Nashik District.
- (7) Creation of an Integrated Energy Planning Cell in the Planning Department of State Government.

An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for this programme in 1981-82. In 1982-83 it is proposed to take up similar pilot projects in other 2 or 3 blocks in different districts of Maharashtra State and in view of the increasing activities, an amount of Rs. 27.00 lakhs has been provided for the next financial year.

CHAPTER 13 INDUSTRY AND MINING

Though Maharashtra leads in the industrial production in India it has to be emphasized that the industrial activity is not spread over evenly throughout the State. It is mainly concentrated in the three districts of Greater Bombay, Pune and Thane. These three districts together, constitute 23 per cent of the State's population and yet account for 68 per cent of factories, 70 per cent of industrial and allied employment, 81 per cent of gross value of output and 83 per cent of value added by the factory sector. Thus the industrial growth in the State is topsided.

2. With a view to promote balanced industrial growth and to accelerate the pace of industrial development of the State the State Government has adopted a suitable strategy. The distinguishing features of which are as under:—

(i) To discourage further concentration of the industrial activity in the Bombay-Thane-Pune belt and to encourage dispersal of industries in the underdeveloped areas.

(ii) To promote the development of major agro-based industries like cotton ginning, pressing and spinning, sugar, oil seed crushing, dairy products, etc., preferably in the Public and Co-operative Sectors.

(iii) To set up joint industrial ventures to catalyse new industrial activities in the underdeveloped areas and also in the field of sophisticated technology.

(iv) To undertake a massive programme of self-employment under the Employment Promotion Programme.

For their effective implementation, the policy and the strategy are backed by creation of suitable institutional infra-structure and package of liberal incentives.

The sub-sector-wise position regarding outlays proposed for Five-Year Plan, 1980-85 and Annual Plan, 1982-83 are as under:—

Sub-Sector	1980-85	1982-83
1. Large and Medium Industries	1,23,40	29,15
2. Mineral Development	2,50	75
3. Village and Small Scale Industries	60,26 (30.64)	11,84 (6.66)
4. Infrastructural facilities to public sector undertakings	6,00	1,21
Total ..	1,92,16 (30.64)	42,95 (6.66)

(Rupees in lakhs)

3. These outlays include a provision of Rs. 680.60 lakhs for the Sixth Plan and Rs. 165.86 lakhs for the Annual Plan, 1982-83 for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Nav-Buddhas. A provision of Rs. 30.64 lakhs and Rs. 6.66 lakhs is earmarked for Sixth Plan and Annual Plan, 1982-83 respectively for Tribal Areas Sub-Plan out of the total outlays mentioned above.

The various programmes of industrial development proposed to be undertaken during 1982-83 are discussed in the following paragraphs:—

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC)

4. The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation has been set up with the object of promoting and assisting rapid and orderly development of industries in Maharashtra by establishing Industrial Areas especially in backward regions. An outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs has been earmarked for the Sixth Plan, 1980-85 for this Corporation. Similarly, open market borrowing of Rs. 550 lakhs has also been allocated to this Corporation. During the Sixth Plan, MIDC proposes to establish 33 new industrial areas with a total area of 11,532.15 hectares. It is proposed to provide Rs. 150 lakhs (with open market borrowing of Rs. 110 lakhs) to this Corporation for 1982-83. This amount will be required for acquisition of land for development of infrastructure in the various industrial areas. As on 31st December 1981, the performance of MIDC can be seen from the following table:—

No. of Industrial areas	Total land in possession (in Hect.)	Total No. of plots allotted	No. of sheds allotted	No. of galas allotted	Installed capacity of water supply schemes
60	17,298.69	11,193	1,772	228	7.52 lakh cubic metres per day.

By the end of 1982-83, MIDC proposes to have 64 industrial areas. Similarly it is expected to have 20,385 hectares of land in possession. The total number of plots, sheds and galas allotted will be 13,000, 2,020 and 368, respectively. The installed capacity of water supply scheme will be 8.25 lakh cubic meters per day.

Regional Development Corporations (RDC)

5. The Regional Development Corporations have been set up to promote, encourage and assist in the growth and development of industries and all industrialisation in the four regions. The important role of the Corporation, therefore is that of catalyst, bringing together entrepreneurs and the opportunities of industrial development available in the region for activating manifold objectives of utilisation of local resources, encouragement of agro-industries and ancillary industries, promotion of employment etc. An outlay of Rs. 1,500 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Large and Medium Industries sector and Village and Small Scale Industries sector. (Rs. 1,000 lakhs in the large and Medium and Rs. 5,00 lakhs in the V. S. I.) for the Sixth Plan, 1980-85. An expenditure of Rs. 2,17.59 lakhs has been incurred on this scheme during 1980-81. A plan provision of Rs. 2,00 lakhs has been made during 1981-82. It is proposed to provide Rs. 1,50 lakhs for this scheme for the year 1982-83 out of which Rs. 1,00 lakhs will be provided under the Large and Medium Sector and Rs. 50 lakhs under the VSI Sector. This provision will be required for continuing the various projects undertaken by RDCs such as mini-industrial estates, dairy projects, capital participation schemes etc. The Corporations are likely to take up new projects like distillery and potassium project, alumina hydrate, carpet weaving centre, match box manufacturing unit, ship breaking unit etc.

State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra (SICOM)

6. The State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra was established in 1966 to give impetus to the industrial promotion work in the backward regions of Maharashtra. The SICOM acts as a major catalytic agent for promoting industrial units in underdeveloped areas of Maharashtra. An outlay of Rs. 12,10 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme for the Five-Year Plan, 1980-85. In addition to this, open market borrowings of Rs. 5,90 lakhs is also allowed during the Five-Year Plan period. During 1980-81 no amount was released to this Corporation. In 1981-82 a provision of Rs. 2,00 lakhs is proposed to be released to the Corporation in addition to open market borrowings of Rs. 1,10 lakhs. It is proposed to provide Rs. 2,50 lakhs for this scheme for the Annual Plan, 1982-83 with OMB of Rs. 1,10 lakhs. The SICOM proposes to invest in joint sector projects based on Cellulose Derivatives, Blended Spun Yarn (at Yavatmal and Nanded), Sponge Iron, Silicon etc., in the year 1982-83.

Package Scheme of Incentives

7. A package scheme of incentives has been introduced by the State Government in 1966 through SICOM to provide financial and other incentives to industrialists for dispersal of industries outside the developed Bombay-Thane-Pune industrial belt. An outlay of Rs. 4,500 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme for the Five-Year Plan, 1980-85. An expenditure of Rs. 8,49.27 lakhs has been incurred during 1980-81. Out of total provisions of Rs. 9,00 lakhs during 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 8,50 lakhs has been spent upto December 1981 on this scheme. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 12,00 lakhs in the Annual Plan, 1982-83. The total assistance sanctioned by SICOM as on 31st December 1981 is Rs. 94,69 lakhs. The total number of units assisted is 12,79. Out of which 9,68 units have been disbursed an amount of Rs. 60,63 lakhs.

Maharashtra State Electronics Corporation (MELTRON)

8. The MELTRON has been established in January 1978 with the primary objective of correcting the imbalance in the development of electronics in the State of Maharashtra. An outlay of Rs. 4,40 lakhs has been earmarked for this Corporation for the Sixth-Plan, 1980-85. During the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 80 lakhs has been released to this Corporation. Similarly, Rs. 92 lakhs have been released to this Corporation in 1981-82. It is proposed to provide Rs. 90 lakhs for this scheme in the Annual Plan, 1982-83. This amount will be required for meeting the requirements in various projects like communication equipments, PABX professional broadcasting systems, mini-computers, MELTRON instruments etc.

Maharashtra State Textiles Corporation (MSTC)

9. The M. S. T. C. was established as a fully owned company of the Government of Maharashtra in September 1966. The object of the company *inter-alia*, are the following:—

- (1) to manage the sick textiles mills entrusted to it under I(D. & R.) Act, 1951, or any other establishment;
- (2) to set up new textile mills;
- (3) to raise finance for above purpose;
- (4) to act as general consultants in textiles business.

An outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme for the Five-Year Plan, 1980-85. This amount is required for the Kalmeshwar Textile Mills being set up at Kalmeshwar, by the State Government. During the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs has been released to the Corporation. Similarly during 1981-82, Rs. 90 lakhs has been released upto December 1981 for this purpose. It is proposed to provide Rs. 150 lakhs for this scheme in the Annual Plan, 1982-83.

For modernisation purpose a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 1982-83.

Maharashtra State Financial Corporation (MSFC)

10. The M. S. F. C. was established in 1962 under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. M. S. F. C. is a development bank which looks after the long term financial requirements of small and medium units. An outlay of Rs. 240 lakhs has been provided for the Sixth Plan for giving Share Capital contribution to M. S. F. C. The Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 41.59 crores and disbursed Rs. 30.17 crores during 1980-81. 95 per cent of the units assisted and 75 per cent of the amount sanctioned by M. S. F. C. come under the SSI sector.

11. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been released as convertible loans to the M. S. F. C. in January 1982. An amount of Rs. 150 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1982-83 as convertible loans to the Corporation for broadening its base for its sanction and disbursement programme.

Development of Film City

12. The Film City Project near Aarey Colony, Bombay, was commenced in 1970. The work of constructing studios and ancillary buildings has already been completed. For its further development the project has been entrusted to the Maharashtra Film, Stage and Cultural Development Corporation for implementation. During the 1980-85 Plan, it is proposed to implement additional schemes costing Rs. 601.44 lakhs. These include air-conditioning of Studio complex, purchase of equipment, construction of studios etc. Major portion of the proposed investment would come from the financial institutions. An amount of Rs. 125 lakhs has been provided for 1980-85 and Rs. 15 lakhs proposed for 1982-83 Plan.

Chitranagari at Kolhapur

13. Government has recently decided to set up a new Film City at Kolhapur mainly for assisting production of Marathi Films. Initial provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose.

Maharashtra Petrochemical Corporation (Petrochem)

14. In order to exploit the associated gas available from the Bombay High Off-Shore structures and bye-products of petro-chemical complex which is to be put up by Government of India, the State Government has established recently the Maharashtra Petro-Chemicals Corporation. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for 1980-85 Plan and a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for 1982-83.

Maharashtra State Oil Seeds and Commercial Corporation (MSOCC)

15. The Maharashtra State Oil Seeds and Commercial Corporation has been established to organise and develop seed crushing plants and complexes and to undertake Processing and Marketing activities. The Corporation acquired a Cotton Seed Crushing Factory at Amravati in March, 1975 having crushing capacity of 40 tonnes per day. The crushing capacity is since increased to 80 tonnes per day.

World Bank Project

16. For setting up units at Hingoli, Gangakhed, Wardha-Wani and a full oil complex at Parbhani, it is necessary to provide Rs. 132 lakhs as share-capital to the Oil Seeds Corporation during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83. This is one of the special programmes announced by the Government for the development of backward regions. The I. D. A. has approved the tender for plants and machineries and the M.S.O.C.C. has initiated action regarding tenders for plants and machinery and civil works. The progress is as per schedule. The complex is expected to be ready by the end of December, 1982. Land for the project is already in possession of the Corporation.

Purchase of Co-operative Oil Mills at Latur (under liquidation) and of Yavatmal

17. The Corporation contemplates to purchase the two Co-operative Oil Complexes at Latur and Yavatmal. The total purchase price for Latur is estimated at Rs. 120 lakhs and for Yavatmal Rs. 30 lakhs. The purchase of Yavatmal factory is, however, being examined in more details.

18. As against the Sixth Five-Year Plan provision of Rs. 180 lakhs for share capital contribution, an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for the year 1982-83.

Co-operative Spinning Mills

19. So far, 69 Spinning Mills are registered in the State. Of these 20 Mills with 21 units are under production. The installed capacity of these 21 Units is 8.65 lakhs Spindlage. Due to power cut and other reasons the actual utilisation of spindlage is 82 per cent of its capacity.

20. The requirements of yarn by weavers in Maharashtra State is 1,800 lakh Kg. for power-looms and 120 lakh Kg. for handlooms. As against this the availability of yarn is 422 lacs Kg. which comes from Co-operatives (302 lacs Kg.) and from other source (120 lacs Kg.). There is thus a deficit of 14,98 lacs Kg. It will be necessary to setup 76 more Spinning Mills with 25,000 spindlage to meet the demand. So it is proposed to establish 40 new spinning mills in the State during the Sixth Five Year Plan Period. The Sixth Five Year Plan approved outlay of Rs. 2,500 lacs is for giving State Government's share capital contribution which is to be supplemented by matching assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC).

21. Since most of the Co-operative Spinning Mills are running in loss mainly due to the fact that they have uneconomic capacity of spindlage, Government has decided, on the recommendations of the Tidke Committee to raise the Spindlage capacity of the existing mills from 12,000 to 25,000 each to make them economically viable units. At present 9 co-operative Spinning Mills in the State have got the spindlage capacity of less than 25,000 spindles. To make good the deficit additional capacity of spindles will be created in remaining mills.

22. During the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 Rs. 40.91 lacs and Rs. 1.50 lakhs were provided as Government share capital. The outlay for 1982-83 is proposed at Rs. 500 lacs.

Share capital to other processing industries

23. Under this scheme, Government is providing share capital contribution to Large and Medium type processing units which have secondary or tertiary stage of processing such as cotton seed crushing, Rice-bran oil etc. The pattern of assistance is 20 per cent of the capital cost on matching basis.

24. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited has proposed to set-up Cotton Seeds Crushing and processing Complex at three places, Jalna, Khamgaon and Jalgaon with 100 T. P. D. Cotton seed processing capacity. The project cost of each of these projects is Rs. 303 lacs, Rs. 314 lacs and Rs. 326.70 lacs respectively. The projects are to be financed by the National Co-operative Development Corporation to the extent of 65 per cent of the project cost. 26 per cent of the project cost is to be met by State Government by way of subsidy and share capital contribution and remaining 9 per cent of the project cost is to be borne by the Marketing Federation. According to this pattern the State Government's involvement would be to the extent of Rs. 245 lacs.

25. A total provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for the scheme of Share Capital to other processing industries during 1982-83.

Mineral Development

26. Out of the total area of 3,07,762 Sq. Km. of the State, the area having mineral potential is about 37,828 Sq. Km. i.e. about 12.33 per cent. A provision of Rs. 175 lakhs is provided for Sixth Plan 1980-85 for carrying out geological surveys in about 2,000 Sq. Km. per year and drilling of 22,000 metres and collection of 8,000 samples per year.

27. An outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme for 1982-83 mainly for purchase of equipments such as drills, pumping sets, vehicles, drilling accessories and other related equipments for carrying out geological surveys and minerals prospecting scheme. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been proposed for 1982-83 for Share Capital Contribution to the Maharashtra State Mining Corporation for carrying out its programme of various mining projects and mineral processing projects. These projects will assist mineral development in State as new areas and new minerals which have not so far been mined will be brought under scientific and systematic exploitation. The bulk of the programme will be carried out in the backward districts viz. Chandrapur, Ratnagiri, Raigad, Bhandara and Yavatmal.

Village and Small Scale Industries

28. The promotion of village and small-scale industries continues to be an important element in the national employment generation strategy. The main thrust of the existing policy is on the effective promotion of Small-scale Industries widely dispersed over rural areas and towns.

Export Promotions

29. Under this scheme, subsidy in space rent is granted to the Small-scale industries participating in International Trade Fairs and exhibitions organised by the Trade Fair Authority of India. Similarly State awards are also given for outstanding export performance of the exporters in the State. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for Sixth Plan and Rs. 1 lakh are proposed for the year 1982-83.

Assistance to Small Scale Industries in Product Development, Diversification, Standardization and quality control

30. The object of this scheme is to provide various facilities to small-scale industries at different locations in the State to ensure quality, improving the process of manufacture and for suggesting diversification of lines of production. It is proposed to expand the research and development facilities at S. I. D. I., Pune and to augment the facilities available under Quality Marking Scheme and to meet recurring expenditure on the Testing and Development Centres at Pune and Nagpur and also of the Polytechnology Clinic at Bombay. An outlay of Rs. 63.00 lakhs has been provided under this scheme for Sixth Five Year Plan period and provision for 1982-83 is Rs. 4.50 lakhs.

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC)

31. Procurement and distribution of scarce raw materials like iron and steel, coal etc. was the major activity of the MSSIDC during the initial years. The emphasis has however, now shifted to contract marketing. The Corporation is playing an important role in marketing of products of small-scale industries. An outlay of Rs. 190 lakhs is provided for share capital to this Corporation for Five Year Plan, 1980-85. No provision is proposed for 1982-83 as the financial position of the corporation is encouraging.

Leather Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra (LIDCOM)

32. The Leather Industry occupies an important place by providing large employment opportunities to the weaker sections of population. The LIDCOM was set-up in the year 1974. It has established three footwear production Centres at Kolhapur, Daryapur, Hingoli and one tanning Centre at Satara. These Centres have shown good progress. A provision of Rs. 220 lakhs is made for share capital contribution to LIDCOM in the Five Year Plan 1980-85 and Rs. 75 lakhs has been proposed for 1982-83. The amount of Rs. 75 lakhs which will be required by LIDCOM for the next financial year, is for taking up the project such as Sole leather tannery unit, Chrome tannery units, Semi-mechanised footwear units, Mechanised footwear units for Shoe Uppers, Leather processing and finishing units, Quality Fittings like locks, studs, etc. and Opening retail shops. The entire amount proposed for Leather Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited will be covered under the Special Component Plan.

Sericulture

33. This scheme which is being implemented by the Khadi and Village Industries Board, aims at bringing about 1,500 acres of land under mulberry cultivation and establishing few centres for rearing of cocoons. During the Sixth-Five Year Plan, it is proposed to provide Rs. 40 lakhs for this scheme and Rs. 12 lakhs are Proposed in the Annual Plan 1982-83.

Participation in Industrial Exhibitions and Trade Fairs

34. To give wide visual publicity to products of Small-scale Industries and handicrafts, the State Government participates in important exhibitions and trade fairs. An outlay of Rs. 56 lakhs has been provided under this scheme for Sixth Five Year Plan period and provision for 1982-83 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

Strengthening of Staff for development of Small Scale Sector

35. A consultancy cell has been constituted in the Directorate of Industries during 1980 under one Deputy Director assisted by two officers, for rendering consultancy services. This cell will be continued in the Sixth Plan. The total Sixth Plan outlay on this account is Rs. 2.96 lakhs and provision for 1982-83 would be Rs. 0.70 lakhs.

Sponsoring of Delegations

36. Ministry of Commerce, Government of India assist delegations for identifying export potential for selected products and lines of production for which there is scope for setting up joint industrial ventures and for establishing business contacts. Part of the expenditure of sponsoring such delegations from the State will be borne by the State Government. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided under this scheme for Sixth Five Year Plan period and provision for 1982-83 is Rs. 0.60 lakh.

Financial assistance to Small Scale Units under SAI Rules (Interest subsidy)

37. Under the scheme, subsidy is granted to S. S. I. units on loans upto Rs. 50,000 for creation of fixed assets. Financial Institutions and nationalised banks grant financial assistance to entrepreneurs at their normal rate of lending. The difference between this normal rate and 9 per cent is given as interest subsidy. This facility is not available to units in developed areas of the State i. e. Greater Bombay, Thane, Kalyan, Khopoli, Pune, Pimpri, Chinchwad Area. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided under this scheme for Sixth-Five Year Plan period which will benefit 12,500 S. S. I. units. Provision for 1982-83 is Rs.10 lakhs, and estimated beneficiaries will be 2,500 S. S. I. units.

Industrial Estates

38. The scheme of setting up of industrial estates is introduced mainly with a view to encourage establishment of new small-scale factories. Under this scheme, co-operatives of Small scale units are formed by the local entrepreneurs and the State Government gives financial assistance to them in the pattern of 20 : 20 : 60. In addition to this, the State Government gives land to these industrial estates, the cost of which is borne by the State Government.

39. Upto 31st March 1980, 55 Industrial Estates were set up with 2,865 sheds. During 1980-85, it is proposed to set up 21 additional industrial estates with 750 sheds. An outlay of Rs. 140 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Rs. 30 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1982-83 for construction of 280 sheds. This provision is for the matching share contribution and for acquisition of land.

Development of Handicraft

40. Presently, for the development of handicrafts the following three schemes are being implemented :

1. Apprenticeship training through master-craftsmen.
2. Distribution of prizes to the best craftsmen.
3. Subsidy for purchase of tools and equipment.

In addition, various exhibitions of handicrafts are held in order to promote handicrafts and also to increase the awareness of the existence of handicrafts. All these schemes are proposed to be continued during 1980-85. Certain modifications may however be made in respect of the on-going programme, e. g. the rate of stipend to the trainees under the Apprenticeship Training is proposed to be increased so as to bring it at par with the stipend received by the trainees under the TRYSEM programme. For 1980-85 an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided and for the year 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 24 lakhs is proposed.

Employment Promotion Programme

41. Providing maximum employment to the unemployed in the State Especially the educated unemployed is a matter of immediate concern to Government. Government, therefore, pays particular attention to this matter through Employment Promotion Programme like seed money assistance etc. Employment promotion programme comprises of (i) Seed money assistance to educated unemployed, (ii) Entrepreneurial training programme and (iii) Training scheme for educated unemployed.

Seed Money Assistance to Educated Unemployed

42. The object of the scheme is to encourage unemployed persons to set themselves up in small ventures. The scheme envisages filling-up the gap of margin for a bankable proposal to the extent of 10 to 20 per cent of the project cost at the low rate of interest of 4 per cent per annum. During 1980-85, it is proposed to provide Rs. 2707.51 lakhs. During 1982-83 it is proposed to provide Rs. 520 lakhs with a target of assisting 10,000 units.

Entrepreneurial Training Scheme

43. Entrepreneurs undertaking industrial projects costing upto Rs. 1 lakh are paid a stipend at the rate of Rs. 100 per month for a period of 6 months from the disbursement of seed money assistance. This is intended to provide partially for the entrepreneurs maintenance on needs while the project is in construction/gestation period. It is also proposed to provide training to participating entrepreneurs coming for assistance under employment promotion programme. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during 1980-85 and an outlay of Rs. 11 lakhs has been proposed for 1982-83.

Training Scheme for Educated Unemployed

44. The main objective of this scheme is to give on the job training or such other practical training to the educated unemployed persons which would make them stand on their own feet. They are granted stipend during this period and also assisted to obtain gainful employment in the organised sector. Under this scheme the educated unemployed who are registered with the Employment Exchanges are placed for training in the private sector or public sector industries, with the expectation that the trainees would ultimately be absorbed in the undertakings after completion of the period of training. During training period they are entitled to stipend from Rs. 100 to 400. For last five years 5,000 to 6,000 candidates are trained every year. About 50 per cent of these candidates complete the training and about 55 to 60 per cent of them are absorbed in different industries. The scheme will continue during 6th Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 218.96 lakhs has been provided for 1980-85 and Rs. 39.92 lakhs for 1982-83.

Margin Money Assistance to Rickshaw Pullers

45. Under this scheme, the licensed pedal operated Rickshaw Pullers are eligible for margin money assistance for purchase of new and second-hand rickshaw from the existing owner. The margin money assistance is to the extent of 15 per cent of the cost of the rickshaw (20 per cent in

case of Backward Classes). An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in Sixth Five-Year Plan period which will benefit 2,200 Rickshaw Pullers. An outlay proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 1 lakhs which will benefit about 850 Rickshaw Pullers.

Creation of additional staff for Cottage and Rural Industries

46. As greater emphasis is given on development of small, village and cottage industries in rural areas, a separate Cell for cottage and village industries and handicrafts has been created under the additional Director of Industries, who is solely responsible for the development of this sector by effectively implementing and co-ordinating various schemes. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during 1980-85 and an outlay of Rs. 2.35 lakh has been proposed for 1982-83.

Development of Handloom Industry

47. The various schemes for development of Handloom Industry formulated in conformity with the recommendations of the Tidke Committee have been implemented during 1974-78 in the Fifth Five-Year Plan. An aggregate expenditure of Rs. 7,32.27 lakhs has been incurred on these schemes during the said period. The schemes include interest subsidy to Central Financing Agencies as per Reserve Bank of India Scheme, share capital contribution to Weavers' Societies, financial assistance for tools and equipments, contribution to thrift fund of weavers, management subsidy to sales depots, setting up of training centres of weavers, loans for purchase of shares of Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies, award of Prizes, rebate on sale of cloth and sale promotion of handloom goods etc. According to the recent policy of the Government of India, production of cloth in the handloom industry is to be increased substantially during the Sixth Plan period. For this purpose more handlooms will have 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 handloom products. Liberal pattern of assistance has therefore been proposed in some of the schemes.

48. There are 77,325 handlooms in the State. Of these, 57,794 are covered under Co-operative Sector and the remaining in private sector. At present there are 12,796 handlooms under Janata Cloth production. It is proposed to bring more handlooms under production Janata Cloth during Sixth Five Year Plan to achieve the target of 60 million metres of production of Janata Cloth. A provision of Rs. 5.06 lakhs has been provided for these schemes for the Five-Year Plan period 1980-85, and Rs. 114 lakhs have been provided for 1982-83.

49. Schemewise details under this programme are as under :—

(i) *Award of prizes, propoganda and publicity.*—Under this scheme competition of best designs of handloom cloth are held in the State at various centres at District level and State level. Also publicity to handloom fabrics is given through various media like advertisements, posters, cinema slides and participation in various exhibitions of handloom held in the State and outside. An outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs is provided for 1980-85 and an outlay of Rs. 12.25 lakhs has been proposed for 1982-83.

(ii) *Twenty per cent Rebate on Handloom Cloth.*—Under this scheme Government of India grants special rebate of 20 per cent for disposing of accumulated stock of handloom cloth for a specific period every year. The State Government has to bear half of the expenditure on rebate so allowed. An outlay of Rs. 223 lakhs is provided for 1980-85 and Rs. 45 Lakhs is proposed for 1982-83.

(iii) *Financial Assistance to Technical Development Centres and Training of Weavers.*—With a view to help and encourage handloom weavers to undertake diversified production, it is necessary to provide on-loom guidance and supervision by establishing development centres. The Maharashtra State Handloom Corporation (MSHC) and Maharashtra State Handloom Co-operative Federation (MAHATEX) propose to open three development centres each. Also it is proposed to send 300 to 400 weavers on study tour every year. It is, therefore, proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs during 1980-85 and 1982-83 respectively.

50. Schemes for special component plan under Handloom Development are discussed in the following paragraphs :—

Award of Prizes to S. C. Weavers for production of best designs of Handloom cloth

(a) Under this scheme competitions are held at selected district level centres and also at State level. All weavers producing traditional and diversified sorts of handloom cloth, are eligible to take part. It is proposed to award 3 prizes of traditional sorts and 3 prizes of diversified sorts in each of the competitions to be organised at district level. The provision for 1981-82, is Rs. 0.20 lakhs which will be utilised and Rs. 0.20 lakhs is provided for 32 beneficiaries during 1982-83.

Subsidy to Scheduled Caste Weavers of Co-operative Societies for purchase of shares.—

(b) Under the existing scheme, loans are granted to handloom weavers in proportion 1:9 for purchase of shares of primary handloom co-operative Societies. The Scheduled Caste and Neo-Buddhist weavers are unable to take advantage of this scheme due to inability to repay loans. Under this scheme, therefore, the assistance from Government will be

in the form of subsidy and not loan in respect of Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists who would be enrolled as members of primary handloom co-operative societies. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82 and a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is suggested for 500 beneficiaries during 1982-83.

Share Capital Contribution to the Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies of Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists.

(c) The handloom weavers co-operative societies are entitled for Government share capital in the ratio of 1 : 2. The Scheduled Castes Weavers Co-operative Societies are not having adequate share capital. It is, therefore, proposed to liberalise the scale of assistance and to grant them share capital in the ratio of 1 : 5. Scheduled Castes weavers co-operatives will be able to increase their activities on a large scale and create adequate potential for the employment of backward class weavers. Under this scheme, Rs. 2.00 lakhs are provided for 1981-82 and the requirement for 1982-83 will be Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Scheme for purchase/modernisation/renovation of looms in co-operative Sector.

(d) There are at present 34 co-operative societies registered exclusively formed by 1,624 Scheduled Castes Weavers. These Societies are given assistance for purchase modernisation or renovation of looms.

Every member is given Rs. 1,800, of which Rs. 1,200 is subsidy and rest is loan without any interest. The Scheme will be operated for 3 years covering 540 weaver members each year. The financial requirement for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 is estimated at Rs. 4.86 lakhs as subsidy and Rs. 4.86 lakhs as loan per year.

Scheme for interest subsidy to Scheduled Castes Weavers Co-operative Societies.

(e) The 34 societies of scheduled castes weavers have been given working capital of Rs. 12.25 lakhs during 1981-82 by the Co-operative Banks. The loan bears interest at the rate of 9½ per cent per annum. The burden of loan interest during this year will come to Rs. 1.16 lakhs. Since this category of weavers is economically weak and has inadequate trade and organisational stalls, they are not in a position to bear this burden. These societies are therefore given subsidy towards the interest. The scheme which is introduced in 1981-82 is expected to be continued for 5 years. The provision for 1981-82 is Rs. 1.16 lakhs and an equal amount is provided for 1982-83.

Development of Powerloom Industry

51. There are 320 Powerloom Co-operatives with total membership of 36,000. The total share capital of these societies is Rs. 310 lakhs of which Government contribution is to the extent of Rs. 75 lakhs. This programme is implemented through the Maharashtra State Powerloom Corporation. The 1980-85 Plan outlay for the purpose is Rs. 50 lakhs and the provision for 1982-83 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

Industrial Co-operative Societies

52. There are 1,827 various types of Industrial Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 2,20,000. Their total working capital is Rs. 24.50 crores. These Societies are engaged in Oil crushing, village industries, general engineering, chemical, etc. The paid up capital is Rs. 6.40 crores of which Government share capital is Rs. 2.90 crores. These societies have produced goods worth Rs. 7.70 crores and effected sales to the extent of Rs 9.50 crores at the end of June 1981.

53. Financial assistance is provided towards share capital contribution, management subsidy, loans to members for purchase of shares, assistance by way of loans and subsidy for tools and equipments and similar assistance for construction godowns, and workshops, interest subsidy is also granted to Central financial agencies at 4½ per cent. Outlays of Rs. 63.62 lakhs and Rs. 33.33 lakhs are provided for 1980-85 and 1982-83 respectively for this scheme.

Assistance to Block Level Artisans Co-operative Societies (Balutedar Societies)

54. In order to improve the productivity and earnings of the artisans who generally belong to the weaker section by providing them improved tools and equipments, raw material, finance, technical and management expertise, 294 Block Level, Village Artisans Co-operative Societies, have been organised in the State and 1.17 lakhs artisans have been enrolled as members. District Central Co-operative Banks have sanctioned cash credit of Rs. 464 lakhs to members of these societies. The paid up share capital of these societies is Rs. 293 lakhs of which Government contribution is Rs. 187 lakhs.

55. Financial assistance is granted by way of Government share capital contribution for enrolment of additional members in the ratio of 1 : 2. An outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is provided for grant of financial assistance to the 200 societies during Sixth Five-Year Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83.

Infrastructural facilities for Central Public Sector Undertakings

56. The need for earmarking specific outlays for concentrated road development in certain designated areas and roads connected with Central Public Sector Projects has been accepted. Hence an exclusive outlay is being provided in the Annual Plan since 1979-80 for these works. The infrastructure facilities to be made available by the State Government include road works for the Central Public Sector Projects like fertilizer complex at Thal Vaishet, the Cement Plant at Chandrapur, O. N. G. C. Project in Raigad District and Petro-Chemical Complex at Usar. Expenditure incurred on these projects during 1979-80 is about Rs. 217 lakhs. During Sixth Five-Year Plan period an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided which include Rs. 200 lakhs for new works. Expenditure incurred during 1980-81 is Rs. 1.50 lakhs and expenditure of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is likely to be incurred during 1981-82. A provision of 121 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83.

CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

District Industries Centres

57. With a view to implement effectively the policy of promotion of small, cottage and village industries in rural areas and towns, it was contemplated that entrepreneurs who are interested in setting up small, village or cottage industries should receive the required assistance for that purpose under one roof. The District Industries Centres have been established to serve as a focal point for this purpose. They provide necessary guidance to industries having scope for development in the district, explain various assistance/incentive Schemes of Central and State Governments to entrepreneurs, provide/recommend scarce and controlled raw materials and provide marketing assistance. For this purpose the General Managers of the District Industries Centres have been delegated with powers to allot plots in MIDC areas, to recommend finance and other assistances to concerned authorities. 25 District Industries Centres have already been set up in Maharashtra and shall be continued during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. It is also proposed to sanction loans under this scheme. The expenditure on these Centres is borne by Central and State Governments on 50 : 50 basis. An outlay of Rs. 5,50.00 lakhs has been provided under this scheme for Sixth Five-Year Plan period and provision for 1982-83 is Rs. 110 lakhs as State Government's share.

15 per cent Outright Grant or Subsidy to Industrial Units in Selected Backward Areas

58. This is a Central Scheme for grant of subsidy at 15 per cent on the fixed capital investment to the industrial units coming up in 3 selected backward districts of the State. Subsidy is sanctioned by the State Level Committee and disbursed by SICOM, MSFC, MSSIDC and Directorate of Industries initially through their own funds and subsequently get reimbursed from the Government of India. Nearly 1,000 units are expected to come up in these three districts of Aurangabad, Chandrapur, Ratnagiri (including Sindhudurg) with the assistance of subsidy during the Sixth Plan, which would claim subsidy of approximately Rs. 13.00 crores, Sixth Plan provision is Rs. 465 lakhs. Subsidy claims for 1982-83 would be of Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

Engineer Entrepreneurs' Training Programme (Interest Subsidy) Scheme

59. Under this scheme, interest subsidy is given to unemployed engineers and technologists who start their own small scale units. Subsidy to the extent of difference between the normal lending rate of the financial institutions granting loans and 7 per cent. is given. Maximum subsidy allowed under the scheme is Rs. 20,000 per annum per case. Total outlay for the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 50.00 lakhs and would benefit 300 engineers/technologists. The entire amount shall have to be provided by the Central Government as this is a Central Scheme. Provision for 1982-83 would be Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Production of Janata Cloth

60. This scheme is a fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It is introduced in the State during 1976-77. Under this scheme subsidy is granted for the production of cloth of 40 count and below. The rate of subsidy has been increased to Rs. 1.50 per Sq. Metre. At present there are 12,796 handlooms under Janata Cloth Production. It is proposed to bring more handloom under production of Janata Cloth during the Sixth Plan period to achieve the target of 60 million metres Janata Cloth. An outlay of Rs. 35 crores has been provided for this scheme during 1980-85 and Rs. 16 crores proposed for 1982-83.

CHAPTER 14

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transport and Communications Sector is divided into six sub-sectors *viz.*, (i) Road Development, (ii) Road Transport, (iii) Ports and Harbours, (iv) Other Transport, (v) Tourism and (vi) Land Acquisition for West coast Railway. The total outlay approved for the Transport and Communications Sector for the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1980-85 is of the order of Rs. 440.60 crores. The actual expenditure incurred on this sector during 1980-81 is Rs. 74.65 crores. The outlay approved for 1981-82 is Rs. 74.83 crores. The outlay proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 71.51 crores as indicated below:—

Sub-Sector	1982-83 Outlay (Rs. in crores)
1. Road Development	43.00
2. Road Transport	26.00
3. Ports and Harbours	1.50
4. Other Transport (Civil Aviation)	0.10
5. Tourism	0.66
6. Land Acquisition for Waste-coast Railway	0.25
	71.51

2. While formulating the Sixth Five-Year Plan priority for funds has been given to the road works which were in progress as on first April, 1980 so as to complete them early to link every village with a population of 1,000 and above with all weather roads, to take up special programme of construction of Sakavas (foot bridges) across streams near the villages to ensure all weather access, to provide minimum one bus service on every motorable road, to develop Bhagwati port and to provide along side facilities at other minor ports etc.

Road Development

3. The Road Development target which was originally envisaged in the 1961-81 road development plan was 1,12,296 kms. The State Government when revised this target upward in the year 1976 due to several developments like completion of irrigation projects, new industrial locations, new road works completed during scarcity etc. which had taken place after the formulation of the 1961-81 road development plan. The revised target contemplated a road length of 1,31,950 kms. As against the revised targets the cumulative new road length constructed upto 1st April, 1980 is 99,397 kms. which comes to 75.33 per cent. Although numerically this achievement thus present a satisfactory picture when compared against the 1961-81 target many of the existing roads are deficient in respect of cross drainage works, major bridges and minor bridges besides improvement in the existing roads.

4. The outlay approved in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for road development programme is Rs. 250 crores. As against this the actual expenditure incurred on road works during 1980-81 is Rs. 38.81 crores. The approved outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 41 crores. The total outlay proposed for 1982-83 for road development programme is of the order of Rs. 43 crores. The schemewise break up of the proposed outlay of Rs. 43 crores both in respect of tribal and non-tribal areas is given in the following table:—

Scheme	Outlay for the Annual Plan, 1982-83 (Rs. in crores)		
	Tribal	Non-tribal	Total
<i>State Level Schemes—</i>			
(1) State Highways			
(2) Rewas, Karnaja Bridge and Techo-economic feasibility studies of Bombay Urban Link ..	2.55	8.37	10.92
(3) Strengthening road crust of selected stretches of State Highways to cater for higher pay loads			
(4) Machinery .. .. .	.....	0.20	0.20
(5) Railway Safety Works .. .. .	.....	0.60	0.60
(6) Planning Road Research and Investigations ..	.....	0.20	0.20
Total ..	2.55	9.37	11.92

Scheme	Outlay for the Annual Plan, 1982-83		
	Tribal	Non-tribal	Total
<i>District Level Schemes—</i>			
(1) Infrastructure facilities for the State Transport Services	....	0.38	0.38
(2) Construction of Sakavas in Hilly Areas	.. ....	1.60	1.60
(3) Special Programme of District Roads.	.. ....	0.45	0.45
(4) District Roads (non-MNP)	.. .. 2.02	5.55	7.57
(5) Minimum Needs Programme (including Rural Roads and Programme for Villages Marooned by flood waters in Vidarbha)	4.43	10.45	14.88
(6) Machinery	.. .. .	0.20	0.20
(7) Special Additional Road Development Programme for Vidarbha	....	4.00	4.00
(8) Special Road Development Programme for Hilly Areas.	....	2.00	2.00
Total	.. 6.45	24.63	31.08
Grand Total	.. 9.00	34.00	43.00

State Highways

5. The spillover cost of State Highway works on hand as on 1st April 1982 is expected to be of Rs. 62 crores. This includes the cost of Rewas Karanja link including Dharamtar creek bridge which itself is above Rs. 20.50 crores. It is proposed to earmark sufficient funds for the works which were in progress as on 1st April 1980 with a view to complete them up to the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan. (except completion of the Rewas Karnaja Project). The work on Rewas-Karnaja bridge will be taken up during 1982-83. The work on the feasibility survey for Bombay main land link is expected to be started very soon. It is, therefore, proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 109.2 crores for state highways including Rewas-Karnaja bridge and feasibility survey of Bombay main land link).

Machinery

6. The Public Works and Housing Department is having in its possession machinery and equipment worth about Rs. 12 crores for execution and maintenance of road and building works. On formation of the Zilla Parishads machinery worth about Rs. 5.75 crores was transferred to Zilla Parishads with the works transferred to them. Some of the machinery has become old and needs replacement early. It is proposed to purchase new machinery worth Rs. 40 lakh both under state and district level schemes. This new machinery would be utilised for replacement of the old machinery.

Railway Safety Works

7. There are six railway over-bridge works in progress. The spillover cost of these works as on 1st April, 1981 was Rs. 1.22 crores. With the allocation of Rs. 20 lakhs available during 1981-82 the spillover cost as on 1st April 1982 come down to Rs. 1.02 crores approximately. 11 new railway overbridge works have now been approved by the railway administration and they have asked to payment of deposit of Rs. 2 lakhs for each of these new works. The outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs proposed for 1982-83 is both for on going works and for payment of deposit to the railway authority for the new works.

Planning and Research

8. The Government of India have sponsored so far 17 schemes under the road research programme and in addition, the State Government is undertaking 12 research schemes. At present the research work is being carried out by 2 highway research divisions under the Maharashtra Engineering Research Institute, Nashik. It is also proposed to establish a Planning and Monitoring Organisation to ensure proper Planning and feed back in respect of works under various programmes like roads bridges etc. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs during 1982-83 for this purpose.

Infrastructure facilities for State Transport Services

9. Under this programme, small works like cross-drainage works, hume pipes, drains, vented causesways, culverts, slab-drains, metalling of road etc. are taken up in the jurisdiction of each State Transport Depot, so as to avoid dislocation of State Transport Services during the monsoon. For 150 Depots, it is proposed to spend Rs. 38 lakhs during 1982-83.

Construction of Sakavas in hilly areas

10. In hilly parts of Maharashtra particularly in Konkan Districts, communication facilities pose a special problem due to existence of deep but comparatively narrow rivulets, small creeks, nalas between Gaonthans, wadis. This results in denial of essential facilities to certain parts of villages during the monsoon months. All-weather access to these outlying settlements are proposed to be taken up under the special programme of construction of Sakavas which was introduced in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The same programme will be continued during 1982-83 with a provision of Rs. 160 lakh.

Special programme of district roads

11. The road/bridge works on district roads are the District Level Schemes, and they are being funded from the District Plan Ceiling. Due to larger investment in different sectors of development such as industries, tourism etc., the traffic needs of certain areas require construction of selected missing links, bridges etc. on certain stretches of these district roads on priority. The financing of the bridges on the borders of two districts also poses problems and such important works lingered for want of adequate funds from the District Plans. Therefore, such selected works are proposed to be financed from this scheme. During 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs has been earmarked for this purpose.

District Roads (Non-MNP)

12. The spill-over cost of all the ongoing district road works in progress would be of the order of Rs. 59.84 crores as on 1st April, 1982. It is proposed to provide an allocation of Rs. 7.57 crores for 1982-83 which is mainly based on requirement of ongoing works as on 1st April, 1980 with a view to complete them by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The Tribal Sub-Plan component of this outlay is Rs. 2.02 crores. In view of the constraint on resources the barest minimum allocation is expected to be available for other new District Level Road Works.

Minimum Needs Programme

13. According to the guidelines of the Planning Commission, the States are expected to connect all the villages with a population of 1,500 and above and 50 per cent of the villages from the population groups of 1,000 to 1,500 by 1990. The State Government has, however decided to connect all the villages with population of 1,000 and above during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period itself. Out of the total approved outlay of Rs. 250 crores for road development during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 94 crores has been set aside for road works under the Minimum Needs Programme. The State Government has already prepared the districtwise Master Plans of rural roads. According to recent review the cost involved in connecting the villages will be about Rs. 140 crores. Within the approved Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 94 crores for the Minimum Needs Programme, Government has also decided to make available funds for completing road works in the villages marooned by flood water in Vidarbha. The cost of these works is about Rs. 5 crores.

14. During 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 14.88 crores has been proposed for road works under the Minimum Needs Programme including Rs. 4.43 crores for the Tribal Sub-Plan areas. This outlay would be further supplemented from the funds of the Employment Guarantee Scheme. The total number of villages in this State having population of 1,000 and above are 11,324. Out of this about 5,631 villages have been covered by all-weather roads by the end of 1981. During 1981-82 additional 1,000 villages are likely to be connected. The target proposed for 1982-83 is to cover 1,100 villages.

Additional Road Development Programme for Vidarbha

15. The Road Development Programme in the State is undertaken according to the 1961-81 Road Development Plan. However, achievements in Vidarbha District in respect of Major District Roads and other District Roads are on lower side than those in other parts of the State. With a view to removing the regional imbalance in Vidarbha it has been decided to accelerate the road construction programme in Vidarbha District. Government has initiated a programme of 160 works costing Rs. 26.57 crores for execution of road works in Vidarbha. 79 works costing Rs. 12.64 crores have already been undertaken by providing an outlay of Rs. 3 crores during the course of 1981-82. It is proposed to earmark an outlay of Rs. 4 crores for this programme during 1982-83.

Special Programme for Development of Hilly Areas

16. Government has decided to take up a special programme for rapid development of Hilly Areas in the State and to provide necessary funds for this purpose. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 2 crores for taking up road works in the hilly areas during 1982-83.

Special Component Plan

17. In accordance with Government decision, a scheme of construction of all-weather road-links from main village Gaothans to the Harijan Bastis has been taken up. This programme will be of direct benefit to Harijan Bastis. The exact districtwise details like the Harijan Bastis existing in the State, those already connected by all-weather roads and those remaining to be so connected are being collected. However, on the basis of available data, it is estimated that a total length of about 800 kms. would be needed to connect Harijan Bastis in villages with population of 1,000 and above. According to the existing rates the outlay needed for this purpose is Rs. 6 crores. During 1982-83, 1.5 crores are likely to be incurred on this programme. The amount will be carved out from the total allocation of Rs. 14.88 crores under the Minimum Needs Programme.

Road Transport

18. The Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation with its fleet strength of 10,066 vehicles as on 31st March, 1981 is the largest passenger transport undertaking in the country. In Maharashtra, passenger road transport operations both by stage-carriages and contract carriages have been completely nationalised. The policy of 100 per cent nationalisation makes it obligatory for the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation to provide services on all motorable roads and also seasonal services on all Fair Weather Roads.

19. The gross outlay in the Sixth Five-Year Plan approved for the capital investment programmes of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation is of the order of Rs. 207.50 crores. As against this the actual expenditure incurred during 1980-81 is Rs. 34.41 crores and the anticipated expenditure for 1981-82 is Rs. 38.50 crores. The gross outlay proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 42.00 crores, the resourcewise break-up of which is as indicated below:—

		(Rs. in crores)
(A) State Plan—		
(i) Internal resources of MSRTC including LIC loan	.. ..	20.00
(ii) Share Capital Contribution from State Government	.. ..	6.00
Total—(A) State Plan ..		26.00
(B) Outside State Plan—		
(i) Share Capital from Central Government	.. ..	3.00
(ii) Estimated bank borrowing of the Corporation	.. ..	13.00
Total—(B) Outside State Plan ..		16.00
Grand Total ..		42.00

20. The total gross outlay of Rs. 42 crores for 1982-83 is proposed to be invested by the Corporation as follows:—

		(Rs. in crores)
(i) Vehicles	.. ..	38.35
(ii) Land and Building	.. ..	2.65
(ii) Plant and Machinery	.. ..	1.00
Total ..		42.00

Vehicles

21. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 8,734 vehicles were proposed to be purchased both for expansion and replacement. Out of this 1,252 vehicles were purchased during 1980-81. During 1981-82, it is proposed to purchase 1,620 vehicles. Similarly 1,450 vehicles would be purchased during 1982-83 at an estimated cost of Rs. 38.35 crores. These vehicles will be utilised for expansion as well as replacement programme. The total number of routes proposed to be covered by bus services during 1981-82 is 11,873. The target for 1982-83 is to cover total number of 13,067 routes.

Land and Building

22. The total outlay proposed for various programmes under land and building is of the order of Rs. 2.65 crores for 1982-83 period. This includes an outlay of Rs. 2.25 crores for building works such as construction of Bus Stations, new Depot Workshops, Divisional Workshops, Staff Quarters etc. The remaining outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed for purchase of and for undertaking various civil works.

Plant and Machinery

3. An outlay of Rs. 1 crore is proposed for purchase of plant and machinery for 1982-83 both for replacement and expansion.

Ports Harbours and Inland Water Transport

4. Maharashtra has a coastline of 720 kms. and it is served by two intermediate ports viz. Ratnagiri and Redi and 46 other minor ports from Dahanu in the north to Kiran Pani in the south covering the coastal districts of Bombay, Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg.

5. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1980-85) an outlay of Rs. 6 crores has been provided for the development of port activities. The actual expenditure incurred during 1980-81 was Rs. 132.60 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during 1981-82 is Rs. 150 lakhs. The outlay proposed for port development activities during 1982-83 is also Rs. 150 lakhs. The important programmes under this sub-sector proposed for 1982-83 are described below:—

Hydrographic Survey and other Investigations

6. Surveys and investigations are quite essential for maintenance of ports and their development. Such surveys are carried out along the coast and also creeks and rivers. Similarly some investigations are also required for anti-sea erosion works. 28 works have been undertaken during 1981-82 and it is proposed to take up 20 more works during 1982-83. As against the current year's outlay of Rs. 27.50 lakhs, the outlay proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 30 lakhs.

Purchase of flotilla

7. Under this scheme it is proposed to acquire one survey launch in replacement of M. L. Narmada, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 19 lakhs. A token provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been proposed for this work for the year 1982-83.

Alongside facilities at ports

8. In the Development Programme of minor ports along the coastal belt in Maharashtra, the main works which are in progress are as follows:—

- (a) Development of Bhagavati Port;
- (b) Development of Redi Port;
- (c) Development of Dighi Port.

9. The progress of work on these 3 ports is briefly described below:—

(i) *Bhagavati Port*.—The work of sheltered anchorage has been completed. The work of construction of clinker jetty is now in progress. In the Five Year Plan 1980-85 an outlay of Rs. 133 lakhs is provided for this jetty. During 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 66.20 lakhs has been approved for this work. As per the targets set-forth jetty proper and approach road are expected to be completed by the end of June, 1982. An outlay of Rs. 38 lakhs is proposed for this project in the Annual Plan for 1982-83.

(ii) *Redi Port*.—The works of water supply, construction of administrative building, asphaltting of roads and electrification etc. are mostly completed. The total expenditure incurred on these works to the end of March, 1981 is Rs. 19.24 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 1982-83 for carrying out protective works and providing stacking area near jetty No. I.

(iii) *Dighi Port*.—The work of construction of R.C.C. Jetty at Dighi with an expenditure of Rs. 76.37 lakhs has been completed, except a few ancillary structures. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for this project in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1980-85 for completing remaining works which is inadequate. As against the provision of Rs. 1.60 lakhs made for the year 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan for the year 1982-83 for subsidiary works.

10. Thus for the development of alongside facilities at three minor ports stated above an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been proposed during 1982-83.

Passenger Amenities and other Civil Engineering Works

11. Certain works of minor nature such as providing passenger sheds, waiting sheds, sanitary facilities, parking places, improvement of landing facilities, approach roads to ports etc. which are in the nature of providing facilities for passengers are carried out under this scheme. As against the current year's outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs, the outlay proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 8 lakhs.

Dredging at Ports

32. For safe and easy movement of crafts adequate depth of water is necessary. Dredging is required to be undertaken to ensure adequate depth of water. Maintenance dredging is undertaken where necessary among the 48 ports. Similarly, wherever Major developments are undertaken capital dredging becomes necessary in the approach channels and anchorages on the bigger crafts. During the year 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 17.78 lakhs was incurred on dredging at various ports which included an expenditure of Rs. 11.66 lakhs for dredging at Bhagwati Bunder, Ratnagiri. The current years outlay for this scheme is Rs. 7.20 lakhs. Rs. 10.00 lakhs are provided for carrying out maintenance and capital dredging during the year 1982-83.

Navigational Aids

33. Navigational Aids are necessary in channels and Harbours to enable Ships/Marine Crafts using these waterways to negotiate safely. The navigational Aids particularly, the lights have to conform to accepted standards and accordingly the characteristics, visibility and other specifications of lights etc. are worked out. During the year 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 7.57 lakhs was incurred on 28 works. In 1981-82 the anticipated expenditure on 21 works is of the order of Rs. 6.00 lakhs. For the year 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs has been proposed.

Inland Water Transport

34. There are 44 Tidal Creeks/Rivers in Konkan Region with a navigable reach of 576 Kms. There are 324 Creeks Ports and Sub-Ports, situated along these creeks, with Annual passage traffic of over 85 lakhs passenger and Cargo Traffic of 1.60 lakhs Metric Tonnes. To facilitate proper utilisation of these Sub-Ports, a number of facilities have to be provided. The facilities required are (i) improvements to existing jetties, (ii) providing new conventional jetties, (iii) Pakties, (iv) providing M. S. Pantoon Jetties, (v) constructions of approach roads, (vi) waiting sheds, (vii) Drying platforms, (viii) Guide Poles, (ix) Loading-Unloading Platforms, (x) Carrying out investigation for locating facilities etc. It is estimated that Rs. 1.00 lakh will be required for each sub-port. Thus nearly Rs. 324 lakhs will be required for minimum development of all these ports. From 1974-75 to end of 1980-81 nearly 204 works of different types have been completed, at a cost of Rs. 70.75 lakhs. In 1980-81, expenditure incurred was Rs. 9.13 lakhs on 37 works. In 1981-82 there is a budget provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and 37 works are expected to be completed. For 1982-83 the provision proposed is Rs. 11 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 0.10 lakh for the Tribal Sub-Plan. The physical target fixed for 1982-83 is to complete 40 works.

Crash Programme for Basic Amenities for Smaller crafts

35. Under this scheme facilities like jetties, approach roads, signal poles, fish driving platforms, rubble bund, rock-blasting, slopping platforms, and waiting sheds are undertaken. As against the outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs approved for 1981-82 the outlay proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 9 lakhs. This includes an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh for tribal sub-plan of Thane District.

Anti-sea Erosion Works

36. Many places on the coast are threatened by sea-erosion endangering life and property. The places where erosion is serious are provided with Anti-Sea Erosion measures by laying bunds etc. As against the current year's outlay of Rs. 22 lakhs the outlay proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 35 lakhs including 0.75 lakh for tribal sub-plan area. This outlay is proposed for 36 Anti-sea erosion works.

Other Transport (Civil aviation)

37. The programme under other Transports of construction of landing strips at important places in the State. The air-strips at Pune, Solapur, Kolhapur, Nasik (Ozar), Nasik (Deolali), Aurangabad, Akola and Nagpur belong to the Government of India. The State Government, has constructed air-strips at Karad (Satar), Nanded, Osmanabad, Dhule, Chandrapur, Ratnagiri, and Jalgaon. Amount of Rs. 7.44 lakhs is proposed for the spill-over works at Dhule (2.44 lakhs) and Osmanabad (Rs. 5 lakhs) during the year 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed for 1982-83, on the air strip at Amravati.

38. Tarapur place in Thane District is of strategic importance due to location of the atomic power station. A number of industries have also been located nearby. There is, therefore, a demand for having an air-strip at Tarapur. An outlay of Rs. 1.56 lakhs has been proposed in the year 1982-83 for finding out the feasibility of the work.

39. Thus the total outlay proposed for other transport is Rs. 10 lakhs during 1982-83

Tourism

40. The Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (M.T.D.C.) was established in 1975 as to undertake tourism development activities in the State. The main objective of this Corporation is to develop places of tourist importance, to run accommodation complexes and to give publicity for the development of tourism in the State. The authorised share capital of this Corporation is Rs. 3 crores.

41. The Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation receives from the State Government financial assistance in the form of share capital and loan. For the Five Year Plan period 1980-85 an outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs has been approved for grant of financial assistance to the M.T.D.C. During 1980-81 financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs was given to the Corporation. The outlay approved for 1981-82 is Rs. 50 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 56 lakhs. During 1982-83 the financial assistance from the State Government would be further supplemented by the Corporation to the extent of Rs. 40 lakhs from the institutional finance.

42. The emphasis during the Sixth Plan period would be to complete tourism schemes which are continued from the Fifth Plan and to take up some new schemes where major support is available through institutional finance. The main tourist activities proposed to be implemented by the M.T.D.C. during 1982-83 are briefly described below.

43. The Government of India have identified 3 travel circuits in the State for intensive development of tourist infrastructure. These three circuits are (i) Bombay-Pune-Ahmednagar-Aurangabad (Ajanta and Ellora)-Nasik-Bombay, (ii) Bombay-Murud-Janjira-Ganapatipule-Vengurla-Bombay, (iii) Nagpur-Ramtek-Nagpur-Wardha (Sevagrams)-Chandrapur (Tadoba National Park)-Nagpur.

44. The Central Government has requested the State Government to draw up a time-bound programme for expeditious completion of the schemes along the identified travel circuits. Blue-prints of these travel circuits have already been sent to the Central Government. The concept of the travel circuits has been mooted recently. Prior to this concept the Corporation has already taken up some schemes which are outside the travel circuits. It is, therefore, necessary to complete those schemes as also provide funds for some other new schemes along the identified travel circuits. Against this background the following activities for the year 1982-83 are explained below :

Development of Sea Beaches

45. Ganapatipule in Ratnagiri District is famous for its Ganapati temple and the beach of white sands. In the first phase of tourist complex which is already completed, four cottages and four dormitories for 100 tourists have been completed. The total accommodation so far created is 117 beds. Ganapatipule is one of the tourist Centres along the identified travel circuits. Therefore considering the need of additional accommodation at this place, it is proposed to construct additional self-contained cottages in the second phase. The second phase consists of additional accommodation of 42 beds, restaurant, staff quarters, water-supply tanks, internal roads, car-parking facilities, electrification etc. The construction work of eight cottages, restaurant and internal roads has already been taken up. The total estimated cost of the second phase is Rs. 56 lakhs.

Kihim

46. Land admeasuring about 5 acres has been acquired for the purpose of development holiday complexes at Kihim in Raigad district. It is proposed to tap institutional finance for construction of tourist complexes consisting accommodation and other facilities estimated to cost Rs. 38 lakhs.

Murud-Janjira

47. Murud-Janjira which is one of the tourist centres identified on the travel circuit is again on the sea-shore. In Murud-Janjira the Corporation has already developed a complex of 10 cottages. It is proposed to construct 4 additional cottages costing about Rs. 6 lakhs.

Vengurla

48. The Corporation is in possession of land admeasuring about 15 acres. This place is also one of the tourist centres identified on the travel circuits. It is proposed to develop this sea beach according to the availability of resources.

Development of International Tourist Complexes

49. The Elephanta island and Ajanta and Ellora Caves are internationally known tourist spots. These are also identified on the travel circuits. The Corporation had already prepared a Master Plan of Rs. 300 lakhs for developing the Elephanta Island. The Master plan envisages construction of new jetty, afforestation, road lighting creating, picnic spots, land scaping etc. The island attracts number of foreign tourists.

50. As regards Ajantha, a master plan was prepared for the development of foot hills of Ajantha caves at an estimated cost of Rs. 41 lakhs. The work under phase I pertaining to reclamation of land and construction of retaining wall has already been taken up. The work in Phase II consists of construction of toilets, upgrading car parking area, cafeteria, land scaping, and shopping centres etc.

Hotels

51. The Corporation runs the Hotel Saras at Pune and is running its own hotel at Shirdi. The Corporation is already in possession of land at Khopoli and has entered in to an agreement with ITDC for a Motel at Khopoli. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 49 lakhs.

Development of Holy Places

52. The work of accommodation complexes at the holy places at Titwala (Thane District), Pandharpur (Solapur District), Aundhya Nagnath (Parbhani District), Mahurgad (Nanded District), Bhimashankar (Pune District), Trimbakeshwar (Nasik District), Ramtate (Nagpur District) and Tuljapur (Osmanabad District) were taken up for execution. Out of this, the works of tourist accommodation at Pandharpur, Aundhya-Nagnath, Trimbakeshwar and Ramtek have been completed. It is proposed to construct a holiday complex at Shegaon in Vidarbha.

Additional amenities in holiday resort

53. In order to provide better facilities and amenities to the tourists visiting the holiday resorts, it has been proposed to develop these resorts by way of providing additions and alterations, land scaping, gardening with a view to make the stay of tourists more comfortable. The expansion programme of holiday resorts at Aurangabad has been completed and at Wardha it is nearing completion.

Development of Hill Stations

54. Karla, which is on the National Highway between Bombay-Pune is an identified place on the travel circuits. The Corporation is already having holiday resort. Considering the need for additional accommodation in this holiday resort, the Corporation has undertaken a scheme for construction of additional delux cottages. The Corporation has also undertaken a programme of renovating some of the existing cottages. The total estimated cost of this project is Rs. 48 lakhs.

Development of Historical Places

55. Raigad, Verul, Sindkhed-Raja and Shivneri are the places of historical importance. The Corporation has proposed to undertake construction of holiday accommodation complexes to enable the tourists to stay in these places. The estimated cost to develop these complexes is Rs. 40 lakhs.

Other Schemes

56. Near Ramtek, which is one of the identified tourists centres at the travel circuits, it is proposed to develop Kamti-Khairya a nearby place where an irrigation project on Pench river has already come up. It is proposed to provide accommodation for tourists visiting this place at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.75 lakhs.

Sagreshwar in Sangli District

57. The Sanctuary in Sagreshwar is becoming popular tourist attraction and it is proposed to construct tourist complexes at this stage costing Rs. 5 lakhs.

Forest Tourism

58. The Sixth Five-Year Plan outlay for Forest Tourism is Rs. 30 lakhs. The actual expenditure incurred on Forest tourism during 1980-81 is Rs. 3.43 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during 1981-82 is Rs. 7 lakhs and it is proposed to provide Rs. 10 lakhs for 1982-83. The Tribal Sub-Plan Component of this is Rs. 3 lakhs.

59. It is envisaged to establish and develop the existing forest parks and gardens in forest areas by providing basic amenities for stay of tourists in these places. Development works and beautification of Torannal plateau, Saptashringi and Kundeshwar plateau which are undertaken during 1981-82 will be continued and more works would be taken up whenever necessary during 1982-83. The development of Lonar Crater in Buldhana District is proposed to be continued.

Land Acquisition for West Coast (Konkan Railway)

60. The land measuring about 369 hec. required by the Railway authorities for construction of Apta-Roha Railway line on West-coast railway has since been acquired and handed over to the Railway Authorities. The State Government has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 61.02 lakhs for making payment to the land owners. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for the year 1982-83 for land acquisition purposes.

CHAPTER 15

EDUCATION, ART AND CULTURE

GENERAL EDUCATION

In the process of economic development education is the principle means of creating human capital which is required for carrying out various developmental activities. The various schemes proposed in the 6th Five Year Plan under General and Technical Education Sectors have been formulated keeping in view this important role of education in economic development.

2. The following table shows the plan outlay in the 6th Five Year Plan 1980-85, the actual expenditure incurred during 1980-81, the approved plan outlay during 1981-82 and the outlay proposed for 1982-83 for various programmes under general education sector.

S. No.	Head/Sub-head of Development Programme	Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) agreed outlay	1980-81 Actual Expenditure	1981-82 Approved outlay	1982-83	
					Proposed outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
i)	Elementary Education ..	27,12.00 (462.80)	1,70.91 (33.08)	2,84.05 (60.99)	4,82.76 (83.96)	55.00 (16.00)
ii)	Secondary Education ..	54,57.00 (103.32)	4,97.20 (46.04)	7,23.21 (17.62)	10,23.76 (22.43)	45.62
(ii)	Higher Secondary Education	8,31.00 (35.00)	97.11 (4.58)	1,36.05 (5.00)	2,12.48 (7.18)	5.00
(v)	Teacher Education ..	1,00.00 (6.67)	12.84 (0.57)	20.00 (0.90)	16.51 (0.40)	5.73
(v)	University Education ..	9,70.00 (2.00)	1,65.71	2,36.33	1,54.37 (3.00)	21.12
(ii)	Adult Education ..	5,00.00 (141.84)	96.19 (28.60)	97.70 (28.60)	97.70 (28.60)	....
(vi)	Physical Education, Sports and Youth Welfare.	1,90.00	29.87	32.50	44.50 (2.00)	5.50
(vii)	Direction, Administration and Supervision.	20.00	1.69	3.16	5.42	0.50
(ix)	Other Educational Programmes.	4,30.00 (23.89)	42.43 (0.17)	72.50 (3.60)	86.50 (0.36)	0.50
	Total ..	1,12,10.00 (775.52)	11,13.95 (113.53)	16,05.50 (116.71)	21,24.00 (147.93)	138.97 (16.00)

(Figures in brackets indicate the share of the TASP)

Literacy Percentage

3. According to 1981 Census, Maharashtra has a literacy percentage of 47.37. The position regarding literacy percentage in various States and Union Territories according to 1981 Census, is shown in Annexure I. It will be seen therefrom that Maharashtra ranks 9th amongst all the States and Union Territories. However, among the States (i.e. excluding Union Territories) Maharashtra stands second in literacy percentage, the top position being occupied by Kerala. The position regarding female literacy is shown in Annexure II, from which it will be seen that the percentage of female literacy in Maharashtra is 35.08 which represents a percentage increase of 32.73 during the last ten years.

Pre-Primary Education

4. Pre-Primary Education has taken rapid strides in urban areas. However, the progress of pre-primary education in rural areas is comparatively slow. In order, therefore, to expand the facilities of pre-primary education in rural areas and to inculcate the habits of school going and cleanliness among the children in rural areas at the early age, a scheme of establishment of Balwadies in rural areas is being implemented. During the current year establishment of 250 balwadies, including 50 balwadies in tribal areas has been sanctioned. It is proposed to set up 50 more Balwadies in tribal areas during 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

5. Due to acute poverty conditions, tribals do not evince real interest in education of their children. In order to attract the tribal children to the school, a scheme of Vikaswadis has been formulated. A Vikaswadi consists of a creche for the age group 1-3, Balwadi for the age group 4-6 and a primary school for the 6 + age group. It has been noticed that the elder children, particularly girls in the age group 6-11 are often required to look after the younger children in the family and therefore the enrolment of tribal girls in the primary schools is negligible. If a creche is attached to the Vikaswadi, it is expected that these elder children will attend the primary schools along with their younger brothers/sister who will be either in Balwadies or in creches, as the case may be. 21 such Vikaswadis have been started during 1979-80 and these will be continued during the 6th Five Year Plan Period. A provision of Rs. 0.63 lakhs has been provided for this programme during the next year.

Elementary Education

6. Elementary Education forms part of the minimum needs programme. At the end of 1979-80, an estimated 81.70 lakhs children were attending in Stds. I to V and the enrolment for Stds. VI to VIII was 21.46 lakhs. The figures of enrolment for these classes during 1980-81, anticipated achievement during 1981-82 and the proposed target for 1982-83 are as follows:—

				(Figures in lakhs)			
Enrolment in Classes				Base year 1979-80	Achievement 1980-81	Anticipated achievement 1981-82	Target 1982-83
I to V	..	..	..	81.70	83.12	85.64	88.36
VI to VIII	..	..	..	21.46	22.89	24.30	25.20

Thus the enrolment at elementary stage is steadily increasing. The expected increase in enrolment during the next year i.e. 1982-83 for Std. I to V is 2.72 lakhs students. while for Stds. VI to VIII the number would increase by 0.90 lakh students.

7. It is proposed to make concerted efforts in the Sixth Plan period to attain the constitutional objective of universalization of primary education. There are at present 396 revenue villages in the State with a population of 200 and above which do not have a primary school within a distance of 1.5 kms. Out of these, 268 villages are proposed to be provided with primary schools during the next year for which an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided. The remaining 128 villages would be covered during 1983-84. The problem of providing primary schools in habitations, Basties, Wadis would be tackled thereafter.

8. The norms for appointment of primary teachers have been revised in August, 1980 and as per revised norms about 7,000 additional primary teachers are required to be appointed in some of the Districts. These additional teachers are proposed to be provided in a phased manner during the 6th Plan Period. Accordingly, 2,000 additional teachers have been sanctioned during the current year and it is proposed to provide another 2,000 teachers during the next year. An outlay of Rs. 213.60 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

9. The Municipal School Boards and Municipal Corporations/Councils are paid grant-in-aid at the following rates for running primary schools within their areas:—

Bombay Municipal Corporation	..	..	..	20 percent
Other Municipal Corporations	..	..	..	50 percent
A Class Municipalities	..	..	..	80 percent
B Class Municipalities	..	..	..	90 percent
C Class Municipalities	..	..	..	100 percent

A provision of Rs. 28 lakhs has been provided for payment of grant-in-aid to the Municipal Corporations/Councils/School Boards towards extension of primary education facilities within their areas.

10. It is noticed that there is a considerable number of drop-outs among the students of age group 6-14 in the primary schools due to various reasons. With a view therefore to cover the drop outs in the age group 9-14 in the non-formal educational programme, a scheme of part-time classes for the students in age group 9-14 has been undertaken during the 5th Five Year Plan and the same is being continued. A provision of Rs. 14.89 lakhs been proposed for the non-formal education programme during the 1982-83.

11. For the benefit of students belonging to S.C., S.T.s, Vimukta Jatis, Nomadic tribes and the other weaker sections of the community, a scheme of book-banks has been started since 1976-77. Under this scheme about 25 per cent of the total students are supplied text-book free of charge from these banks to be returned by the students at the end of the year. The sets of text books are replaced every 3 years. Accordingly the sets of books of Stds. I-IV and Std. VIII and X are to be replaced during 1982-83 for which an outlay of Rs. 133.19 lakhs has been provided.

12. It is observed that the enrolment and attendance of pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis, Nomadic Tribes in primary schools and especially that of girl students amongst them is very low and far from satisfactory. Moreover, drop-outs from these communities are comparatively larger with the result that the enrolment in the secondary stage of education is comparatively low. It is, therefore, necessary to take all possible steps for increasing the enrolment of pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis, and Nomadic Tribes in Primary Schools and assisting these children in completing atleast their primary education. Towards this end, a scheme of supply of 2 sets of uniforms per year per pupil belonging to these communities studying in Standards I and II has been formulated and is being implemented from 1978-79. Writing material such as slates, pencils, exercise books etc. is also supplied free of charge to these pupils at a cost upto Rs. 10 per pupil per annum. The Scheme is proposed to be continued during the Sixth Plan period and an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed for the same during 1982-83.

13. The major problem in regard to primary education is provision of adequate accommodation for primary schools. At present a number of schools are held in temples, chavadis, Dharmshalas or in hired premises. It is estimated that about 45,500 class rooms will have to be constructed in order to provide adequate and proper accommodation to all the primary schools. A programme of construction of primary school buildings has been undertaken during the 5th Five year plan and the same is being continued in the 6th Plan Period. Uptil now the State Government was giving grants to the extent of 60 per cent of the actual expenditure or Rs. 4,000 whichever was less per school room to the Z.P.s. under this programme. In respect of tribal areas the grant-in-aid was paid at the rate of Rs. 8,000 or 80 per cent of the actual cost whichever was less. The balance expenditure was expected to be borne by the local bodies through popular contribution. The cost of construction of a Class room of 18' x 22' dimension was estimated at Rs. 10,000, when the above norms for grant-in-aid were prescribed about 10 years back. The cost of construction has gone up considerably since then and the local bodies find it extremely difficult to meet the balance expenditure from their funds or to collect popular contribution for the same. This problem was, therefore, considered by the Government, and a revised type plan for construction of a class room of 16' x 20' with a varanda of 8' x 20' with a cow-dung flooring and cement pointing upto window-sill has been approved, the cost of which has been estimated at Rs. 21,000. Government would provide grants for construction of such class rooms at the rate of Rs. 16,800 or 80 per cent of the actual expenditure per class room whichever is less. In respect of class rooms in Tribal Sub-Plan areas, the grants will be paid at the rate of Rs. 19,900 or 95 per cent of the actual expenditure per class room, whichever is less. During the current year an amount of Rs. 48.00 lakhs has been provided and during 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for construction of primary school buildings. This provision is however proposed to be utilised for completing the present incomplete school buildings with dimensions of 18' x 22' class rooms for which the construction cost at the present rates is estimated to be around Rs. 28,000. The grant-in-aid for completing such incomplete class rooms in tribal areas would be paid at the rate of Rs. 26,600 or 95 per cent of the actual expenditure per class room whichever is less. In non-tribal areas the grant would be paid at the rate of Rs. 22,400 or 80 per cent of the actual expenditure per class room whichever is less. The remaining expenditure is to be borne by the Zilla Parishad.

14. The inspection of primary schools both academic and administrative, falls short of the quality and coverage expected of it. At present Inspecting Officers for Primary Schools are sanctioned at the rate of one Inspecting Officer (A.D.E.I.) for 40 schools or 200 primary teachers. This norm imposes heavy burden on Inspecting Officers in rural areas where the schools are located in distant villages. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the inspecting machinery for more frequent and thorough inspection of primary schools by providing one inspecting officer for 15-20 schools in tribal areas and for about 25 primary schools in non-tribal areas. It is also proposed to establish offices at block level under the charge of a Deputy Education Officer who will control and supervise the work of inspection of primary schools in his block. This new pattern of inspecting machinery has been sanctioned in 52 blocks having predominantly tribal population during the current year. It is proposed to extend this new pattern to 15 more blocks having some tribal population during 1982-83. A provision of Rs. 26.63 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

15. There are constant complaints about irregular attendance of primary teachers and also their improper behaviour in the schools. In order to check the absenteeism among primary teachers, a post of Deputy Education Officer has been created in each district for carrying out surprise inspections of primary schools. The scheme will be continued during 1982-83 for which an outlay of Rs. 5.75 lakhs has been provided.

Secondary Education

16. Secondary Education in Maharashtra is mainly imparted through private institutions. There are at present 6,119 secondary schools in the State with an enrolment of 33.09 lakhs and approximately 1.14 lakh teachers. The present policy of the State Government is to restrict opening of new secondary schools to places where it is not possible to absorb the available students in the existing schools, as also in tribal and educationally backward areas where secondary school facilities are not available within a reasonable distance. During 1982-83, 27 new secondary schools which have been permitted to be started during 1980-81 on no grant for first 2 years basis and 37 schools permitted during the current year would be brought on aided basis. A total outlay of Rs. 112.40 lakhs has been provided for this programme during the next year.

17. Due to restricted opening of new Non-Government Secondary Schools, it becomes necessary to allow opening of additional divisions in the existing secondary schools to absorb growing number of students at the secondary stage. During the current year about 2,600 new additional divisions were sanctioned and it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 75.18 lakhs for opening of about 1,000 additional divisions in the secondary schools during the next year.

18. There are at present 60 Government Technical High School/Centres and 97 Private Technical High Schools in the State. A new Technical High School Centre was started at Nilanga in Osmanabad District during the current year. It would be necessary to start Standard IX in that school during 1982-83 for which an outlay of Rs. 2.13 lakhs has been provided in the next year's Plan. Similarly, an outlay of Rs. 24.46 lakhs has been proposed for removing deficiencies in respect of staff, equipment and accommodation in the Government Technical High Schools/Centres.

19. Due to their acute poverty conditions, the tribal children find it difficult to pursue their education. In order to enable them to pursue their secondary education, a scheme of payment of stipends to tribal students in Standards V to X has been in operation. Under this scheme stipends are paid to the tribal students in Standards V to X at the following rates :—

			Boys	Girls
Standards V to VII	..	..	Rs. 40 p.m.	Rs. 50 p.m.
Standards VIII to X	..	..	Rs. 50 p.m.	Rs. 60 p.m.

During the current year about 2,000 students would receive benefit under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 11 lakhs has been provided in the next year's Plan for continuance of the scheme during 1982-83, the expected number of beneficiaries being 2,200.

20. There is one Sainik School at Satara run by the Sainik School Society, New Delhi. However, the number of students aspiring to seek admission in the Sainik School is increasing and a large number of aspirants do not get admission because the number of students to be admitted is limited. The question of opening one more Sainik School in the State is under consideration of Government. Pending finalisation of proposal in this respect, a token outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been provided for this purpose in the next year's Plan.

Higher Secondary Education

21. Consequent upon the introduction of the new 10+2+3 pattern of education, first and second year Junior College Classes have been started in selected secondary schools and in all Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges. To enable students in rural areas to pursue their Higher Secondary Education, as near to their places of residence as possible, junior college classes have been provided in every Taluka or Panchayat Samiti area and some concessions in regard to condition of minimum average attendance of students have also been given to institutions located in rural and tribal areas. There are at present about 2,777 divisions of F.Y.J.C. and 2,542 divisions of S.Y.J.C. Classes in the State with a total enrolment of 3.73 lakh students. About 449 additional new divisions of F.Y. and S.Y.J.C. Classes have been sanctioned during the current year. A total outlay of Rs. 204.73 lakhs has been provided for this programme which includes an outlay of Rs. 12.75 lakhs for opening about 150 additional divisions during 1982-83 to absorb growing number of students at the higher secondary stage.

Teachers Education

22. There are 12 Government and 35 Non-Government Colleges of education in the State with a minimum of one college of Education in each District. The annual out-turn of these colleges is about 6,000 candidates. However, there are many untrained teachers working in the secondary schools. In order to provide facilities to these teachers to get themselves trained, B. Ed. vacation course has been started by the Nagpur University. Under this scheme the teachers are given training through correspondence and a workshop is held during vacation. The teachers undergoing these courses will appear for the normal B. Ed. examinations. So far as training of primary teachers is concerned the annual out-turn of D. Ed. teachers from the 116 Junior Colleges of Education including 30 Government Junior Colleges of Education is about 6,000 which is adequate to meet the annual requirements of primary teachers. A total outlay of Rs. 16.51 lakhs has been provided for teachers education during 1982-83.

University Education

23. Six non-agricultural Universities in the State have taken up number of developmental schemes with the assistance of the University Grants Commissions, New Delhi, and the State Government has committed itself to provide the Universities with adequate financial assistance

in accordance with the percentage of sharing basis laid down by the University Grants Commission. These developmental schemes are mainly of non-recurring nature such as construction of building, purchase of costly equipment, library books, etc. The State Government has during the period of 5th Five Year Plan period approved the developmental schemes of these six non-agricultural Universities, involving payment of grants by the State Government to the extent of Rs. 203.48 lakhs. The share of the State Government grant is released according to the progress of expenditure after the release of UGC assistance. A provision of Rs. 22 lakhs is made for this purpose in the next year's Annual Plan.

24. Besides the above grants, the State Government has agreed to pay special grants to Nagpur, Pune and S. N. D. T. Women's Universities for completing development programmes undertaken by them to celebrate their golden, silver and diamond jubilees respectively. The special grant-in-aid of Rs. 10 lakhs approved for the Pune University has since been paid in full. In respect of Nagpur University, Government had agreed to pay special grant-in-aid of Rs. 20 lakhs, of which Rs. 15.31 lakhs have been paid so far, while in case of S.N.D.T. Women's University, an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs has been paid out of the total approved grant of Rs. 15 lakhs. The balance amount in respect of these two Universities will be paid depending upon progress of expenditure. An outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs has been proposed for payment of special grants to these 2 Universities during 1982-83.

25. There are 414 colleges in the State including 7 Government colleges and 3 Science Institutes at Bombay, Nagpur and Aurangabad imparting education in Arts, Science and Commerce faculties. The Non-Government colleges are paid grant-in-aid as per the approved norms. During the current year, 4 new non-Government colleges have been permitted to be opened in tribal areas in Thane, Nashik, Chandrapur and Dhule districts. These new Non-Government Colleges will be eligible to receive grant-in-aid on their admissible expenditure as per approved norms from the next year. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose during the next year. Besides this an amount of Rs. 35 lakhs has been provided for payment of grant-in-aid to newly opened non-Government colleges in non-tribal areas.

26. An outlay of Rs. 25.35 lakhs has been provided for development of three Science Institutes at Bombay, Nagpur and Aurangabad. The work of construction of nuclear chemical laboratory at the Institute of Science, Bombay, is in progress and an outlay of Rs. 3.83 lakhs has been provided for this work during the next year. Apart from the construction works, some sophisticated equipment is also proposed to be purchased for these three Institutions.

27. The Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune, has formulated certain developmental schemes mainly with a view to build up necessary infrastructure to qualify itself for being considered as a "Deemed University" by the Government of India and the University Grants Commissions in due course. The Vidyapeeth, therefore, needs adequate financial assistance for its development and expansion schemes. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for the same in the next year's plan.

28. There is a persistent demand for establishment of two new Universities in the State, one in Northern Maharashtra and the other in Amravati division of the Vidarbha region. The Government has taken a note of this and has appointed two Committees for updating the statistical information collected previously and for preparation of a detailed project for submission to the U.G.C. for its approval. Pending completion of these formalities, a token outlay of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided in the next year's Annual Plan for establishment of new Universities. The question of starting University Sub-Centres at Nanded and Solapur is under consideration of Government. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided in the next year's Plan, for the establishment of new University Sub-Centres.

Adult Education :

29. The Adult Education Programme was launched in the State from 2nd October, 1978. While launching this Programme, the Central Government sanctioned 16 Projects under the scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Programme, each project having a strength of 300 Adult Education Centres. The State Government also sanctioned 3,900 Adult Education Centres under State Adult Education Programme. These centres are distributed in all the districts of the State. The State Government also sanctioned some additional centres under the Tribal Sub-Plan and under Special Central Assistance Programme. The coverage under various programmes of Adult Education during 1981-82 is as under :—

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Districts	No. of Centres	Coverage
1	2	3	4	5
1	Rural Functional Literacy Project (Centrally Sponsored)	16	4,800	1,44,000
2	State Adult Education Programme	26	3,900	1,17,000
3	Functional Literacy Programme	11	330	9,900
4	Non-Formal Education (State Matching Districts to the RFLP).	2	600	18,000
5	Non-Formal Education under TSP	3	230	6,900
6	From Special Central Assistance	2	210	6,300
Total .. .. .		..	10,070	3,02,100

30. For proper planning and implementation of the adult education programme, State Board of Adult Education is constituted. While planning and implementing the adult education programme, priority has to be given to the training programme of the adult education functionaries and preparation of proper teaching, learning, training, monitoring, evaluation and post-literacy material. For this purpose the State Resource Centre has been established at the Indian Institute of Education, Pune which looks after the training of adult education functionaries such as District Adult Education Officers, Project Officers and Supervisors. Moreover the State Resource Centre takes care of preparation of proper instructional material. Similarly, the State Government has established Maharashtra State Institute of Adult Education at Aurangabad which looks after the training of instructors and preparation of material required for adult education programme. State level administrative structure, District level administrative structure and project level administrative structure have also been established for proper implementation of the adult education programme.

31. The Programme will be continued during the next year for which a total provision of Rs. 97.70 lakhs has been provided under State Plan and an amount of Rs. 1,11.20 lakhs has been provided under Centrally Sponsored Programme and Special Central Assistance.

Physical Education, Sports and Youth Welfare

32. A separate directorate of sports and youth services is set up in July, 1970 for proper co-ordination and development of activities relating to sports, physical education and youth welfare programmes for students as well as non-student youth. Since setting up of the separate directorate of sports and youth services, the number of schemes under the field of sports and youth services has increased considerably and new schemes such as construction of stadia, conduct of various sports competitions i.e. secondary school sport competitions, women sports competition, rural sports competition etc., development of play-ground gymnasia, sports coaching programme for boys and girls, conduct of scholarship test, refresher course for physical education, teachers in secondary schools etc. have been started. In order therefore, to strengthen the head office and the district sports offices, additional staff has been sanctioned. An outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs has been provided during 1982-83 for continuance of additional staff already sanctioned.

33. There are 10 colleges of physical education in the State, out of which one is Government College and others are non-Government colleges. The non-Government colleges are paid grant-in-aid as per approved norms. The Chandrasekhar Agashe College of Physical Education, Maharashtra Mandal, Pune has been recognised on grant-in-aid basis from the year 1979-80. This college and other non-Government colleges of physical education which may be recognised on grant-in-aid basis will have to be paid grant-in-aid according to normal rules. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has therefore been provided for payment of grant-in-aid to non-Government colleges of physical education during 1982-83.

34. At present, there are no facilities available for conduct of all recognised sports and games at one single place. The State Government has, therefore, decided in principle to set up sports complexes in the State, one in each Division, with a view to providing facilities at one place for all sports and games. Open land admeasuring about 20 to 25 acres will be required for developing such a complex. The minimum facilities contemplated to be provided in a sports complex are:—

(a) A pavilion with a 400 M. tract surrounded by spectators' galleries.

(b) Play areas for games—

(1) Football	..	..	..	..	One ground.
(2) Hockey	..	..	..	..	One ground.
(3) Basketball	..	..	..	..	Two courts.
(4) Volleyball	..	..	..	..	Four courts.
(5) Kabaddi	..	..	..	..	Three play-grounds.
(6) Kho-Kho	..	..	..	..	Two grounds.
(7) Cricket	..	..	..	..	One ground.

(c) Children's play-ground and practice ground for juniors;

(d) Open Air Theatre;

(e) Swimming Pool to be constructed as a second phase of the programme.

The Pavilion will have a two-storeyed building with facilities for administrative rooms, committee room, recreation room, room for table tennis, dormitories for players, kitchen, dining room, cafeteria/canteen, reading room and the like. The pavilion will also have covered seating accommodation for spectators galleries surrounding the playground having 400 M. tract. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose during 1982-83.

35. Providing adequate play-ground facilities is very essential for development of games and for promotion of physical fitness. Educational Institutions and Voluntary Sports Organisations are, however, found to be lacking to a considerable extent in this facility, due to various difficulties. In order to overcome this problem, a scheme for development of play-ground has been formulated. Under this scheme grant-in-aid is paid for the development of play-ground at the following rates:—

	Rs.
(i) Institution at District place	6,000
(ii) Institution at Taluka place	4,000
(iii) Institution in Rural place	2,500

The grants sanctioned under this scheme are on the condition that 50 per cent matching contribution would be spent by the grantee Institute towards the same project. The grants are to be utilised for (i) levelling of land, (ii) providing fences/compound-walls to the existing play-grounds, (iii) Marking of 400 M. tract and (iv) purchase/acquisition of open space to be converted into play-ground. During 1981-82 grants have been paid to 30 institutes in 30 blocks. An outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been provided in the next year's plan for the development of play-grounds and construction of stadia at taluka places.

36. With a view to popularise and promote physical education and sports activities and thereby to improve general physical conditions of the youth and the masses, a scheme of payment of grants for the development of gymnasia has been in operation. Under this scheme, institutions registered under the Societies Registration Act and/or Public Trusts Act, 1960 are eligible to receive financial assistance as detailed below:—

	Rs.
(1) Gymnasia at District places	10,000
(2) Gymnasia at Taluka places	6,000
(3) Gymnasia at Rural places	1,500

The grants sanctioned under the scheme are on the condition that 50 per cent matching contribution would be spent by the grantee institute for the project. The grants are to be utilised mainly for construction work and purchase of sports equipments. During 1981-82 grants to the tune of Rs. 2 lakhs have been paid to 40 institutes and an outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme during 1982-83.

37. Wrestling is an ancient Indian art which is popular throughout the country. Nutrition diet plays a very prominent part in the physical fitness of the wrestlers. With a view to provide financial assistance to selected wrestlers to incur expenditure of nutritious diet, a scheme of stipend to wrestler-trainees has been formulated. Under this scheme stipends to 6 wrestlers in the weight group of 48 Kg. to 57 Kg. at Rs. 40 per month and stipend to 4 wrestlers in the group of 58 Kg. to 66 Kg. at Rs. 60 per month from each district are paid. Similarly, it has been decided to award scholarships to 9 budding-wrestlers from each district between the weight groups of 22 Kg. to 46 Kg., the rate of scholarship being Rs. 20 per month per wrestler. During 1981-82 469 wrestlers-trainees and 280 budding-wrestlers have been paid stipend under the above scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 2.57 lakhs. The scheme will be continued during 1982-83.

38. A number of sports competitions are organised in the State at Taluka/Block/District/State level. However, there are no sports competitions for boys and girls between age range 6—12. With a view to give an early opportunity to the children between age range of 6—12 to show their talent in sports, the Government has approved a scheme for organising sports competitions for students in Standards I to VII in 2 groups, the Group I consisting of students in Standards I to IV and Group II consisting of students in Standard V to VII from the current year. The scheme will be continued during the next year for which purpose of an outlay of Rs. 4.57 lakhs has been provided in the next year's plan.

39. During the next year an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided for various youth welfare programmes as shown below:—

- (1) Financial assistance to Voluntary Bodies connected with training, research and documentation work in youth—Rs. 0.60 lakhs.
- (2) Awards to workers in the field of youth welfare—Rs. 0.40 lakhs.
- (3) Financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations and State youth centres—Rs. 0.50 lakhs.
- (4) Organisation of Social Service Camps—Rs. 0.50 lakhs.
- (5) Financial assistance to voluntary youth organisations in rural/urban areas—Rs. 0.50 lakhs and
- (6) Organisation of State/Divisional level/Youth festivals,—Rs. 0.50 lakhs.

40. With a view to acquaint and involve University students in various social services and developmental activities in rural areas, side by side with their normal academic studies a scheme called National Services Scheme is being implemented since 1969-70. At the end of 1979-80, the strength of students participating in this programme was 44,000 for regular National Services Scheme activity and 22,000 students for special camping programme which was raised to 46,000 students for regular N.S.S. activities and 23,000 for special camping programme during 1980-81. This increase in the strength has been maintained during current year and it is proposed to maintain it in the next year also. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been provided in the State Plan and an amount of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been provided under the Centrally Sponsored Programme, as the expenditure on this account is shared by the Central Government and the State Government in the ratio of 7 : 5.

41. An amount of Rs. 2.17 lakhs has been provided for renovation of N.C.C. hangar at the Sonagaon Air Port. Similarly, an outlay of Rs. 1.83 lakhs has been proposed for construction of N.C.C. building at Khaungao in Buldana district.

Other Educational Programmes

42. The income limit for grant of free studentships under the scheme of educational concessions to the children of persons belonging to the economically backward classes has been increased to Rs. 4,800 per annum from the academic year 1978-79. Due to increase in the enrolment at various levels of education each year, more and more number of students belonging to economically backward class families will claim free studentships under the said scheme. A provision of Rs. 61 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose in the next year's plan.

43. Due to rapid changes in the Primary and Secondary curricula and expansion of programme of adult Education, the institute of Audio-Visual Education will have to take the leading role in preparing material required for all types of new educational technology and conduct training courses for teachers. A total outlay of Rs. 0.76 lakh has been proposed for preparation and production of material and providing necessary equipment required for imparting education through Audio-Visual aids.

44. The Institute of Vocational Guidance and Selections, Bombay, has a sub-bureau at Pune. However, no such sub-offices have been provided so far in Vidarbha and Marathwada Regions. In order to remove this lacuna, it has been decided to start sub-offices of the Institute of Vocational Guidance and Selection at Nagpur and Aurangabad from the next year. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided for this purpose.

45. In the context of the revised guidelines prescribed by the Government of India and the current thinking, it is proposed to reorganise the entire working of the Science and Technology Cell with a view to make it more purposeful agency for organising research and development and transforming research to the field so that farmers, artisans as well as other weaker sections and industries could directly benefit from its research effort. This reorganisation is proposed to be attempted mainly in following respects :—

(I) *Reconstitution of the High Level Committee.*—While reconstituting this Committee, emphasis will be on the following :—

(a) to make the composition of the Committee more compact by reducing its strength from 42 members to 25 after ensuring that all relevant interests get representation on this Committee;

(b) to lay down functions more precisely and also elaborately in keeping with further developments/thinking about the prominent role assigned to the S and T Cell in National/State Planning;

(c) to change the present nomenclature of the Committee from the "State High Level Coordination Committee of Science and Technological Research and Its Utilisation" to "Maharashtra Council on Science and Technology—MACOST".

(II) *Appointment of a Small Executive Committee.*—The present system of appointing initially Main Study Group, Study Groups, Task Forces or Panels for identifying R and D Projects will be done away with altogether. Assistance however of an expert referee from the Government Department implementing the Project, in addition to the three non-Government referees generally associated with the processing of R and D proposed for initial screening, will be provided to the Research Officer in the S and T Cell. Such an arrangement will cut down delay considerably in submission of final R and D projects for funding to the High Level Committee through the new Executive Committee. This latter Committee which will also be a compact one consisting of 10—12 members; will be assigned adequate powers and authority to oversee and review the working of the S and T Cell at frequent intervals with a view to ensuring its efficient working.

To enable the Science and Technology Cell to play its role as spelt out above effectively, it is proposed to strengthen it by sanctioning some additional staff. An outlay of Rs 10.00 lakhs has been provided during 1982-83 for the activities of the Science and Technology Cell.

Tribal Area Sub Plan

46. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 2,124.00 lakhs provided for the general education sector, in the next year's annual plan, an outlay of Rs. 147.93 lakhs is provided under Tribal Area Sub-Plan, for implementing the various schemes pertaining to educational development As shown in Annexure-III.

Technical Education.

47. An total outlay of Rs. 437.00 lakhs has been proposed for development of technical education during the next year, as against the current year's provision of Rs. 290.00 lakhs. The programmewise break-up of the proposed outlay is as shown below :—

Programme	Sixth Plan Outlay	Actual Expenditure 1980-81	Plan Outlay, 1981-82	Anticipated Expenditure 1981-82	Proposed outlay for 1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
(1) Direction and Administration ..	10.00	0.69	1.22	1.22	3.35
(2) Engineering and Technological Colleges	650.00	67.02	107.33	107.33	150.67
(3) Polytechnics	705.00	90.79	97.34	97.34	156.62
(4) Scholarships	3.00	0.61	0.51	0.51	0.51
(5) Other Programmes	482.00	68.79	83.60	83.60	125.85
Total ..	1,850.00	227.90	290.00	290.00	437.00

48. There are at present 4 Government Engineering Colleges and 1 Government College of Pharmacy and 11 non-Government Engineering, Architectural and Pharmacy Colleges in the State with a total intake capacity of 2085 seats. The facilities in these institutions will be consolidated and strengthened by providing deficient staff, equipment, machinery, furniture, library books and accommodation. In the Annual Plan 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided for making good the deficiency in equipment at 4 Government Engineering Colleges. A provision of Rs. 45.50 lakhs has been provided for completion of various construction works in progress and taking up new works which have been administratively approved. An outlay of Rs. 9.20 lakhs has been provided for payment of grant-in aid to non-Government Colleges.

49. In order to accelerate the pace of development of Marathwada region it was decided to start 1 new engineering college in Marathwada region during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Accordingly, an Engineering College has been started at Nanded from the current academic year with degree courses in electronics and instrumentation with 30 intake each. It is contemplated to introduce courses in Sugar Technology, Textile Technology, Power System Engineering/Plant Engineering and Water Management etc. in subsequent years.

50. As regards diploma level education, there are 22 Government and 41 non-Government institutions in the State imparting instructions in various diploma courses. The total intake capacity of these institutes is about 6,600 seats. A new Government polytechnic was started at Nashik in the year 1980-81 with 60 seats in diploma course in civil engineering to begin with. It is now proposed to introduce diploma course in mechanical engineering at Government polytechnic, Nashik with 60 seats from the next academic year. Diploma courses in electrical engineering and industrial electronics have been introduced at Government Polytechnic Latur during the current year with 30 seats for each course.

51. The Western Regional Committee of the All India Council of Technical Education has approved 300 additional seats in diploma course in pharmacy for Maharashtra. Accordingly, 270 seats in the said course have been introduced in private institutions at Nagpur, Akola, Malegaon, Kolhapur, Solapur, Miraj and Latur during 1980-81. During the current year 2 institutes in Osmanabad District have been permitted to open diploma course in pharmacy with 30 intake each. The intake capacity in diploma course in pharmacy is proposed to be increased further during the Sixth Plan period. The private institutes which have been permitted to introduce the said diploma course will be paid grants on this account as per normal rules. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose during 1982-83. In view of the persistent demand for opening of new technical and technological institutions for meeting the growing need of technical personnel, and to remove regional disparities in the matter of providing facilities for technical education, Government has decided to establish one polytechnic in each district of the State where no polytechnic exists at present. Accordingly, it is proposed

to establish two new Government polytechnics at Beed and at Washim in Akola District from June 1982. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs each has been provided for this purpose in the next year's plan. The remaining districts viz. Thane, Sindhudurg, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Jalna and Parbhani will be provided with polytechnics in subsequent years beginning from June 1983, 2 polytechnics being started each year. It is also proposed to start diploma course in textile engineering and technology in Government Polytechnic at Kolhapur and Nagpur from June 1982, for which an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided in the next year's plan.

52. Consequent upon the introduction of new 10+2+3 pattern of education, a scheme of vocationalisation of education at plus two stage has been started in private institutions in the State from 1978-79 in some selected districts. So far 508 vocational courses/batches have been started during the last 3 years. 150 institutions from 17 districts have been selected to introduce vocational courses and about 12,179 students have so far been covered. During the year 1981-82, 14 additional institutions have been permitted to introduce 16 vocational courses which would enable about 400 more students to take vocational education. It is proposed to extend these facilities to remaining districts in the State viz. Jalgaon, Dhule, Buldana, Parbhani, Beed, Satara, Sangli, Ahmadnagar and Bhandara on grant-in-aid basis. An outlay of Rs. 79.00 lakhs has been provided for this programme during 1982-83.

53. With a view to meet the specific manpower shortage at junior technical level faced by the Public Works Department, Housing Department, Rural Development Department, Industries Department and by the environmental engineering organisation of the Public Health Department, a new course (Civil Engineering Assistants course) has been designed and it has been started from the year 1980-81 in 18 districts with a total intake of 540 seats. During the year 1981-82 one more institute has been established in Osmanabad District. It is now proposed to start this course in the remaining districts viz. Ahmadnagar, Satara, Nanded, Amravati, Jalna, Nagpur, Thane, Jalgaon and Sindhudurg during the next year. A provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose in the next year's plan.

54. With a view to give filip to technical education in the State and to cope up with the rising demand for technical personnel at various levels, Government has decided to establish a Technological University in the State in Konkan region. The U.G.C. has agreed in principle to the establishment of such university and a committee has been appointed for preparing detailed project report which will be forwarded to the U.G.C. and the A.I.C.T.E. for final approval in due course. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided in the next year's plan towards establishment of technological university.

Steps to remove regional imbalance

55. With a view to removing regional disparities in regard to provision of facilities for technical education, Government, has decided to establish polytechnics in the districts of Beed, Akola, Raigad, Parbhani, Thane, Sindhudurg, Bhandara, Chandrapur and Jalna where no facilities are available at present for diploma level technical education. Accordingly, it is proposed to start polytechnics at Beed and Washim in Akola district from June, 1982, for which an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs each has been provided in the Annual Plan 1982-83. The polytechnic in Raigad district will be set up along with the proposed Technological University. The remaining districts are proposed to be covered by June 1985 by starting 2 polytechnics every year beginning from June 1983.

56. As regards introduction of vocational courses at +2 Stage, the remaining 9 districts viz. Jalgaon, Dhule, Buldana, Parbhani, Beed, Satara, Sangli, Ahmadnagar and Bhandara, will be covered by permitting some Institutions in these districts to start vocational courses at +2 stage on grant-in-aid basis during 1982-83.

57. Similarly, Civil Engineering Assistant's Course is proposed to be started in all the remaining districts excluding Greater Bombay during 1982-1983.

ART AND CULTURE

58. A total outlay of Rs. 162 lakhs has been proposed for the art and culture sector in the next year's Annual Plan as shown below:—

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)				
	Sixth Plan Outlay	Actual expenditure	Plan Outlay,	Anticipated Expenditure,	Proposed Outlay for
1	2	1980-81	1981-82	1981-82	1982-83
		3	4	5	6
(1) Art Education	54.49	3.97	7.85	7.85	11.68
(2) Library Development	80.20	11.00	17.93	17.93	25.00
(3) Archaeology and Museums	40.31	5.39	6.22	6.22	112.62
(4) Other Cultural Programme	45.00	11.79	8.00	8.00	12.70
Total	220.00	32.15	40.00	40.00	162.00

Art Education

59. A separate Directorate of Art has been set up in 1965 for consolidation and development of art education on scientific lines. The responsibilities of the Directorate of Art have multiplied and grown more complex during last few years. Diversified courses have been started for drawing/painting, sculpture and modelling including applied art and other arts and craft. A total outlay of Rs. 11.68 lakhs has been provided for art education during 1982-83 which includes an outlay of Rs. 2.90 lakhs for modernisation of equipment and strengthening of staff in Government Art Institutions. An amount of Rs. 0.85 lakh has been provided for payment of grant-in-aid to Private Art Institutions. It is proposed to start a degree course in Government Art Institutions from 1982-83 for which a provision of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been proposed. Similarly a provision of Rs. 0.30 lakh has been made for preservation of Chitra Kathi Pothis.

Archaeology and Museums

60. In the field of Archaeology, main functions of the Departments are :—

- (i) Conservation of monuments,
- (ii) Survey of monuments,
- (iii) Exploration and excavation of sites, and
- (iv) Publication of archaeological and museum matters.

In the development schemes pertaining to the archaeology, emphasis is on the preservation and conservation of our cultural heritage. For this purpose, some additional staff has been sanctioned and some staff has also been sanctioned for research and technical activities. A total provision of Rs. 5.62 lakhs has been provided in the next year's Annual Plan for activities of the Archaeology Department. The above outlay includes an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs for raising a memorial to Mahatma Jyotiba Phule at Pune.

61. Museums are considered as educational institutions and work relating to museum consists amongst other things, reorganisation of existing museums and establishment of new museums, acquisition of objects, holding of periodical and special exhibitions. It is the intention of Government to take the museum movement to the district level and to set up composite museums of art and culture in each district either as separate organisation or as a Wing of existing museums.

62. A new museum building has been constructed at Ter to house the Ter Museum, district Osmanabad. An Art Gallery is also constructed in the premises of central museum, Nagpur. It is proposed to pay a grant of Rs. 1 crore to the Nehru Centre, Worli, Bombay, during 1982-83. Similarly, a grant of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed to be paid to the Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum at Pune. A total outlay of Rs. 107 lakhs has been proposed for development of Museums during the next year.

Development of Libraries

63. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided for development of libraries in the next year's Annual Plan which includes an amount of Rs. 18.50 lakhs for the payment of grant-in-aid to public and Gram Panchayat Libraries established during the Sixth Plan period. A provision of Rs. 4.38 lakhs has been made for continuance of the staff sanctioned for Divisional Libraries at Pune, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Bombay and for establishment of Manuscript Library.

Urdu Academy

64. 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 1981-82, Urdu Academy invited Shri Faiz Ahmed Faiz, a well-known Urdu Poet. Similarly, two seminars were held during 1981-82, one at Pune and other at Akola to encourage exchange of creative ideas. The Urdu Academy further proposes to undertake the work of translation of some Marathi books into Urdu and also bringing out some publications from Urdu writers and poets. Besides, the above activities, the Urdu Academy conducts drama competition (One-act Play), for giving encouragement to Urdu Theatre. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakh has been provided in the next year's Annual Plan for the various activities of Urdu Academy.

Cultural Programmes

65. The Directorate of Cultural Affairs look after the various cultural activities and programmes of the State Government. The Directorate executes different schemes in the field of performing arts. A library of tape recorded music equipped with five tape recorders and air-conditioning facilities has already been established at Ravindra Natya Mandir. The idea underlying the establishment of this library is to provide facilities to the music lovers and scholars to listen to the vocal and instrumental music of master musicians on nominal payment. About 450 tapes of recorded music of renowned artists are available in this library. Besides a few gramophone records of great musicians of the past have also been transferred on tapes and stored in the library. About 250 long play records of renowned vocalists and instrumentalists have been purchased for library. A provision of Rs. 6.20 lakh has been proposed for further development of this library.

66. In order to preserve the old Indian Classical Music by providing training to new generation at the hands of veteran Indian Classical Musicians, a scheme for creation of second line of musicians has been formulated. Under this scheme 12 scholarships of Rs. 250 each per month would be awarded every year to the selected awardees. The scheme is being implemented from 1980-81 and the same will be continued during the next year for which an outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been provided.

67. 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 is expected to make a significant contribution to national progress, development and cultural awareness. An outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakh has been provided for this purpose during 1982-83

ANNEXURE—I

States/Union Territories arranged in the order of literacy ranking in 1981 Census and comparison with 1971-census

Ranking in 1981	State/Union Territory	Literacy rate 1981	Literacy rate 1971	Ranking in 1971	Percentage increase of literacy
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kerala	69.17	60.42	2	+14.48
2	Chandigarh	64.68	61.56	1	+ 5.07
3	Delhi	61.06	55.61	3	+ 9.80
4	Mizoram	59.50	53.79	4	+ 10.90
5	Goa, Daman and Diu	55.86	44.75	6	+ 24.83
6	Lakshadweep	54.72	43.66	7	+ 25.33
7	Pondicherry	54.23	46.02	5	+ 17.84
8	Andaman and Nicobar Island	51.27	43.59	8	+ 17.62
9	Maharashtra	47.37	39.18	10	+ 20.90
10	Tamil Nadu	45.78	39.46	9	+ 16.02
11	Gujarat	43.75	35.79	11	+ 22.24
12	Manipur	41.99	32.91	14	+ 27.59
13	Nagaland	41.99	27.40	19	+ 53.25
14	Himachal Pradesh	41.94	31.96	15	+ 31.23
15	Tripura	41.59	30.98	17	+ 34.22
16	West Bengal	40.88	33.20	13	+ 23.13
17	Punjab	40.74	33.67	12	+ 21.00
18	Karnataka	38.41	31.52	16	+ 21.86
19	Haryana	35.84	26.89	20	+ 33.28
20	Orissa	34.12	26.18	21	+ 30.33
21	Sikkim	33.83	17.14	27	+ 90.70
22	Meghalaya	33.22	29.49	18	+ 12.65
23	Andhra Pradesh	29.94	24.57	22	+ 21.86
24	Madhya Pradesh	27.82	22.14	23	+ 25.65
25	Uttar Pradesh	27.38	21.70	24	+ 26.18
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26.60	14.97	28	+ 77.69
27	Bihar	26.01	19.94	25	+ 30.44
28	Rajasthan	24.05	19.07	26	+ 26.11
29	Arunachal Pradesh	20.09	11.29	29	+ 77.95

ANNEXURE—II

Distribution of States and Union Territories by different ranges of female literacy

State/Union Territory	Percent Female literate	Percentage increase of female literacy, 1971-81
1	2	3
<i>Female literacy 50 per cent and above—</i>		
Kerala	64.48	18.73
Chandigarh	59.30	9.11
Mizoram	52.57	12.55
Delhi	52.56	10.07
<i>Female Literacy 25 per cent to 50 per cent—</i>		
Goa, Daman and Diu	46.78	33.31
Pondicherry	44.30	27.96
Lakshadweep	44.21	44.67
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41.85	34.52
Maharashtra	35.08	32.73
Punjab	34.14	31.81
Tamil Nadu	34.12	27.03
Nagaland	33.72	80.80
Gujarat	32.31	30.55
Tripura	31.60	49.13
Himachal Pradesh	31.39	55.17
Manipur	30.69	57.14
West Bengal	30.33	35.28
Meghalaya	29.28	19.22
Karnataka	27.83	32.71
<i>Female Literacy less than 25 per cent—</i>		
Haryana	22.23	49.29
Sikkim	22.07	147.98
Orissa	21.11	51.65
Andhra Pradesh	20.52	30.29
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.75	113.65
Madhya Pradesh	15.54	42.31
Uttar Pradesh	14.42	36.68
Bihar	13.58	55.73
Rajasthan	11.32	33.81
Arunachal Pradesh	11.02	197.04

ANNEXURE III

Statement showing the approved outlay under Tribal Areas Sub-Plan for schemes under General Education Sector for the year 1982-83.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Scheme	Outlay for 1982-83
1	2	3
1	Opening of Balwadis in Primary Schools	1.50
2	Establishment of Vikaswadis in Tribal Areas	0.63
3	Grants to Zilla Parishad for appointment of Primary School Teachers—	
	(a) for opening of Primary Schools in Scholless Villages	5.35
	(b) Due to Division of norms	24.66
4	Attaching Standards V to VII of Primary Schools to Secondary Schools	2.65
5	Non-formal Education Programme for the age group 9-14 (Part-time classes)	4.71
6	Book Banks in Primary Schools (Replacement of Books Stds. I-IV)	2.80
7	Special facilities to students belonging to S.C./S.Ts. in Standards I and II of Primary Schools.	6.61
8	Grants to Zilla Parishads and 'C' Class Municipalities having population upto 1500 for construction of Primary School Buildings.	16.00
9	Unicef aided Programme of Sciences Kit Boxes to Primary Schools	0.20
10	Strengthening of inspection supervision and monitoring of Elementary Education at Block Level.	18.11
11	Expansion of school complexes	0.37
12	Supply of Instructional Material to single teacher Primary Schools	0.37
13	Development and Expansion of Non-Government Secondary Schools Additional Divisions.	2.43
14	Development of Facilities in Pre-S.S.C. Technical Education	2.30
15	Opening of Non-Government Secondary Schools	2.60
16	Payment of Stipends to Tribal Students in Standards V to X	11.00
17	Appointment of Laboratory Assistants in Non-Government Secondary Schools.	1.75
18	Incentive Grants to well managed selected Secondary Schools	0.10
19	Book Banks in Secondary Schools (Replacement of Text Books of Stds. VIII and X).	1.75
20	Appointment of Lidrarians in Non-Government Secondary Schools	0.50
21	Development of Higher Secondary Education (Junior Colleges) Additional Divisions.	7.18
22	Training of Teachers for implementing N. C. E. R. T. Syllabus	0.30
23	Training of Teachers in work experience	0.10
24	Maintenace grants to the existing Non-Government Colleges towards their expansion and to new Colleges	3.00
25	(a) Establishment of District Adult Education Offices	3.50
	(b) Estalbishment of Adult Education Centres	23.45
	(c) Follow-up Programme Libraries for neo-literates	1.65
26	Sports competitions for Tribal boys and Girls	1.00
27	Orientation Programme for Teacher of Ashram Schools in Tribal areas	1.00
28	Development of Audio Visual Education—	
	(a) Supply of Audio Visual aids to schools	0.16
	(b) Production of soft ware in Audio Visual Education	0.20
	Total	147.93

CHAPTER 16
HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Provision of health cover particularly to the poor and destitutes by the State is an important obligation of a modern State. The Health Programme includes preventive as well as curative aspects. In Maharashtra, Health Care Services are organised through a network of District Hospitals/Cottage Hospitals/Rural primary Health Centres/Sub-Centres/Primary Health Units. These Institutions have been specially designed to provide comprehensive integrated 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.

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) Specialist care.
- (iii) Mobile services.

The State has made significant progress in providing health services during the last 14 years. As a result general health standard has improved. The following facts speak for themselves:—

- (a) Life expectancy has increased from 51 years in 1966 to about 58 years in 1980.
- (b) Death rate has declined from 15.5 per 1,000 population in 1966 to 9.6, per 1,000 population in 1980.
- (c) Infant mortality rate has fallen from 100 per 1,000 live births in 1966 to 63 per 1000 live births in 1980 and maternal mortality rate has declined from 3.4 in 1966 to 1.8 per 1,000 live births in 1980.

The population served by a Hospital/ a Dispensary/Primary Health Centre and an Allopathic Doctor and a bed in 1980 is indicated below:—

Serial No.	Item	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Hospital	5,56,700	55,700	1,34,100
2	Dispensary/PHC	24,800	36,200	27,800
3	Allopathic Doctor .. .. .	....	....	2,200
4	Bed	4,300	380	920

Notes.—(i) Institutions relate to public sector (i.e. Government, Zilla Parishad, Local Bodies and Aided Institutions).

(ii) Figures are rounded up to the next hundred.

For the total population of 617 lakhs in 1980 the medical facilities are available through various Government medical institutions and private practitioners in the urban and rural areas. The total number of each institution is shown below :

Serial No.	Item	As on 1st January 1980.
1	Hospitals	460 (includes hospitals of all types but excludes private hospitals).
2	Dispensaries	1,785 includes all types of dispensaries but excludes private dispensaries.
3	PHCs	430 (includes PHCs upgraded as Rural Hospitals).
4	Allopathic Doctors	28,661*
5	Ayurvedic Doctors	26,128
6	Homoeopathic Doctors	8,026

(*The number of registered doctors is less as compared to the previous year. The Registrar, Maharashtra Medical Council has clarified that 3 notices were issued to the medical practitioners to renew registration and those who have failed to renew registration were deleted.

Source—Directorate of Health Services

Sixth Five-Year Plan Approach

(1) Promoting policies for controlling the growth of population through voluntary acceptance of the Small Family Norm.

(2) Improving the quality of the 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) The effective choice in the next few years is rather limited in view of the large requirements of ongoing projects and the urgent need to step up investments in relatively capital intensive programme.

(5) It would be useful to promote integrated voluntary health service organisations with support from Government. Each village community should organise a voluntary health centre to pay particular attention to environmental sanitation and preventive medicine.

(6) While the coverage under MNP 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) Immunisation.
- (6) Family Planning.

The sub-sectorwise outlays provided for 1980-85 and for the Annual Plan, 1982-83 are as shown below:—

Name of the Programme	(Rs. in crores)	
	Outlay proposed for 1980-85	Outlay proposed for 1982-83
1 Medical, Dental and Nursing Education	21.40	8.59
2 Hospital and Dispensaries (Non-Teaching)	7.75	1.66
3 Rural Health Services (Minimum Needs Programme)	30.00	5.68
4 Rural Health Services (other than MNP)	4.48	0.75
5 Control of Communicable diseases (50 per cent State Share of C.S.P.)	19.89	4.55
6 Control of Communicable Diseases (Non-C.S.P.)	0.84	0.27
7 Other Health Programme	0.70	5.60
8 Indian Systems of Medicines (Ayurved)	1.25	0.35
9 Food and Drugs Administration ..	0.50	0.10
10 Employees State Insurance Scheme ..	1.50	0.22
11 Haffkine Institute for Training, Research.	1.00	....
12 Cooperative Hospitals	0.15	0.03
Total ..	89.46	27.80

The sub-sectorwise programmes are briefly discussed in the subsequent paras.

Medical Services

Hospitals and Dispensaries (including Mental Health)

Maharashtra has a bedstrength of 85,820 which includes beds provided in Teaching Hospitals, Government Hospitals, Hospitals managed by Local Bodies, Voluntary Agencies and Private Hospitals and Institutions. So far as the Directorate of Health Services is concerned the beds as shown below are provided in the Institutions mentioned against them:—

	No.	Sanctioned beds
1 District Hospitals (Non-Teaching)	22	4,246
2 District Hospitals for Women	8	976
3 Mental Hospital	4	5,575
4 Other General Hospitals	5	430

(a) *Hospitals and Dispensaries (Non-Teaching)*.—Till 1979-80, the programme under this scheme mainly consisted of completion of construction works at District and other General Hospitals, and provision of adequate staff and equipment at General Hospitals. In order to increase the utility of the existing infrastructure, the following programmes are proposed to be undertaken at the District Hospitals and at General Hospitals for Women, during Sixth Five-Year Plan.

1. Completion of spill over construction works of Hospitals and Dispensaries.
2. Construction works for expansion programme of District and other Hospitals.
3. Providing additional staff and equipment in the District and other Hospitals.
4. Expending facilities in District and Other Hospitals viz:
 - (i) Improvement of Casualty Services.
 - (ii) Improvement of Water Supply and Drainage arrangement.
 - (iii) Providing Ambulance Services.
 - (iv) Improvement of Sanitation Arrangements.
 - (v) Improvement of Operation Theatres.
 - (vi) Improvement of Post-mortem and Mortuary services.
 - (vii) Improvement of X-Ray Department and Laboratory facilities.
 - (viii) Improvement of Food Services Management.
 - (ix) Providing specialised services viz. Blood Bank, Dental Clinics, S.T.D. Clinics, Psychiatric Clinics etc.

It is proposed to provide these facilities in District and other General Hospitals in a phased manner.

The following outlays are proposed to be provided as part of the above effort during 1982-83:—

Items	Rs. in lakhs	
	Outlays	Proposed 1982-83
1 Completion of spill over construction works of new District hospital building at Alibag, Nashik, Bhandara, Buldhana and Osmanabad.	10.50
2 Preparation and implementation of master-plans for District hospitals at Kolhapur, Nanded and Buldhana.	3.00
3 Construction works for expansion of facilities at Civil Hospitals, Thane, Ulhasnagar, Ratnagiri, Dhule, Jalgaon, Satara, Ahmadnagar, Kolhapur, Akola, Amravati, Chandrapur and Parbhani.	48.77
4 Provision of minimum 200 beds at District Hospitals raising the bed-strength of District Hospitals at Alibag, Ratnagiri, Dhule, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar, Satara, Osmanabad, Buldana and Bhandara in a phased manner.	53.78
5 Expansion of facilities by providing various types of services at District and other General Hospitals.	30.00
6 Provision of additional staff and equipment at District and other General Hospitals.	30.00
Total ..		146.05

Mental Hospitals

There are four Mental Hospitals in the State situated at Thane, Ratnagiri, Pune (Yeravada) and Nagpur with 5575 beds. The buildings of these hospitals were constructed about 80 years back. At present these buildings are in a dilapidated condition and need immediate repairs. Besides, additional staff and equipment have to be provided to these Mental Hospitals, according to their requirements but in a phased manner. Scheme-wise outlays proposed for 1982-83 are as shown below :—

Item	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Outlay proposed 1982-83	
1 Renovation of Mental Hospital buildings and construction of staff quarters.	11.10	
2 Provision of additional staff and equipment for Mental Hospitals	3.90	
Total ..		15.00

Training Programme for Tribals

Training Programme for Tribal candidates for the following categories of para-medical posts is proposed to be undertaken during Sixth Five-Year Plan period 1980-85 in a phased manner:—

(1) Auxiliary Nurse Midwives	..	..	..	20
(2) X-Ray Technicians	..	..	..	40
(3) Laboratory Technicians	..	..	..	40
(4) Optometrists	..	..	..	40

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to be provided for this item during 1982-83.

Strengthening of Directorate of Health Services

Due to expansion of Medical and Health care facilities during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period, it has become necessary to ensure proper execution of various schemes to fulfil the objectives. With this aim in view, it is proposed to strengthen the Directorate of Health Services at Head Quarters and at Regional Level for which an outlay of Rs. 4.49 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83.

Other Health Programme

Expansion and Upgradation of Public Health Laboratories

There are 11 Public health laboratories in the State. They provide essential laboratory support to the Health Services, Food and Drug Administration, Water Pollution Board, Environmental Engineers, Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils, Cantonment Boards, Industries, Police, Government Institutions, Private agencies and Individuals etc.

The Public Health Laboratories are engaged in examination of food, water tradewaste, effluents, sewage stool, vomit and blood samples. They also monitor-pesticides. The laboratories function under various statutory provisions. Training programmes are also conducted by the State Public Health Laboratory, Pune.

The work of examination of samples is fast increasing and it is necessary to develop and expand the Public Health Laboratories.

An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for the development of Regional and District Public Health Laboratories during 1982-83.

Strengthening of State Bureau of Health Intelligence and Vital Statistics

This Bureau is expected to meet the administrative and technical needs concerned with the statutory registration of Births and Deaths (B & Ds), and Vital Health Statistics of the entire State of Maharashtra. It has also undertakes studies of practical importance in the field of demography, bio-statistics and related subjects of Health administration.

(1) Development of sound registration system in the State by effective enforcement of the Central Birth and Death Registration Act, 1969.

(2) Publicity programmes for educating the people, especially in the rural areas, the importance of registration of B and Ds to the individuals as well as to the community.

(3) Development of medical certification of cause of death in the urban areas to obtain a correct picture of the mortality causes.

(4) Model Registration Scheme (MRS) to obtain a broad picture of the mortality causes prevailing in the rural areas by systematic investigations by para-health personnel under the guidance of the Medical Officer of the Primary Health Centre (PHC).

(5) Centralised collection, compilation and publication of comprehensive vital statistics of the whole state as laid down in the B and D Registration Act, 1969.

(6) Preparation of various periodical reports on health such as daily epidemic reports, weekly, fortnightly, monthly and annual reports on the incidence and mortality of Communicable diseases in the State and disseminate the situation as surveillance activity.

(7) Assistance in epidemiological investigations.

(8) Morbidity surveys.

(9) Institutional morbidity/mortality data.

(10) Studies of practical importance to the Health Directorate.

For increasing the utility of the Bureau, following schemes are proposed to be included in the Annual Plan 1982-83.

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Serial No.	Scheme	Outlay Proposed 1982-83
1	Strengthening of Data processing unit in the S.B.H.I. and V.S. ..	1.25
2	Provision of Health Statistics in the District	} 1.63
3	Strengthening of the Head Quarters staff of the S.B.H.I. and Vital Statistics.	
Total ..		2.88

Strengthening of State Health Transport Organisation

The State Health Transport Organisation was established in the State in the year 1963 with a vehicle strength of 475 to be looked-after. The vehicle strength has since been increased upto 1,633. The main functions of the State Health Transport Organisation, are :—

- (1) To ensure effective utilisation of vehicles by reducing off road period.
- (2) To ensure increased reliability by providing active, prompt and timely servicing maintenance and repairs and thus increasing the longevity of the vehicles.
- (3) To keep an effective watch on cost control and to ensure reduction in maintenance cost.
- (4) To standardise Store purchase system in order to effect economy as well as to ensure steady flow of parts.
- (5) To arrange for timely and adequate training so as to increase efficiency of productive and non-productive Technicians.
- (6) The objective of the Health and Medical Services equipment, maintenance and repairing unit is to provide facility to carry out repairs to Medical, Surgical equipment as far as possible by visiting the Medical and Public Health Institute and carrying out spot maintenance and repairs.

With a view to increasing the efficiency of the organisation at all these levels and to help in providing better mobility in rendering health care facilities, it is proposed to strengthen the activities of the Transport Organisation during 1982-83.

The allocations proposed for the programme during 1982-83 is Rs. 98,000 as shown below :—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Serial No.	Scheme	Provision proposed during 1982-83
1	Strengthening of State Health Transport Organisation ..	0.48
2	Strengthening of Central Static Workshops	0.10
3	Regional Workshops at Nagpur and Aurangabad	0.20
4	Health Equipment and Repairs Units	0.10
5	Training Wing	0.10
Total ..		0.98

Strengthening of State Tuberculosis bureau

The main functions of the State Bureau are planning, implementation, supervision, evaluation, monitoring etc. of the National Tuberculosis Programme in the State. In order to carry-out the above functions, the State Bureau needs to be strengthened with additional staff as follows :

(1) Assistant Director of Health Services	1
(2) Junior Assistants (Senior Clerk)	3
(3) Driver	1
Total ..	5

An outlay of Rs. 0.78 lakhs is proposed for this purpose during 1982-83.

Upgradation of Divisional Laboratories (T.B.)

The main job at present carried out at these Laboratories is the examination of sputum smears. With large number of drug resistance cases now being reported, it is necessary to provide facilities to undertake sensitivity tests at 4 District Tuberculosis Centres. This will enable the Medical Officers to prescribe proper line of treatment.

A provision of Rs. 0.79 lakhs is proposed for upgrading of these Laboratories during 1982-83.

Control of Diseases like Scabies, Diarrhoeal Diseases, Guinea Worm in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas

Because of poor water supply facilities as also due to unsanitary and unhygienic practices existing in tribal areas, there is high rate of diseases like Diarrhoeal, Scabies and Skin Disease, Parasitic Worm infestations, and Guinea Worm etc. It is therefore proposed to control the Diarrhoeal Diseases by proper chlorination and water supply. It is also proposed to undertake massive distribution of chlorine tablets, chlorine solution, and other speedy treatment.

For the control of scabies and other skin diseases, it is necessary to build up health consciousness among the rural population. To control parasitic infestation, it is proposed to undertake a programme of mass deworming among tribal children. It is necessary to eliminate the problem of Guinea Worm by undertaking programme of superchlorination and dechlorination in addition to treatment of infected persons.

An outlay of Rs. 8.50 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83 for undertaking aforesaid health programme in Tribal Sub-Plan areas of the State.

Medical Examination of Ashram School Children

With a view to detecting the deficiencies prevailing among the Ashram school children in Tribal Sub-Plan area and to help them in improving health standard by way of providing right type of treatment, it is proposed to carry out periodical medical examination of Ashram School children, for which an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1982-83.

Subsidised Medical Practitioners Schemes

At present medical aid is provided to the rural population through the Primary Health Centres, Primary Health Units and Dispensaries. Many a times it is seen that a qualified medical practitioner is not available within a radius of 5 Kms. in certain rural areas. In order to bridge this gap to the possible extent, it is proposed that the subsidised medical practitioner's Centres be opened at Sub-Centre levels. While selecting the Sub-Centre, it will be ensured that there are no medical practitioners within the radius of 5 kms. The medical practitioners appointed at the selected places will be given financial assistance for a limited period in order to encourage them to settle in the rural areas.

It is proposed to appoint 25 such doctors in tribal areas, and 75 doctors in non-tribal areas during 1982-83. These doctors will be mainly able to provide curative care which the villagers consider most important. An outlay of Rs. 13.50 lakhs is proposed for this item during 1982-83.

Rural Mobile Dispensaries

The objective of this scheme is to make available medical aid facilities to the people within one hour walking distance i.e. within a radius of 5 Kms. Taking into consideration the total area of the State, the State would require 3850 locations having medical aid facilities within the radius of 5 Kms. At present there are 2074 locations having medical aid facilities (431 P.H.Cs, 402 P.H. Units, 1241 dispensaries of all types). Hence, it will be necessary to establish Rural Mobile Dispensaries to cover the remaining 1776 locations which do not have a medical facility within a radius of 5 Kms.

The staffing pattern and the financial implications per dispensary is as under :—

Designation	No. of posts	Amount involved Rs.
(1) Medical Officer	1	40,000
(2) Driver—	1	
(3) Auxiliary Nurse Mid-Wife	1	
(4) Medicines .. .. .	..	10,000
(5) P.O.L. .. .. .	..	14,000
(6) Misc. Contingencies .. .. .	..	1,000
(7) Cost of vehicle .. .. .	..	85,000
Total ..		1,50,000

During 1982-83, it is proposed to establish 80 Rural Mobile Dispensaries. Out of these, 20 dispensaries will be in tribal areas. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for the item during next year.

Control of Communicable Diseases (Centrally Sponsored Programme)

National Malaria Eradication Programme

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) Routine entomological susceptibility tests.
- (iv) Establishment of drugs distribution centres for treatment depots.
- (v) Establishment of Malaria Clinics and fever treatment depots.
- (vi) Supply of quinine injection ampules to Medical Institutions.
- (vii) Orientation training in malariology 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 Research, New Delhi.

The achievements made during the first two years of the Sixth Plan, i.e. 1980-82 and the programme proposed for 1982-83, in respect of identified activities are shown in the table given below. An outlay of Rs. 430.00 lakhs (50 per cent state Share) is proposed for this item during 1982-83.

It may be further pointed out that on account of reclassification of expenditure incurred on the attack and consolidation phase of the Malaria Eradication Programme, as *Plan expenditure*, as advised by the Planning Commission, the outlay of Rs. 917.65 lakhs has been provided during 1982-83 for this programme towards 50 per cent state share. Since the decision in this regard was reached after the outlay of 1982-83 for Malaria Control Programme was finalised in consultation with Planning Commission, it was not possible to give effect to the stepped up provision in the Annual Plan document. An outlay of Rs. 430.00 lakhs has however been shown in Annual Plan 1982-83 to adhere to the amount agreed by the Planning Commission. The enhanced outlay i.e. Rs. 917.65 lakhs is made available by way of transferring *Non-Plan* provision (Attack and Consolidation phase) to the *Plan* side.

Target for 1982-83 and Achievements during 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Name of Item	Level of Achievement as on 31st March 1980	Achievement during 1980-81	Achievement during 1981-82	Target for 1982-83
No. of B. S. Collected	60,37,171	57,89,925	56,47,731	10 B. S. per 1000 population.
Examined	60,37,171	57,16,614	55,57,453	100 per cent of Collection.
No. found positive for Malaria	2,12,421	1,73,003	96,029	
No. of fever cases treated by Drug Distribution Centres.	44,24,340	36,33,356	21,60,819	All fever cases attending by the DDC.
No. of cholroquine tablets distributed by D.D.Cs.	1,38,37,780	1,20,96,941	76,74,066	On the basis of above.
No. of fever Treatment Depots established in Tribal area.	1,114	1,209	503	

Note.—The reduction in the number of Fever Treatment Depots is due to their discontinuance consequent upon establishment of community Health Volunteers in these Villages. No. of F. T. D.'s sanctioned is 1,500.

[Sources.—Directorate of Health Services].

National Filaria Control Programme

The National Filaria Control Programme is a Centrally Assisted Scheme. The expenditure on materials equipment and operational staff 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.

During the first two years of the Sixth Plan, 10 new units have been established since the concentration was laid on the consolidation of gains already secured during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. To strengthen the programme in the endemic zones, it is proposed to establish 1 control unit, 5 survey units and 5 filaria clinics during 1982-83 for which an outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is proposed to be earmarked.

Leprosy Control Programme

Maharashtra is moderately endemic state in Leprosy (Prevalence rate between 7 and 8 per 1000 population). It is estimated that there are about 3.50 lakhs Leprosy patients in the State. About 30,000 Leprosy cases are detected every year and 1.82 lakhs patients are taking regular treatment. The main activity of Leprosy Control Programme is to detect all Leprosy patients in early stage without development of deformities and bringing them under treatment and thus to reduce the quantum of infection from the Society. This is done through the following establishments under the Leprosy Control Programme.—

(1) Leprosy Control Units	..	..	..	..	40
(2) Surveys, Education and treatment units	..	..	..	..	900
(3) Urban Leprosy Centres	..	..	..	..	84
(4) Leprosy Training Centres	..	..	..	..	5
(5) Wards for temporary hospitalisation	..	..	..	..	13

Case detection is done by—

(a) House to House Survey.

(b) School Survey.

(c) Contact examination.

The achievements made during the first two years of the Sixth Plan and the programme proposed for 1982-83 in respect of identified activities are shown in the table given below :—

Target for 1982-83 and Achievements 1980-81 and 1981-82

Serial No.	Name of the activity	Level of achievement as on 31st March 1980	Achievement during 1980-81	Likely achievement 1981-82	Target for 1982-83
(a)	Leprosy Control	42	Nil	..	..
(b)	S.E.T. Centres	900	Nil	..	70
(c)	Urban Leprosy Centres	84	Nil	81	10
(d)	Leprosy Training Centres	5	Nil	..	..
(e)	Wards for temporary hospitalisation	13	Nil	3	5
(f)	Supervisory Urban Leprosy Centres	..	Nil	..	..
(g)	Sample Survey-cum-Assessment Unit	..	Nil	1	..
(h)	Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Units.	..	Nil	2	1

From the year 1981-82, the Leprosy Control Programme has been classified as 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored activity and accordingly an outlay of Rs. 209.50 lakhs is proposed to be made under Centrally Sponsored Programme, during 1982-83.

Tuberculosis Central Programme

Owing to rapid industrialisation in the country and concurrent growth of population, the problem of tuberculosis demands treatment on a war-footing. In the earlier years of the scheme, the main emphasis was on B.C.G. Vaccination and diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis patients in hospitals. To meaningfully tackle the problem, it needs comprehensive, practically acceptable and economically feasible programme such as, case detection, regular treatment, B.C.G. Vaccinations and effective health education, which assume the prime importance.

- (1) Early case detection.
- (2) Prompt regular and long treatment of Tuberculosis cases.
- (3) Provision for Tuberculosis beds and construction of wards for the same.
- (4) Supply of free anti-Tuberculosis drugs.
- (5) Construction of buildings for District Tuberculosis Centres.
- (6) Replacement of UNICEF Vehicles supplied under the District Tuberculosis Programme.
- (7) Payment of grant-in-aid to organisations doing anti-Tuberculosis work.
- (8) Strengthening of Tuberculosis Hospitals.
- (9) Health Education.
- (10) Strengthening of District Tuberculosis Centres.
- (11) Strengthening of State Tuberculosis Bureau.
- (12) Referral Laboratories.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan period 7 Chest and Tuberculosis Hospital/Clinic/Sanatorium/26 District Tuberculosis Centres, 24 Isolation Wards and 26 B.C.G. Teams, have been established. Besides, there are 7,149 beds for treatment of Tuberculosis patients. The distribution of these beds is as under :—

1. Government beds	..	..	..	..	2,578
2. Voluntary Organisations	..	..	..	..	1,275
3. Local Bodies	..	..	..	..	3,296
				Total	7,149

An outlay of Rs. 39.32 lakhs has been proposed for 1982-83. This is inclusive of the State's share of Centrally Sponsored Programme.

Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness (including Trachoma)

Government of India had launched the revised Scheme of National Programme of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness as a 100 per cent Centrally assisted scheme with effect from 1st April, 1981. The scheme is, therefore, proposed to be operated during the Sixth Five-Year Plan, as per the revised pattern.

The various components of the programme are as under :—

- (1) Establishment of Mobile Units (1 per 5 Districts).
- (2) Strengthening of all District Hospitals by posting specialist in ophthalmology and providing equipment etc.
- (3) Provision of ophthalmic facilities at Primary Health Centres by refresher training to the Medical Officer, I./c. Primary Health Centre and posting Ophthalmic Assistant in each Primary Health Centre.

So far, the stress has mainly been on organising eye-camps. During 1980-81, three mobile Ophthalmic Units have been added and nine District Hospitals have been strengthened by providing of a minimum of 20 beds for the treatment of Ophthalmic cases.

At present, there is an acute shortage of Ophthalmic Assistants in the State. Ophthalmic Assistants are imparted 6 months' initial training at the Institutional level followed by 1½ years, of field training at District Hospital, Mobile Unit or Primary Health Centre.

The outlay proposed for this scheme c.s.p. is Rs. 39.97 Lakhs for 1982-83.

Cholera Control Programme

Cholera Control Programme is launched in the State at the end of Fourth Five-Year Plan. Eleven districts of the State are endemic to Cholera based on the persistence level and mostly minimum index rate for the period from 1959-69. These districts are as under :—

- (1) Pune, (2) Solapur, (3) Ahmadnagar, (4) Satara, (5) Dhule, (6) Jalgaon, (7) Osmanabad, (8) Nanded, (9) Buldana, (10) Akola, (11) Parbhani.

Under this programme, it is envisaged that anticipatory activities are started before the actual outbreak takes place in the endemic zones. Ultimate aim of the scheme is to reduce the incidence of Cholera to such a level that it does not pose a Public Health Problem.

To achieve these objectives, following activities are undertaken :—

- (1) Surveillance.
- (2) Regular disinfection of Water Supply.
- (3) Diagnostic facilities.
- (4) Immediate containment.
- (5) Anticipatory Inoculations.
- (6) Training.

During 1979-80, there were 1,250 Cholera cases out of which 58 succumbed to the disease. In 1980-81, there were 570 attacks out of which 16 succumbed.

V. D. Control Programme

These clinics are called as S.T.D. Clinics. At present there are 13 S.T.D. Clinics functioning in the State. Expenditure on materials and supplies received from Government of India is borne by the State on 50 : 50 basis.

Rural Health Services (Minimum Needs Programme)

The minimum needs programme is the main instrument for development of the rural health care delivery system in the rural/hilly and tribal areas. It is further supplemented by the Centrally sponsored programme for training of medical and para-medical workers. The infrastructure for rural/backward/tribal health care would consist of primary health centres each serving a population of 30,000 and sub-centres each serving a population of 5,000. These norms would be relaxed in hilly and inaccessible areas. The village or a population of 1,000 would form the base unit where there will be a trained volunteer chosen by the local community. For providing referral services in the rural/backward areas a cottage/rural hospital having 30 bed-strength would be established in each Tahsil. In addition to the above Institutions, it has been decided to establish one primary health unit or subsidiary Health Unit to serve 30,000 population in rural/tribal areas for ensuring qualitative improvement in the health care facilities in an integrated manner. Special programmes are undertaken for intensification of the Control and eradication of communicable diseases. The outlays earmarked for the aforesaid rural/backward/tribal oriented programmes are considered almost a prior charge on the Plan budget for the Medical and Public Health Sector.

Following infrastructure has been created in rural areas for providing health care facilities by the end of 1979-80 :—

(1) Upgraded Primary Health Centres as Rural Hospitals	86
(2) Primary Health Centres (including upgraded Primary Health Centres)	430
(3) Primary Health Units	366
(4) Sub-Centres of—	
(a) P.H.Cs.	1,321
(b) R.F.W.Cs.	1,997

As per the provisional population figures of 1981 Census, the rural population of Maharashtra State is 4.07 crores. The targets proposed under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme are as mentioned below :—

- (1) Establishment of one Primary Health Centre for every 50,000 rural population]in non-tribal areas and for every 30,000 population in tribal area.
- (2) Provision of one Sub-Centre for every 5,000 rural population in Non-Tribal and Tribal Area.
- (3) Establishment of Rural/Cottage Hospital in each Tahsil.

To fulfil the above targets as per 1971 rural population, the additional Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres required to be established are as follows :—

Name of the Institution	No. required to fulfil the target	No. of Institutions as on 31st March 1980
(1) Primary Health Centres—		
(a) Non-Tribal Areas	634	357
(2) Sub-Centres (including Primary Health Units)—		
(a) Non-Tribal and Tribal Areas	6,940	3,745

The rural health institutions provide the following basic health care services :—

- (i) Medical care.
- (ii) Control of communicable diseases.
- (iii) Maternity and child health.
- (iv) Family Welfare.
- (v) School Health.
- (vi) Environmental sanitation.
- (vii) Collection and maintenance of Vital Statistics.
- (viii) Health Education.
- (ix) Nutrition Programme.

The programmewise allocations under Rural Health services, are indicated below with brief discussion :—

Primary Health Centres

It is proposed to establish 58 Primary Health Centres in 1980-85 of which 23 Primary Health Centres have been sanctioned during 1981-82. Targets proposed for the next year is as follows:—

	1980-85	1982-83
Non-Tribal areas	24	8
Tribal Area	34	15
Total	58	23

An outlay of Rs. 137.05 lakhs is proposed to be provided during, 82-83.

Establishment of Sub-Centres. Creation of Posts of A.N.Ms. for every 5,000 population

It is proposed to establish 3,000 Sub-Centres in the Five Year Plan period 1980-85. 650 Sub-Centres have been sanctioned till 1981-82. Additional 1,000 Sub-Centres are proposed to be established during 1982-83 for which an outlay of Rs. 272.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided.

Upgradation of P.H.CS. as Rural Hospitals

Government have sanctioned upgradation of 17 Primary Health Centres as 30-bedded Rural Hospitals during 1980-81. To ensure optimum utilisation of the proposed capacity, it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs for 1982-83.

In view of the decision of establishment of Cottage Hospital in each Taluka, no new Rural Hospitals are proposed to be established during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan 1980-85.

Completion of Incomplete construction works of PH Centres/Sub-Centres/Rural Hospitals including staff quarters and other works in the Primary Health Centre

86 Rural Hospitals, 430 Primary Health Centres and 1,471 Sub-Centres of P. H. Cs. have been sanctioned so far. Out of these institutions, the construction works of 30 Rural Hospitals, 405 Primary Health Centres and 574 Sub-Centres have been completed. It is, therefore, proposed to complete the construction works including staff quarters, to the extent possible during the Sixth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 103.00 lakhs is provided for 1982-83.

Provision of additional staff to Rural Hospitals as per Government of India/Cottage Hospital Pattern

At present only a skeleton staff is sanctioned for the upgraded Primary Health Centre as 30 bedded Rural Hospital pending construction works of Rural Hospitals.

It is proposed to provide additional staff to the Rural Hospitals whose construction works have been completed in all respect, as per the pattern of Government of India/Cottage Hospital. in addition to the existing staff of the Primary Health Centre. An outlay of Rs. 133.00 lakhs is proposed for the next year, to cover the expenditure on additional staff in respect of 47 Rural Hospitals.

Multipurpose Workers scheme (Training and Employment)

In Maharashtra, it is proposed to integrate all health programmes, viz. Medical care, family welfare and child Health care, Control of communicable diseases etc., at peripheral and district levels.

All the personnel under the different health programmes 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 net work of the service to smaller population.

The Scheme envisages training of officers at various level and health workers before it can be launched in the districts. The training of Health Assistants and Health Workers is taken up at the Primary Health Centres. The position about Health Assistants and Health Workers is as follows:—

Category	Trained as on 31st March 1982	To be trained during 1982-83
Health Assistants	3,672	368
Health Workers	11,458	4,702

An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed for this item during 1982-83.

Health Guide Scheme

The main objective of the scheme is to make available both preventive and promotive Primary Health care facilities alongwith treatment of common ailments, to every villager. It is proposed to provide one C. H. V. for every one thousand population, or approximately for one village.

The scheme was launched in the State on 2nd October 1977. The Scheme began with the training of C. H. Vs. in all Primary Health Centres in 5 districts of Maharashtra viz., Akola, Amravati, Wardha, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri and in one selected P. H. C. in the remaining districts. At the end of 1981-82, all the 430 P. H. C.s will be covered under this Programme. The scheme structures round the Central philosophy of "Placing peoples health in the peoples hands". The C. H. V. is a link between the community and the peripheral health worker who is a Government servant i.e. a multipurpose worker.

9,590 C. H. Vs. have been trained by the end of 1979-80. Achievement during 1980-81 is of the order of 6,255. About 22,850 C. H. Vs. duly trained are expected to be in the field, by the end of 1981-82. The target fixed for 1982-83 is 2,905. As per norm, 41,600 C. H. Vs. are proposed to be trained in the State by the end of 1984-85.

Each C. H. V. is provided with a kit and a manual. He is paid an honorarium of Rs. 50 per month and provided with the medicines of Rs. 50 every month.

With effect from 1st April 1982, this schemes has been classified as 100 per cent C. S. P. and accordingly an outlay of Rs. 572.55 lakhs is provided during 1982-83 in the central sector budget.

Establishment of Rural/Cottage Hospitals

It has been decided to establish a Rural or a Cottage Hospital in each Tahsil where there is no Cottage Hospital or upgraded primary Health Centres as Rural Hospital. There are 298 Tahsils in the State. During the preceding plan period, 69 Rural Hospitals and 15 Cottage Hospitals have been established. Besides, 17 additional rural hospitals have been sanctioned in 1980-81. At present, 22 District Hospitals (Non-Teaching) are functioning in the State. After taking into consideration the number of Rural Hospitals, Cottage Hospitals and District Hospitals in the Tahsils, the total number of Cottage Hospitals required to be established is 175. Against this requirement, 30 cottage hospitals have been sanctioned at the end of 1980-81. It is proposed to establish and complete in all respect these 30 Cottage Hospitals during the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85. To cover the expenditure on this item during 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 36.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided.

Expansion of facilities at existing cottage hospitals

It is proposed to introduce adequate facilities at the existing 15 Cottage Hospitals by providing them with modern equipment/apparatus and to increase the beds strength of these Cottage Hospitals to minimum 30 for ensuring optimum utilisation of the facilities. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is accordingly proposed to be earmarked during 1982-83.

Grant-in-aid for establishment of new Rural Hospitals on 1/3rd basis (Centrally Sponsored Programme)

The Government of India has sponsored a scheme for providing grant-in-aid to the private institutions for establishment of new hospitals in or for rural areas. Under the scheme, the non-recurring expenditure on construction of building and equipment is to be shared by the Institution, the Government of India and the State Government on 1/3rd basis and the recurring cost is to be borne by the concerned institution. Five institutions have been provided assistance under this scheme. Eight proposals are under consideration of State Government/Government of India. Proportionate share of expenditure will be made available to the Institutions during 1982-83 after the proposals are cleared by the Government of India as per the laid down pattern of the Scheme.

Providing Jeeps to Primary Health Centres (In Tribal Sub-Plan Area)

The Primary Health Centres functioning in Tribal Areas render preventive and curative services to the Tribal population which is inclusive of implementation of various National Health Programmes. For effective implementation of various programmes, Medical Officers and other Para Medical staff have to exercise close supervision over the working of the various schemes in the areas. Besides, villages located in Tribal Areas are scattered and relatively at distant places. It is, therefore, essential to provide Jeeps to the Primary Health Centres. Accordingly, during the Sixth Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to provide 30 Jeeps to Primary Health Centres in Tribal Areas. An Outlay of Rs. 11.20 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83.

Establishment of Mobile Health Care Units in Tribal Sub-Plan areas

During the Fifth Plan period, Five Mobile Health Care Units have been established in Tribal Areas of Thane, Dhule, Nashik, Pune and Chandrapur. The function of the Mobile Health Care Unit, is to organise the Health Care Programme, Small Eye Camps, School Health Programme, and Family Planning Camps etc.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, it is proposed to establish five additional Mobile Health Care Units in Tribal Areas of remaining districts (Ahmandnagar, Nanded, Bhandrara, Amravati, Yeotmal and Nagpur). An Outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1980-85.

Establishment of Mobile Service-cum Repair Units in Tribal Sub-Plan Area

Tribal areas being inaccessible and having different terrain and underdeveloped, no facilities are available in that areas for repairs and maintenance of vehicles operated by the Health Department. As such, the operation of the vehicles like ambulances, Jeeps etc. in tribal areas is hampered and consequently carrying out small repairs and servicing becomes expensive. To overcome this difficulty and also from the economy point of view, it is necessary that each Tribal District should have one Mobile Service-cum-Repair Unit.

During Fifth Five Year Plan period, two such Mobile Service-cum-Repair units have been provided in Tribal areas of Chandrapur and Dhule districts. In the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85, 2 more Mobile Service-cum-Repair Units are proposed to be provided to two districts viz. Thane and Nashik. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1980-85 is proposed.

Grants for establishment of Primary Health Units

48 new Primary Health Units have been sanctioned during 1979-80 in the State. As per the agreed pattern expenditure on buildings and non-recurring expenditure on purchase of equipment etc. is to be provided by the Zilla Parishads from their own funds or by raising popular contribution and the recurring expenditure is to be borne by the State Government by way of grants to Zilla Parishads. The estimated recurring cost per Primary Health Unit per annum is Rs. 70,000. To cover the expenditure on 48 Primary Health Units, an outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1982-83.

U. S. Aid Project for expansion of infrastructure in selected areas (Osmanabad and Parbhani District)

Area Programme for development of health and family welfare infrastructure at Sub-Centre and Primary Health Centre level is proposed to be taken up in the two districts of Parbhani and Osmanabad with the assistance of United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to be received through the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as per agreement between USAID and Government of India. The Programme has been launched from 1981-82 and the necessary staff to complete the spade work and for formulating necessary proposals, has been sanctioned. The programme will be operative for a period of five years. The main thrust would be on providing physical infrastructure to the rural health Institutions. The facilities to be introduced under the programme in the two districts are broadly as follows:—

- (a) One Male and Female worker per 5,000 population.
- (b) One Sub-Centre with A. N. M. per 5,000 population.
- (c) Completion of Health Guide training scheme and provision of H. Gs. in all the villages.
- (d) Training of dais or traditional birth attendants.
- (e) Up-gradation of one in every four PHCs and provision of operation theatre, completion of buildings, provision of equipments staff.

An outlay of Rs. 390.00 lakhs (C. S. P.) has been provided for this item, during 1982-83.

Advancing loan for securing accommodation for sub-centres in the Rural/Tribal areas

The primary objective of the scheme is to secure suitable accommodation for housing the sub-centre with a view to making optimum utilization of the infrastructure, pending construction of independent building for the sub-centre. Suitable accommodation is not available on hire in rural areas. To tide over this difficulty, it is proposed to advance a loan equivalent to the rental of the building for Five Years period, to those villages who are willing to let out their accommodation of making suitable additions and alterations. The quantum of loan will be to the extent of Rs. 5,000 depending upon the suitability of the accommodation. The loan will be subsequently recovered from the rent payable by the Government, to the owner of the premises. It is expected that by introducing such scheme, existing deficiencies in respect of suitable accommodation for sub-centres will be made good to the maximum possible extent.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1982-83.

Removal of Regional Imbalances

The imbalances in respect of rural health institutions have been assessed as per the norms prescribed by the Government of India, under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. The districtwise rural population as per 1971 census has been taken as basis for working out the imbalances. The position in terms of percentage achievement in respect of Primary Health Centres/Sub-Centres, Primary Health units and cottage/Rural Hospitals, and proposed targets for securing balanced development during the remaining period of Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 are shown in the following table:—

Name of the Programme	State average percentage achievement as on 31st March 1980	Proposed target in terms of percentage (Cumulative)
1 Primary Health Centre	58.71	70
2 Primary Health Sub-Centre	54.00	75
3 Primary Health units	34.01	45
4 Cottage/Rural Hospital	33.62	57

While achieving the level of target indicated above, it is proposed to ensure that the percentage achievement in the individual district is kept uniform to the extent possible. This is required to be done to secure balanced development and parity of status in all the districts so far as rural health infrastructure is concerned. This can be done from within the allocation fixed for the activities under Minimum Needs Programme.

FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

(100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

In pursuance of the National policy of the Government of India, Family Welfare Programme is being implemented in the State as 100 per cent centrally sponsored Scheme. As per the accepted policy, the programme is being run with purely voluntary approach. There is no coercion or compulsion in the implementation of the programme. The programme has been revitalised by giving the emphasis on voluntary approach and securing actual involvement of Zilla Parishads, Local Bodies, Local Leaders, Trade Unions, Women organisations and voluntary agencies etc.

It has been decided as a policy to take effective measures to reduce the birth rate from 35 per thousand population as per 1971 census to 30 per thousand population by 1982-83. But in case of this State, the birth rate has already been reduced to 28.7 per thousand population during 1981-82. As per National policy, in this regard the State has to reach the zero growth rate by the last decade of the present Century.

The following major activities are undertaken for effective implementation of the programme:—

- (i) Motivation and Education,
- (ii) Distribution of conventional contraceptives,
- (iii) Voluntary Sterilisation operations and I.U.D. insertions on eligible couples.

To boost the Family Welfare Programme, in addition to the incentives given by the Government of India, it has been decided to give additional incentives from State Plan funds on prescribed scale to the acceptors, doctors etc. from 1979-80. The itemwise break-up of the quantum of incentive is as follows:—

	Rs.
(a) Acceptor of Vasectomy operation	75
(b) Motivator per case of vasectomy	25
(c) Motivator per case of tubectomy	10
(d) Doctor per case of vasectomy	3
(e) Nurse per case of vasectomy	0.50
(f) Attendant per case of vasectomy	0.25
(g) Driver per case of vasectomy	0.25

No incentives are given to acceptors of tubectomy as it is very popular sterilisation operation in the State and acceptance for the same amongst eligible women is self motivated. The scale of incentives given by Government of India is as follows :—

	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	I.U.D.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part-A			
(1) Compensation to Acceptor	70.00	70.00	5.00
(2) Diet	10.00	20.00	1.00
(3) Transport	15.00	15.00	0.00
(4) Drugs and Dressing	15.00	25.00	1.50
Part-B			
(5) Misc. Purposes	9.50	9.50	0.00

As regards the achievements of targets allotted to the State, by the Government of India for 80-81, it is reported that target for sterilisation operations has been exceeded. In respect of other family welfare methods, the performance of the State is fairly well. During 1981-82, target fixed for sterilisation operation is of the order 2,95,500, and the same has already been achieved and the State is expected to go upto 4,45,000 operations by March 1982. For other family welfare methods, the performance is expected to be good at the end of current financial year.

Grants to the extent of Rs. 13.22 crores are expected to be received from the Government of India during 1982-83 for continuing various family welfare activities and other development programme. The statistical information relating to the achievement during the first two years of the Sixth Plan and the targets (provisional) fixed for 1982-83 are indicated in the tables given below :—

TABLE I

Statement showing the performance of Family Welfare Methods during 1980-81 and 1981-82 (up to January, 1982) for Maharashtra State.

Serial No.	Item	1980-81			1981-82 (up to January 1982)		
		Target	Achievement	% to target	Target	Achievement	% to target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Sterilisation—						
	(a) Vasectomy		81,503	....	2,95,500 (G.O.I.)	1,53,986	....
	(b) Tubectomy		2,30,374	....	....	2,18,138	....
	(c) Sterilisation	2,95,500	3,11,877	105.4	4,65,000	3,72,124	80.03
	I.U.D.				(State Govt.)		
2	(a) Lippies Loop		16,087	....	....	8,684	....
	(b) Copper-T		21,822	....	....	18,596	....
3	*C. C. users	1,92,400	1,60,378	83.2	2,40,500	2,18,566	90.88
4	*Oral pills users	38,800	9,958	25.7	38,800	18,150	46.78

*equivalent C C and op users have been calculated as per Government of India method.

TABLE 2

Targets of Family Welfare Methods 1982-83

Serial No.	Item	Provisional Targets
1	2	3
1	Sterilisation	4,65,000
2	I.U.D.	58,300
3	C.C. users	2,40,500
4	Oral Pill users	38,800

Co-operative Hospitals
(A and C Department Scheme)

Under this scheme, share capital contribution equal to the amount raised by the Hospital management is made available to co-operative hospitals for development of health care facilities. So far six Co-operative Hospitals have been given assistance under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 3.36 lakhs has been proposed for 1982-83.

Tribal Sub-Plan (Health Sector)

Medical and health care facilities are provided in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas through the following Institutions.

Name of the Institutions	No. of Institutions at the end of 81-82
1	2
(1) Cottage Hospitals	5
(2) Rural Hospitals	15
(3) Primary Health Centres excluding upgraded P.H.Cs. as Rural Hospital	73
(4) Primary Health Units	57
(5) Zilla Parishad Dispensaries	79
(6) Mobile Health Care Units	6
(7) Fever Treatment Depots	1500
(8) Mobile Repairs Units	2

Taking into consideration the guide-lines issued by the Planning Commission, Following schemes are proposed to be undertaken during 1982-83 for which an outlay of Rs. 231.48 lakhs is proposed to be provided. These outlays stand included in the relevant programmes under the sub-sectors. The schemewise breakup of the Tribal sub-Plan allocation for 82-83 is shown below —

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Proposed outlay for 1982-83
1	2	3
I. Minimum Needs Programme		
(i)	Establishment of new Primary Health Centres	92.13
(ii)	Incomplete construction works of Primary Health Centres/Sub-Centres/Rural Hospitals etc.	50.00
(iii)	Establishment of new Cottage Hospitals ..	6.00
(iv)	Additional staff to the existing Rural Hospitals (upgraded Primary Health Centres)	19.00
(v)	Primary Health Units ..	1.00
(vi)	Expansion of facilities at existing cottage hospitals.	10.00
(vii)	Establishment of Sub-Centres	5.00
	Total—I ..	183.13
Control of Communicable Diseases (Centrally Sponsored Programme)		
(i)	Malaria Control Programme	1.00
(ii)	Filaria Control Programme	2.00
(iii)	Diarroheal Scabbies	8.50
(iv)	Medical Examination of Ashram School Children	0.50
		12.00
Hospitals and Dispensaries (Non-Teaching)		
(i)	Training Programme ANMs/X-Ray Technicians/Laboratory Technicians.	1.00
(ii)	Creation of Tribal Sub-Plan Cell ..	0.75
	Total ..	1.75
Other Health Programme		
(i)	Establishment of Rural Mobile Dispensaries	25.60
(ii)	Establishment of Subsidised Medical Practitioners' Scheme.	9.00
	Total ..	34.60
	Grand Total ..	231.48

MEDICAL EDUCATION, DENTAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF NURSES

Medical Education

There are 13 Medical Colleges with 1525 seats in the Maharashtra State. Out of this, 8 Medical Colleges with 985 Seats are run by State Government.

Crash Construction Programme

In 1977 Government had sanctioned additional 475 seats in 6 Government Medical Colleges and 225 seats at 3 Bombay Municipal Corporation Medical Colleges. The Staff and equipment have been provided for these seats. The crash construction programme costing Rs. 7.87 Crores (now estimated to Rs. 8.20 Crores) has been undertaken to provide accommodation for additional beds, libraries, hostels and for residential quarters etc. Out of 46 works, 28 works have been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 4.98 Crores has been incurred on this project and a provision of Rs. 110.25 lakhs has been proposed for 1982-83.

Other Spill over Works

The Ambajogai Medical College project costing Rs. 322.34 lakhs has been undertaken and 1st and 2nd phase of work have already been completed and the major portion of 3rd phase is under completion. An expenditure of Rs. 232 lakhs has been incurred on this project so far. It is proposed to provide Rs. 15 lakhs for 1982-83. The other spill over works such as building for Cama and Albless Hospital, additional wards for 100 beds at General Hospital, Sangli etc. are in progress. It is also proposed to start the work of additional 100 beds at Medical College Hospital, Aurangabad during 1981-82. A provision of Rs. 62.92 lakhs has been proposed for these works during 1982-83.

Additional Beds in Teaching Hospitals

In 1980, additional 550 beds have been sanctioned at Medical College Hospital, Nagpur (200), Medical College Hospital, Aurangabad (150), and General Hospital, Solapur (200). The total bed strength upto 1981-82 is 8,570 at 11 Teaching Hospitals, 2 Mobile Hospitals and 5 Health Units. It is also proposed to create additional staff for these increased beds at Aurangabad and Solapur to meet the requirement. A provision of Rs. 106.70 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme for 1982-83.

Indira Gandhi Medical College, Nagpur

This Medical College has been taken over by Government from 1st April 1981 and additional staff has been provided as per requirement of Medical Council of India. A provision of Rs. 34.66 lakhs has been proposed for it during 1982-83.

Super Specialities

The Cobalt Units have been provided at Medical College Hospital, Nagpur and Aurangabad during 1981-82. It is proposed to provide staff for cobalt unit at Medical College Hospital, Nagpur (staff at Aurangabad already provided). It is also proposed to provide cobalt unit at General Hospital, Sangli. The dialysis machines have been provided at J. J. Hospital, Bombay and Sassoon General Hospital, Pune and Medical College Hospital, Aurangabad. It is proposed to provide the necessary staff at Medical College Hospital, Aurangabad for Dialysis Unit as no separate staff is sanctioned. The fulfilled urology department has also been started at J. J. Hospital, Bombay. It is also proposed to establish cardio thorasis Surgery unit at Medical College Hospital, Nagpur and to provide staff for this speciality at Medical College Hospital, Aurangabad. It is also proposed to start Neuro-Surgery Unit at Medical College Hospital, Nagpur. A provision of Rs. 52.53 lakhs is proposed for these specialist departments.

Medical Institution in Konkan Region.

It has been decided to start a new Medical Institution in Konkan for which a provision of Rs. 11.97 lakhs (Rs. 1.97 for staff already sanctioned and Rs. 10 lakhs for construction works) is, proposed for 1982-83.

Short Term Medical Diploma Course

This course is of 3 year's duration and it has been started at 5 Institutions with 200 seats. A provision of Rs. 15.16 lakhs has been proposed for it during 82-83.

Additional 300 posts of Staff Nurses.

With a view to providing better Nursing services to the patients admitted in Government Hospital, and also to meet the nurses' demand of 8 hourly duty, it has been decided to create additional posts of nurses in a phased manner. So far 500 posts of staff nurses have been created from 1979-80 and there is still backlog of 856 posts. It is therefore, proposed to create additional 300 posts of staff nurses during 1982-83. A provision of Rs. 46.40 lakhs, has been made during 1982-83 for the posts already created and for additional posts proposed.

Improvement and Development of J. J. Hospital, Bombay

The J. J. Hospital, Bombay is one of the biggest hospital in the State. To make it Premier Institution, it is necessary to make major improvement and to develop all departments in the interest of patients care. The total project cost is estimated to Rs. 25 crores. The project will be completed in a phased manner during the Six Plan period. It is proposed to develop some of the departments such as casualty services, sanitation, kitchen, central sterilisation and to provide for laundry plant, gastroentology department, x-ray machines for neurosurgery department etc. for which a provision of Rs. 137.30 lakhs has been proposed.

Construction of Auditorium and Resident Doctors Quarters at J. J. Hospital, Bombay

At present there is no Auditorium at J. J. Hospital, Bombay. The present accommodation for residents doctors is also inadequate. It is therefore, proposed to undertake the work during 1982-83 for which a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed.

Improvement to Kitchen Sections

It has been observed that the conditions in present kitchen sections attached to the teaching Hospital are not satisfactory. It requires complete renovation including equipment in the interest of patients care. It is therefore, proposed to undertake modernisation in kitchen sections at teaching hospitals at Nagpur, Aurangabad, Pune, Solapur, Sangli, Ambajogai and St. George's Hospital, G. T. Hospital and Cama and Albless Hospital, Bombay. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

200 bedded hospital at Miraj

Medical College, Miraj has no hospital of its own and therefore the clinical teaching programme is carried out at Government Hospital, Sangli and Miraj Medical Centre which is a private hospital. The students, are therefore required to go to Sangli for attending clinical work. To remove this inconvenience/it is proposed to construct 200 bedded hospital at Miraj for which a provision of Rs. 8 lakhs has been proposed.

Laundry Plant at Sassoon General Hospital, Pune

At present the work of washing of linen at Sassoon General Hospital, Pune is done by Contractor. This arrangement is not working satisfactory as the patient's clothes and linen are not washed systematically. To avoid infection it is necessary to clean the clothes and linen properly. It is therefore, proposed to start a laundry plant at Sassoon General Hospital, Pune for which a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been proposed.

Providing Generators at Teaching Hospitals and Medical Colleges

A generator at each hospital is found to be essential since the operations and treatment to serious patients cannot be stopped whenever the electricity goes off. This stand by arrangement is particularly useful when the patients are required to undergo emergency operations. It is therefore proposed to provide generators at Government teaching hospitals and medical colleges, for which a provision of Rs. 26 lakhs has been proposed.

Works of Indira Gandhi Medical College, Nagpur

This Medical College has been taken over from April 1981. Construction of hostel for lady students, Auditorium and repairs to compound wall etc. are required to be undertaken for optimum utilisation of existing infrastructure. It is therefore, proposed to take up these works during 1982-83 for which a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed.

Dental Education

There are 3 Dental Colleges with 190 intake capacity in Maharashtra State. Out of these, 2 Dental Colleges with 130 seats at Bombay and Nagpur are run by State Government and one College is run by Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Spill over Schemes

The works of hostel building and 2nd storey (including Post-graduate unit) at Government Dental College Hospital, Nagpur are in progress and these works will be completed during 1982-83. Additional staff for removing deficiencies at Government Dental College Hospital, Bombay and Nagpur and for post-graduate courses at Government Dental College Hospital, Nagpur has been sanctioned during the first two years of the Sixth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 27.10 lakhs is therefore proposed for these ongoing activities.

New Dental College at Aurangabad

It has been decided to start a New Dental College at Aurangabad with 30 seats. An outlay of Rs. 21 lakhs is proposed for this project, during 1982-83.

It is also proposed to construct additional hostel for students of Government Dental College, Bombay, as the present hostel accommodation is found to be inadequate to meet the requirements. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for this purpose during 1982-83.

It is also proposed to create posts of Dental Surgeons at G.D.C.H. Bombay and Nagpur and the posts of Readers at G.D.C.H., Bombay, for which a provision of Rs. 2.01 lakhs has been proposed.

Training of Nurses

There are 20 Government Institutions with 3178 intake capacity to conduct the General Nursing Midwifery Courses of 3½ years duration and the Auxiliary Nurses' Midwifery Course of two years duration is conducted at 17 Government Institutions with 848 intake capacity.

Nurses Hostels

The Nurses' Hostels are over crowded and therefore a programme of construction of Nurses hostels has been undertaken at St. George's Hospital, and J. J. Hospital, Bombay, Sassoon General Hospital, Pune, Medical College Hospital, Aurangabad, General Hospitals at, Amravati Buldana and Wardha. A provision of Rs. 36.46 lakhs has been proposed for this programme.

(Centrally Sponsored Scheme) Re-Orientation of Medical Education

This Scheme has been started at 7 Government Medical Colleges during 1980-81. As per the approved pattern, Mobile Vans and necessary staff has been provided for effective functioning of the scheme. 100 per cent Central Assistance was given in the first year i.e. in 1980-81 and 50 per cent Central Assistance is given from 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 19.30 lakhs is therefore proposed as 50 per cent State Government Share during 1982-83.

Food and Drugs Administration

1. The activities of this organisation are to enforce the prevention of Food and Drug Adulteration Act, Drugs and Commetics Act, Quality Control over Country Liquor and other allied Acts. This Organisation was reorganised in 1974-75 and additional staff consisting of 85 posts of various categories was sanctioned. An additional post of Joint Commissioner (Food) has been sanctioned at the headquarter during 1979-80. There is a Durgs Control Laboratory in Bombay which is located in hired premises. Due to paucity of accommodation, there is no scope for expanding the existing laboratory and converting it into combined Food and Drugs Laboratory. The present capacity of Laboratory at Bombay is 3500 samples per annum. To meet the increasing demand for testing of food samples, it is proposed to establish combined Food and Drugs Laboratory with its own building in Bombay. The Plot at Bandra (Bombay) allotted for the building of this laboratory is a marshy land. The work of filling the plot has been completed during 1981-82. The construction of building is proposed to be started during 1982-83. Additional staff and equipment are also proposed to be sanctioned at the existing laboratory to cope up with the increased work. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for 1982-83.

The schemewise allocation for 1982-83 would be as indicated below :—

Name of the Scheme	Outlay proposed (1982-83)
1 Re-organisation Food and Drugs Administration	8.51
2 Equipment for existing Drugs Control Laboratory	0.49
Total ..	9.00
3 Construction and starting of combined Food and Drugs Laboratory—	
(i) Construction of Building	1.00
(ii) Additional equipment, furniture and Statt. .. ..	....
Grand Total ..	10.00

AYURVED AND HOMOEOPATHY

An independent department of Ayurved was established in the year 1957 for encouraging the Ayurvedic Systems of Medicine. In 1975, it started dealing with the Homoeopathic and biochemic Systems of Medicine also. The functions of the Directorate of Ayurved in broad terms are as under :—

- (1) Education in Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic Systems of Medicine.
- (2) Medical Relief under Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic Systems of Medicine.
- (3) Research in Ayurveda.
- (4) Manufacture of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicine.

Achievements during 1980-82

There are three Government Ayurvedic Hospitals which are teaching Hospitals. The total bed strength of these Hospitals was raised to 580 beds by the end of 1979-80. The additional beds have been provided at the M. A. Podar Hospital and Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Nanded during 1979-80. The work of providing additional beds at Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Nagpur is in progress. Additional teaching staff has been sanctioned, as per the requirements of the C.C.I.M., for the three Government Ayurvedic Colleges during 1980-81. The construction of College Building at Nagpur and construction of Pharmacy building at R. A. Podar Medical College, Bombay have been started during 1980-81.

To cope up with the increased workload on account of development programmes, additional staff consisting of Accounts Officer, Assistant Director of Ayurved, and Senior Clerk has been sanctioned at the Head-quarter of Directorate of Ayurveda, during 1980-81.

For upgrading the Ayurvedic dispensaries run by Zilla Parishad, necessary equipment, instruments and furniture have been sanctioned during 1980-81. The 44 dispensaries have been so far upgraded to run as viable units.

Creation of staff for Homoeopathy

With a view to undertake the development programme in the faculty of Homoeopathy, an independent post of Deputy Director of Homoeopathy alongwith small supporting staff, has been created during 1980-81.

During 1981-82, 9 posts of Extension Officers in Ayurved have been sanctioned to supervise and monitor the various development activities pertaining to Ayurveda.

Grant-in-aid to Private Teaching Institutions

There are 14 Grant-in-aid institutions (Ayurvedic) and 1 grant-in-aid Unani Institution. The rate of recurring grant-in-aid has been revised during 1978-79 from 75 per cent to 90 per cent of approved expenditure or equal to approved deficit whichever is less for payment of grant-in-aid to the private Ayurvedic institutions to enable them to come up to the standard laid down by the Central Council of Indian Medicine.

National Health Programme (Ayurvedic Institutions)

Following targets have been fixed for 1981-82 (for July, 1981 to June, 1982) for mass community Health Programme for the Government Ayurvedic Hospitals, Grant-in-aid Hospitals and Dispensaries in the field of Traditional Systems of Medicine. The figures of achievements made upto December, 1981 have been shown against the targets:—

Name of the Disease	Target fixed for 1981-82	Achievement upto December, 1981
(1) Filaria	1,100	66
(2) Malaria	2,700	3,71
(3) Leprosy	4,000	49
(4) T.B.	2,400	224
(5) Blindness	1,300	148
(6) Physically handicapped	1,500	40
(7) Polio	1,600	28
(8) Family Welfare—		
(a) Vasectomy	800	111
(b) Tubectomy	500	503
(c) Contraceptives	1,400	3,542
(d) Punsavan Vidhi	2,600	89
(e) Loops	500	25

Community Health Workers Scheme

Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic Medicines have been introduced in the kit kept at the Centres under the Community Health Worker's Scheme.

Appointments of Ayurvedic Graduates at Primary Health Centre/Units

Government has decided that 25 per cent of the total No. of posts at Primary Health Centres and Primary Health Units in the State, should be reserved for and filled in from among the graduates in Shuddha Ayurved who will be given Class H Gazetted Status and pay scale as applicable to their Allopathic Counterparts.

Homoeopathic Colleges

There are in all 24 Homoeopathic Colleges, in the State run by the private organisation. All these colleges are affiliated to the Court of Examiner of Hom. and Bio-chemic Systems of Medicines, Bombay conducting the L.C.E.H. and D.H.M.S. Courses (Diploma) by the Court of Examiner Bombay.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

The two centrally sponsored schemes i.e. Post Graduate Education in I.S.M. and Development of I.S.M. Pharmacy including Herbal Pharms and Drug Testing Laboratory are implemented at R.A. Podar Medical College, Bombay and Government Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacy, Nanded.

PROGRAMME FOR 1982-83

Medical Education in I.S.M.

There are three Government Ayurvedic Colleges in the State with admissions for 160 pupils annually. In all these Government Ayurvedic Colleges, the degree course of Ayurvedacharya of 7 1/2 years duration framed by the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi has been introduced from the academic year 1973-74 and the Colleges have been affiliated to the respective Universities. For expansion of these colleges, an outlay of Rs. 13.40 lakhs is proposed to be provided for 1982-83.

The programme proposed is as follows :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Outlay on 1982-83
(1) Additional Staff	3.20
(2) Equipment	0.60
(3) Construction works	9.60
Total ..	13.40

Medical Relief

There are three Government Ayurvedic Hospitals which are teaching hospitals. The total bed strength of these hospitals was raised to 560 by the end of 1979-80. It is proposed to sanction additional 240 beds in these hospitals to meet the requirement of Central Council of Indian Medicine i.e. 5 beds per admission. A provision of Rs. 5.50 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83.

Strengthening of the Directorate of Ayurved

In order to have proper implementation of the Ayurvedic Schemes, it is essential to strengthen the administrative set up both at the head quarters and at the regional head-quarters. An outlay of Rs. 0.96 lakhs has been proposed for 1982-83.

Expansion of facilities in Ayurvedic Dispensaries

It is proposed to enhance the Ayurvedic facilities in the existing Ayurvedic dispensaries in the Districts by sanctioning additional staff, medicines etc., wherever necessary. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83.

Ayurvedic Wards in District Hospitals

It is proposed to open 25 bedded Ayurvedic Ward in District General Hospitals. The scheme is proposed to be implemented in a phased manner. Initially, it is proposed to start the scheme in 4 hospitals. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83.

The itemwise provisions are Summarised below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Proposed outlay 198 2-83
1 Schemes relating to Government Ayurvedic Colleges and Pharmacies.	13.40
2 Schemes relating to Government Ayurvedic Hospitals ..	5.50
3 Strengthening of the Directorate of Ayurved	0.96
4 Enhancement of facilities at Ayurvedic dispensaries in the State	10.00
5 Opening of 25 bedded Ayurvedic Wards in District General Hospitals.	0.01
6 Starting of Homœopathic and Unani College and other schemes (Token provisions)	5.13
Total ..	35.00

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been implemented in Maharashtra State since 1954. It is a Social Security Scheme applicable to Industrial workers in factories employing 10 or more workers using power and workers in Shops, Establishments, Cinema Theatres, Hotels etc. employing 20 or more employees. It covers the workers drawing wages upto Rs. 1,000 p.m.

Benefits

Two types of benefits are available under the Scheme i.e. Cash Benefits and Medical benefits. The Cash benefits are administered by the E.S.I. Corporation and Medical benefits are administered by State Government.

There are 3 types of Medical Care—

(1) Restricted Medical Care, (2) Expanded Medical Care and (3) Full Medical Care. The Restricted Medical Care does not exist in Maharashtra State.

The Expanded Medical Care provides complete treatment to insured persons, Specialist consultation for families.

Full Medical Care provides—Out patient treatment, Specialist consultation and hospitalisation facilities for families also. The Full Medical Care is given at the places mentioned below :—

(1) Bombay, (2) Nagpur, (3) Solapur, (4) Pune, (5) Amalner, (6) Pulgaon, (7) Khandala, Lonawala, Talegaon, Dehu Road and Dehu Village.

In Bombay and Pune Region, the Out patient treatment given through the Panel doctors and in Nagpur by service Dispensaries. For Specialist treatment, the patients are referred to Diagnostic Centres.

The Medical facilities under the Scheme are catered through the following Institutions/ Agencies, as at the end of the Fifth Plan i.e. 31st March 1980.

(1) 2716 Panel Practitioners.

(2) 54 Service Dispensaries.

(3) 8 Employees' State Insurance Scheme Hospital provided with beds 3620.

(1) ESIS Hospital, Worli	500 beds
(2) ESIS Hospital, Muland	600 beds
(3) ESIS Hospital, Andheri	600 beds
(4) ESIS Hospital, Ulhasnagar	100 beds
(5) ESIS Hospital, Washi	600 beds
(6) ESIS Hospital, Nagpur	200 beds
(7) MGM Hospital, Parel	700 beds
(8) ESIS Hospital, Aundh, Pune	320 beds

Total .. 3620 beds

Achievements during 1980-82.

A new 650 bedded E.S.I.S. Hospital at Kandivali (Bombay) has been commissioned with effect from 19th March 1981. 650 bedded E.S.I.S. Hospital at Thane has also been commissioned with effect from 12th April 1981 (initially with 200 beds). E.S.I. Dispensary at Chandra-pur has been started from 1st February 1982. The E.S.I. Scheme has been extended to New sector of Employment at Akola, Hinganghat, Pulgaon, Barshi, Solapur, Sangli and Miraj. The total number of Insured Persons covered under the Scheme are 15.12 lakhs as on 31st March 1981.

The Hospitalwise bed-strength as on 31st March 1982 is given below :—

	No. of beds
1 MGM Hospital, Parel	700
2 ESIS Hospital, Worli	500
3 ESIS Hospital, Nagpur	200
4 ESIS Hospital, Mulund	650
5 ESIS Hospital, Pune	320
6 ESIS Hospital, Ulhasnagar	100
7 ESIS Hospital, Andheri	650
8 ESIS Hospital, Washi	600
9 ESIS Hospital, Kandivali	650
10 ESIS Hospital, Thane (initially with 200 beds.)	650
Total	5,020

As per prescribed norms of the E.S.I. Corporation i.e. 4 beds for 1000 I.P.s., it is proposed to construct the following new ESIS Hospital in 6th Plan period 1980-85.

- (1) ESIS Hospital, Solapur 150 beds.
- (2) ESIS Hospital, Nashik 100 beds.
- (3) ESIS Hospital, Aurangabad 50 beds.
- (4) ESIS Hospital, Bibewadi (Pune) 100 beds.
- (5) ESIS Hospital, Chinchwad-Pune 100 beds.

Construction of these hospitals will be done by the E.S.I. Corporation, New Delhi.

Programme for 1982-83—Development of Employees' State Insurance Scheme Hospitals:

Total number of I. Ps. in Maharashtra State are 15.12 lakhs and as per norms of Employees State Insurance Corporation, the bed strength should be 6,048 against the available 4,570 beds. The additional 450 beds at Thane and 100 additional beds at Ulhasnagar are therefore proposed to be established during 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 12.15 lakhs is therefore proposed to be provided for ongoing activities and new items during 1982-83.

Extension of Employees' State Insurance Scheme to New Areas:

At present, the Employees State Insurance Scheme has been implemented at 27 places. 20 new places will be covered under the Scheme by opening Service Dispensaries. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this purpose during 1982-83. The new areas which are proposed to be covered during 1982-83 are indicated below:

- (1) Dahanu (District Thane), (2) Palghar (District Thane), (3) Ratnagiri (District Ratnagiri), (4) Roha (District Raigad), (5) Shirol (District Kolhapur), (6) Uchgaon (District Kolhapur), (7) Karad (District Satara), (8) Bhor (District Pune), (9) Pachora (District Jalgaon), (10) Bhusawal (District Jalgaon), (11) Latur (District Osmanabad), (12) Dhane-gaon (District Nanded), (13) Jalna (District Jalna), (14) Kanhan and Kamptee (District Nagpur), (15) Gondia (District Bhandara), (16) Badnera (District Amraoti), (17) M.I.D.C. (District Akola), (18) Shrirampur (District Nagar), (19) Ahmadnagar (District Nagar), (20) Malegaon (District Nashik).

Strengthening of Administrative set up

The number of Insured Persons are increasing day by day and consequently the Scheme is required to be extended to new areas and new sectors. To cope up with the additional work load, it is found necessary to strengthen the Administrative set up at Head quarter level and at Regional places. An outlay of Rs. 0.16 lakh is therefore proposed during 1982-83.

Extension of Employees State Insurance Scheme to New Sector of Employment:

The Employees State Insurance Scheme for the present covers factories employing 20 or more persons and using powers.

It has now been extended to the establishment and Shops as follows:—

- (1) Power using factories employing between 10 and 19 employees.
- (2) Non-power factories employing 20 or more employees.
- (3) Shops and Establishments, Theatre, Hotels, undertaking Transport, employing 20 or more employees.

It is proposed to extend the Scheme to New Sector of Employment at Aurangabad, Nashik, Amravati, for which an outlay of Rs. 1.19 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83.

NUTRITION

Objectives and Approach

The problem of malnutrition is widely prevalent across the various socio-economic groups, particularly among those below the poverty line, landless agricultural labourers, people living in slum and remote tribal areas. Children, pregnant women and nursing mothers are suffering from malnutrition and the damage they sustain would be irreversible. All the children below the poverty line with lower energy intakes are necessarily malnourished. Nutrition planning therefore aims at improving the physical capacity of the vulnerable sections of population, enhancement of the span of working life and increasing longevity by enhancing the levels of nutrition, health and quality of environmental sanitation and hygiene. Besides, the nutrition policy frame would have to be concerned with correcting some of the widely prevalent nutritional deficiencies leading to blindness, etc. The objective of the nutrition programmes thus would be to reduce mortality and morbidity and to improve functional efficiency and productivity at all levels.

In the context of the above objectives, the following three nutrition programmes are being implemented during the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85 for which allocation of Rs. 26,00.00 lakhs has been fixed for the entire Sixth Plan Period.

- (i) School feeding programme (Mid-day meals)
- (ii) Special Nutrition Programme (Tribal area and Urban Slums)
- (iii) Integrated Child Development Services Projects (Rural, Tribal and Urban Slum areas).

School Feeding Programme

This scheme envisages provision of supplementary nutrition to primary school children in the age group 6-11 in classes 1 to 4 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 which is provided to the children is a readymade food packet called 'paushtik ahar' which is prepared out of CARE donated corn soya milk powder, salad oil and jaggery. Since October 1979 whole milk 200 ml. (after boiling) is supplied in substitution of the "Paushtik Ahar" at places where primary dairy co-operative societies have agreed to provide milk regularly during Flush season.

Each beneficiary school going child is given 100 gram of 'paushtik ahar' or 'sukhada' or 200 ml. of whole boiled milk on all school days except Sundays, holidays and vocations, i.e., on 20 days in a month or 200 days in a year. The rate of paushtik ahar is upto 50 paise per 100 grams ration. The rate of sukhada is 21 paise per 100 gram ration. In the case of milk feeding, the rate for 200 ml. whole boiled milk is 58 paise.

The level of beneficiaries under the scheme as on 31st March 1982 would stand at 12.25 lakhs primary school going children. It is proposed to expand the programme to cover additional 4.60 lakhs children including 40,000 children in Tribal area for which an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh is proposed to be provided next year as against the earmarked outlay of Rs. 14,00.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan Period.

Special Nutrition Programme:

The objectives of the Special Nutrition programmes are (i) to eradicate mal-nutrition in the vulnerable sections of the rural masses, (ii) to improve nutritional and health status of children in the age group 0 to 6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers, and (iii) to reduce the incidence of early mortality and morbidity.

The programme which is substantially aided by CARE, was launched in Maharashtra during the year 1970-71 in 88 blocks (44 T. D. Blocks and 36 the then proposed T. D. Blocks) in 12 Districts, viz., Thane, Gulaba, Nashik, Dhule, Ahmednagar, Pune, Nanded, Nagpur, Amravati, Yeotmal, Bhandara and Chandrapur. Nutritious food, viz., "Sukhada" is given to the beneficiaries under this programme. Each beneficiary is provided with supplementary nutrition for 25 days in a month or 300 days in a year. The rate of 100 gram of 'Sukhada' is at present 21 paise per day per beneficiary.

The number of beneficiaries as on 31st March 1982 would be 2.25 lakhs. During 1982-83, it is proposed to expand the programmes so as to cover additional 50,000. The level of beneficiaries at the close of the next year Plan would therefore, be 2.75 lakhs for which an outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided as against the earmarked outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for 1980-85.

Integrated Child Development Services Projects:

This is a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme except for the supplementary nutrition component in respect of which outlay is provided in the State Plan. There are seven services provided under the scheme which are indicated below :—

(1) Immunisation, (2) Health Check-up, (3) Referral Services, 4) Nutrition and Health Education, (5) Non-formal education, (6) Functional literacy for adult women, (8) Supplementary nutrition.

The scheme is in operation in Maharashtra since 1975-76. The rural and tribal I. C. D. S. projects are administered by the Rural Development Department, while the urban I. C. D. S. projects are administered by the Social Welfare Department. At the end of 1981-82, 18 I. C. D. S. Projects would be functioning in the State. During 1982-83 it is proposed to open 8 additional blocks for which an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided. The outlay fixed for the entire Sixth Five Year Plan period is of the order of Rs. 7,40.00 lakhs.

Special Nutrition Programme in Urban Slums (Social Welfare Department):

The main objective of the scheme is to combat malnutrition amongst the children below 6 years and expectant and nursing mothers belonging to the weaker sections of the community. The programme was initially implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. From April, 1974, it has become a part of the State Plan.

In 1970-71, the programme was first introduced in Greater Bombay and was subsequently extended to other towns/cities i.e. Pune, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Chandrapur, Aurangabad, Nashik, Amravati, Nanded, Latur, Ahmednagar and Sangli. At present, 1166 feeding centres are functioning in these cities and the total number of Children below 6 years and expectant and nursing mothers living in slums covers under the programme are 2,33,115.

Under this programme, sweetened buns of 82 grams, containing 8 grams, proteins and 300 calories are distributed to the beneficiaries for 300 days in a year. The cost of the food supplied to the child beneficiaries of normal health is 25 paise and for pregnant and nursing mothers is 50 paise per day.

An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1982-83 to cover additional 70,000 beneficiaries. This outlay is inclusive of the provision required for the I. C. D. S. blocks (urban). The outlay fixed for this programme during Sixth Five Year Plan period is Rs. 350.00 lakhs.

CHAPTER 17

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

General

There are 225 Municipal cities and towns including the Five Corporation cities. As many as 247 towns have already been provided with piped water supply by the end of March 1981. Schemes in respect of 12 towns are in progress and only six towns are yet to be tackled. With the rise in population and growing industrialisation, existing water supply facilities available to some towns are found to be too short of requirements. It is necessary to augment and improve water supply in these towns. Augmentation and improvement schemes for 61 towns are already under implementation.

2. 14 cities and towns including all the five corporation cities were covered by underground sewerage facilities by the end of March 1981. Schemes in respect of 11 cities and towns are in progress.

Resources for Municipal Water Supply and Sewerage

Although Water Supply and Sewerage is a normal responsibility of the municipal authorities, these authorities are not in a position to take up full responsibility of financing these schemes as they involve large capital investment. The schemes are partially financed by the State Government. Loans from Life Insurance Corporation are also obtained by the Municipal Councils for the purpose, with State Government guarantee.

3. In certain circumstances, water supply schemes in some of the towns were required to be undertaken entirely at the cost of Government. In case of places of fairs and pilgrimage, important hill-stations, places of national and strategic importance etc., the policy had been to undertake water supply schemes at Government cost as far as possible. In certain cases where the municipal body was financially incapable of bearing the cost of the schemes, the schemes were undertaken at Government cost. All Government water works have now been transferred to the Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board with effect from 1st November 1979. Any new works on behalf of Government in future will be the responsibility of the Board.

Pattern of financial assistance

4. The existing pattern of financial assistance for water supply and sewerage scheme of municipal councils is as under:—

Class of Municipal Councils	Municipal Councils contribution	State Government grant	L.I.C. Loan
1	2	3	4
1. 'A' Class Municipal Councils (i.e. having population over 75,000).	10	23 1/3	66 2/3
2. 'B' Class Municipal Councils (i.e. having population of more than 30,000 but not more than 75,000).	10	40	50
3. 'C' Class Municipal Councils (having population of 30,000 or less but not less than 15,000).	10	50	40
4. 'C' Class Municipal Councils (having population less than 15,000).	10	90	..

(Life Insurance Corporation loan is also made available for contribution of 'C' Class Municipal Councils, which are not in a position to pay their share).

5. The quantum of Life Insurance Corporation loan assistance for bigger schemes is sanctioned according to the cost of the scheme. In case the cost exceeds Rs. 1 crore, the loan assistance is restricted to 6 2/3 per cent of the first crore, 50 per cent of the second crore and 40 per cent of the entire balance cost.

6. Alongwith all completed Government water works, Government Water Supply Schemes which were under construction have been also transferred to the Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board. The entire expenditure on completion of these schemes would continue to be borne by Government as Grant-in-aid and interest free loan in perpetuity to the Board. The Board is also allocated Open Market Borrowings annually to finance expenditure on its schemes and also to provide loan finance to Municipal Councils for their water supply and sewerage schemes.

Provision in the Annual Plan 1982-83

7. The State Government proposes to step up the activities in the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector during 1982-83 which is the third year of the Sixth Five Year-Plan. The outlays for the Annual Plan 1982-83 for various schemes will be as under:—

			(Rs. in lakhs)
Serial No.	Schemes		
1	2	Outlay proposed for Annual Plan 1982-83	
1	2	3	
1	Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme	613.00	
2	Loan from Life Insurance Corporation for Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes	827.00	
3	Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Project	2,752.00	
4	Bombay Municipal Corporation Water Supply and Sewerage Project (including Bhatsai Head Works) Schemes	5,127.00	
5	Nagpur Municipal Corporations Water Supply	60.00	
6	Control over water pollution due to industrial and trade waste	2.00	
7	Conversion of Dry Latrines	23.18	
8	Low Cost Sanitation	23.00	
9	Training	5.00	
Total ..		9,432.18	

Anticipated achievements in 1981-82

8. Out of 12 water supply schemes in progress, 2 schemes are likely to be completed during the year. It is also anticipated that 17 schemes of augmentation and improvement and three schemes of underground sewerage would be completed during 1981-82.

Programme for 1982-83

9. Out of 10 Water Supply Schemes likely to be in progress at the commencement of the year, it is proposed to complete three schemes. It is also proposed to take up for execution water supply schemes for all the remaining six towns for which there is no piped water supply. On completion of these schemes no Municipal Towns in the State will remain without piped water supply. During the year 1982-83, it is also proposed to complete 16 schemes of augmentation and improvement of Municipal water supply schemes and to complete five underground sewerage schemes.

Greater Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme

10. The Bombay Municipal Corporation has taken up the Integrated Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme in two phases. First phase is estimated to cost Rs. 230 crores. The work of this phase is nearing completion.

11. The work of second phase costing about Rs. 354 crores has also been started. The second phase envisages augmentation of water supply by 454 million litres a day, treatment of water, expansion of distribution system, sewage treatment and disposal etc. The cost of this phase is however expected to go up to Rs. 640 crores and it would be necessary to review the financial arrangement with a view to funding the enhanced cost.

12. World Bank assistance of 46.00 crores (55 million dollars) for the first phase has already been drawn and 168 crores (196 million dollars) for the second phase has been secured out of which an amount of Rs. 11.00 crores (13 million dollars) has already been drawn.

13. During the year 1980-81 major expenditure on purchases was on account of steel plates purchased from Rumania costing about Rs. 5 crores. Two major consultants viz., Messrs. Tata Consulting Engineers on the water supply side and Messrs. Engineer Science, United State of America on the sewerage side have practically completed detailed designing stage and the tender documentation is in process. It is expected that the process of invitation of tenders, scrutiny and awarding of tenders will be completed by March 1982 in respect of jobs costing about Rs. 3,00 crores. This will include mainly deep marine sewage outfalls and sewage pumping stations at various places. On the water supply side, the major items will be laying of trunk main pipelines from Panjarapur to Bombay along Eastern Express Highway; filtration plant at Panjarapur, master balancing reservoir at Panjarapur, various service reservoirs in the city, Tunnel from Haji Ali to Malabar Hill etc. Besides this, the work in respect of laying the distribution lines as well as small sewerage lines in the city will continue to be carried out as per the annual programme which forms the part of the entire project. A short listing of the contractor in respect of sewage out-falls, (internal mortar lining) as well as tunneling has already been finalised. The contract in respect of bulk excavation at Panjarapur and fabrication of the pipelines have also been awarded.

14. In the Annual Plan, 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 51.27 crores is proposed for this project including Rs. 5 crores for Bhatsa Head Works.

Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Project

15. A project for improvement in the water supply and sanitation facilities in six municipal towns of Thane, Dombivali, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Ambarnath 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 to 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 Ambarnath and water supply to 104 surrounding villages. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 86 crores and is being assisted by the World Bank. The project is being implemented by the Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board. A provision of Rs. 27.52 crores has been made for this project for 1982-83.

Nagpur-Kamtee Water Supply Project

16. Government has decided to implement the water supply schemes of Nagpur City and Kamtee and Bhandara towns in the Vidarbha region expeditiously and to provide necessary funds for the purpose.

17. This work consists of two parts—one is the completion of on-going project with Pench Irrigation Project as source costing about Rs. 10 crores and second part is a comprehensive scheme for augmentation of water supply for Nagpur as well as Kamtee area which is estimated to cost Rs. 27 crores.

18. So far as the first part of the scheme is concerned a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for O. M. B. of the Nagpur Municipal Corporation. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has also been made for grant of interest subsidy to the Corporation. With these provisions the on-going works which are nearing completion will be completed.

19. So far as the second part of the scheme is concerned there is a proposal to transfer the entire water supply system of the Nagpur Municipal Corporation to the Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board for planning and execution. It will also cover Kamtee town. However, the financial arrangement for the execution of the new project costing Rs. 27 crores is yet to be finalised.

20. The Bhandara Water Supply Scheme is under execution with the Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board and for the year 1982-83 a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

Low cost sanitation programme

21. The Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board has prepared a programme of Low Cost Sanitation to be taken up in two towns initially and in 15 towns in total on pilot basis during the five-year Plan. The programme envisages financial assistance from State Government and Central Government under United Nations Development Programme. The project is being sent to Government of India.

Training

22. The Board has prepared a scheme for training its officers and staff in water supply and sanitation services. The proposal contemplates financial assistance from State Government and some international agency.

Control over Water pollution due to industrial and trade waste

23. Major portion of the expenditure of the Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Board is met by the Non-Plan provision in the Budget. So far as the plan expenditure is concerned, an outlay of only Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been approved for the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Out of this, Rs. 2.54 lakhs were provided during 1980-81. The actual expenditure was Rs. 1.46 lakhs. For the year 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been approved. For the Annual Plan also an equal provision viz. Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed.

Conversion of dry latrines into flush or water borne latrines

24. This is a plan scheme implemented by the Directorate of Municipal Administration through the Collectors of Districts. Under this scheme, grants are given to Local Bodies on the following pattern:—

- (a) 25 per cent of the ceiling cost as subsidy to the house-owners from Government.
- (b) 25 per cent from the Municipal Councils.
- (c) 50 per cent of the cost as loan through Municipal Councils.

The assistance is limited to Rs. 1,500 or actual cost whichever is less for each latrine and is admissible only to such house owners whose monthly income is upto Rs. 800. A provision of Rs. 23.18 lakhs is proposed for the Scheme in the Annual Plan, 1982-83.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

25. At the beginning of Five-Year Plan 1978-83, it was estimated that about 18,660 out of 35,778 inhabited revenue villages in the State still required to be provided with safe and adequate drinking water. Of these, 4,133 villages were from the list of difficult villages satisfying the Government of India's norms prepared during 1972. The remaining 14,527 villages satisfied the norms adopted by the State Government. It was consistently contended by the State Government that the total number of villages satisfying the Government of India's norms was much larger than 4,133 and that if the State Government spent on villages other than these 4,133 villages, it would be proper to include such villages in the Government of India list. A fresh revised list of villages satisfying the Government of India's norms for difficult villages and numbering 14,025 was therefore prepared in June 1980. The Government of India agreed to accept the fresh list during the discussion the Chief Minister had with the Union Minister for Works and Housing on 28th June 1980 subject to test check by the Team to be deputed by the Central Government. After taking into account the coverage of 1,090 villages during 1978-79 and 1979-80, the number of villages satisfying the Government of India's norms which required to be provided with safe and adequate water as on 1st April 1980 was estimated at 12,935. In addition, there were 4,177 villages satisfying the State Government norms of difficult villages. Thus, the total number of villages which were required to be provided with drinking water facilities as on 1st April 1980 was estimated at 17,112.

26. The Minimum Needs Programme formulated by the Government of India is to cover all the remaining problem villages satisfying the Government of India norms viz. 12,935 villages with potable drinking water supply facility by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. The State Government has, however, decided to go beyond this and cover the entire 17,112 remaining villages by March 1985.

27. The broad estimations in physical and financial terms so also funding arrangement of the programmes are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)				
Description of the Item	Estimated Cost	State Plan provision	ARWS (Central assistance)	Popular contribution
I. Villages identified as Problem Villages under the Government of India's norms (Minimum Needs Programme)—				
(i) Providing Piped Water Supply in 3070 villages ..	207.00	168.00	22.00	17.00
(ii) Drilling Borewells in 9865 villages ..	73.00	62.00	8.00	3.00
Total ..	280.00	230.00	30.00	20.00
II. Villages identified as Problem villages under the State Government norms—				
(i) Providing Piped water Supply in 1,289 villages ..	45.00	41.00	....	4.00
(ii) Dugwell Programme in 2,888 villages ..	9.50	8.50	....	1.00
Total ..	54.50	49.50	....	5.00
Grand Total ..	334.50	279.50	30.00	25.00

28. The funds to the extent of Rs. 280 crores will be provided in the State Plan 1980-85 while an amount of Rs. 30 crores is expected from Government of India under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Further, an amount of Rs. 25 crores will be received by way of popular contribution. Since all the identified difficult villages in the State are proposed to be covered, it is expected that there will not remain any regional imbalance by the end of the Sixth Plan so far as this programme is concerned.

29. Out of 17,112 difficult villages, 7,458 villages have been fully covered by March 1982. The programme for 1982-83 envisages coverage of 3,373 villages which have been partly tackled and new 3,429 villages. An outlay of Rs. 45.70 crores has been included for the programme in the State Plan 1982-83. This will be supplemented by the Central assistance of about Rs. 7 crores under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Construction of Roadside and Underground Gutters in villages

30. It is necessary to make some specific provision in the Plan for giving grants to the Zilla Parishads for undertaking public sanitation works like road-side gutters drain for the sullage water, rain water etc. In respect of Village Panchayats which have already piped water Supply Schemes, even underground drainage could be provided. The Zilla Parishads/Village Panchayats are proposed to be treated on par with 'C' Class Municipalities with population less than 15,000 as per 1971 Census and given Government grant-in-aid equal to 90 per cent of the cost of in case of drainage works undertaken by them; the balance 10 per cent will be the local bodies own contribution. In the case of road-side gutters, sewers and drains, the grant will be limited to 50 per cent, the balance will have to be contributed by the Village Panchayat/Zilla Parishads from their own resources. The balances in the Village Employment Fund will be utilised for this scheme. The maintenance of such works will be the responsibility of the concerned Zilla Parishads/Village Panchayats and no recurring grant for this purpose will be given by Government. A provision of Rs. 12 lakhs has been included for the scheme in the Annual Plan 1982-83

CHAPTER 18

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONAL PLANNING

The total population of Maharashtra which was 5.04 crores according to 1971 Census has now increased to 6.27 crores as per 1981 Census. Similarly the urban population of Maharashtra which was 1.57 crores in 1971 (31.02 per cent) has also increased to 2.20 crores, as per 1981 Census (35.03 per cent.) The rate of growth of urban population in Maharashtra is higher than that for the country as a whole. This will be evident from the fact that as per 1981 Census the urban population of the country as a whole is 23.73 per cent as compared to 35.03 per cent in Maharashtra. The growth of urban population in the State is mainly accounted for by the influx of people to the urban agglomerations in and around the cities of Bombay, Pune, Thane, Ulhasnagar etc. not only from the rural areas of Maharashtra but also from all parts of the country. Within the State, Greater Bombay alone accounted for 37.45 per cent of the urban population of Maharashtra.

2. There are five Municipal Corporations in the State viz. Bombay, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur and Kolhapur. According to the 1981 Census total population of all these five Corporation Cities is 113.85 lakhs and the Greater Bombay Municipal Corporation alone accounts for 82.27 lakhs. The number of Municipal towns in the State is 220 and the total population of these towns is 106.15 lakhs.

3. The main emphasis under the urban development sector during the 6th Five-Year Plan period would be orderly development of urban areas and creation of manageable townships so as to halt the growth of large cities in the State. These objectives are proposed to be achieved through implementation of various regional plans, implementation of development plans of Municipal Councils and intergrated Under Development of small and medium towns. Greater emphasis is also being given to the environmental improvement of slums for which substantial outlays are being earmarked every year.

4. The outlay proposed for the Sixth Five-Year Plan period for urban development including slum improvement is Rs. 70 crores. As against this expenditure incurred during 1980-81 in Rs. 14.71 crores. The outlay approved for 1981-82 in Rs. 14.75 crores. The outlay proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 16.18 crores. The various programmes under the urban development sector which are proposed to be implemented during 1982-83 are described below :

Implementation of Regional Plan for Pune-Pimpri-Chinchwad

5. The Pimpri-Chinchwad New Town Development Authority has been entrusted with the work of development of new township in the Pimpri-Chinchwad Complex as envisaged in the Pune Metropolitan Regional Plan. Government provides loan assistance to this Authority so as to constitute seed capital required for acquiring and developing the land included in the new township. The Authority has so far been advanced actual seed capital of Rs. 1.10 crores up to March 1981 and has been able to generate resources to the tune of $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores, part of which has been invested in construction of public buildings, shops, administrative buildings etc. During 1980-81 and 1981-82 Government has provided loan assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs for each year to the Authority. For the Annual Plan 1982-83 a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is again proposed. The Authority has constructed 548 tenements for Economically Weaker Sections and 489 tenements for Low Income Group up to end of March 1980. During 1980-81 additional 146 tenements for Economically Weaker Sections, and 143 tenements for Low Income Groups and 16 tenements for Middle Income Groups were constructed.

Training in Town Planning

6. Under this scheme, 4 Engineering Architectural graduates from among the Town Planning Department's Staff are deputed every year to Delhi and Pune for post-graduation courses. Upto 31st March 1980, 42 officers were trained and an expenditure of Rs. 11.19 lakhs was incurred. During 1980-81, 4 officers were deputed for training. Outlay under this scheme is meant for the salaries and halting allowance. An outlay of Rs. 2.35 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during 1982-83.

Strengthening of staff in Town Planning and Valuation Department

7. The staff created under this scheme is entrusted with various activities such as monitoring the implementation of development plans, monitoring the regional plans, preparation of regional plans and conducting traffic surveys for metropolitan cities (excluding Bombay). The current year's outlay for this scheme is Rs. 3 lakhs. Up to 31st March 1980 Seven regional plans were prepared. The scheme of traffic survey was started in May 1971 and traffic survey of Bombay was partly completed. This work has now been handed over to the CRRI. The work of traffic survey in Pune and Nagpur has now been taken up. Entire expenditure of this scheme is on staff. The outlay approved for 1981-82 was Rs. 3 lakhs. For the Annual Plan 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 4.25 lakhs is proposed.

Bombay Twin City Project

8. The work of developing the New Bombay project is entrusted to the City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra (CIDCO) under the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966. The State Government is concerned with providing financial assistance to CIDCO for acquisition of land. All other developmental and constructional activities are financed by CIDCO from its own resources. Out of 19,300 hectares of land notified by Government for acquisition for the New Bombay Project, 2,524 hectares of land was acquired

and expenditure of Rs. 6.75 crores was incurred up to the end of March 1980. It is estimated that about 3,000 hectares of land will have to be acquired within the next five year period. An outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs has been proposed for 1982-83.

Development of New Townships

9. The CIDCO has also been appointed as the Special Planning Authority for development of new townships at Aurangabad, Nashik, Nanded and Nagpur. The Government provides loan assistance to the CIDCO for land acquisition. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed for 1982-83 for this purpose.

In 1980-81 the CIDCO has taken up construction of 9,000 houses in Aurangabad, Nashik and Nanded as against 3,600 houses already completed up to March 1980. The CIDCO has spent Rs. 714.40 lakhs on this project up to March 1980. In 1980-81 CIDCO has spent Rs. 52.33 lakhs in Aurangabad, Nashik and Nanded.

Financial assistance to the Municipal Councils for implementation of their Development Plans

10. Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to Municipal Councils in the form of grants and/or loan as per prescribed pattern. Upto 31st March 1980 Development Plans for all the Municipal Councils were prepared and an expenditure of Rs. 10.78 crores was incurred on financial assistance to Municipal Councils for implementation of Development Plans. During 1980-81, town planning schemes were accelerated at all levels. Final award in respect of Town Planning Scheme, Jalgaon No. III was declared; 5 schemes were prepared and 2 draft schemes were sanctioned. Project for construction of 34 schools, 10 dispensaries and hospitals; 36 shopping centres; 32 Parks and Gardens were finalised. Special attention continued to be paid to the tribal areas in which projects for construction of 3 schools, 2 shopping centres and 2 parks and Gardens were finalised.

11. An outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83 for grant of financial assistance to the Municipal Councils. This includes an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs for the tribal Sub-Plan.

Integrated Urban Development Programme of Small and Medium Towns

12. The Government of India introduced in 1979-80 a scheme for Integrated Development of small and Medium Towns with population of one lakh and below as per 1971 Census and requested the State Government to avail of this scheme. The scheme aims at increasing the growth rate of small and Medium Towns to enable them to act as growth and service centers for the rural hinterland and thereby checking migration of rural population to the metropolitan cities by employment generation in such towns.

13. Under this scheme, Central assistance is provided in the form of loan on soft terms to the extent of 50 per cent of the total expenditure on those components of the project for which Central Assistance is admissible. The remaining 50 per cent expenditure is to be provided as matching contribution by the State Government and/or the Implementing Agency that is Municipal Council concerned. The total Central Assistance will generally be limited to Rs. 40 lakhs per project.

14. Under this scheme, the State Government had forwarded projects of 26 Municipal Towns for consideration of the Government of India. Of these, Government of India have approved projects of 20 Municipal towns and sanctioned a total loan assistance of Rs. 159.30 lakhs of which Rs. 158.30 lakhs have been passed on to the concerned Municipal Councils. The balanced loan of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is meant for Barshi Municipal Council. That Municipal Council has been asked to redraft its original proposal and send to the Government of India for approval.

15. During 1981-82 a plan provision of Rs. 75 lakhs was made for the State's matching contribution. Similarly a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs was also made outside the State Plan for passing on the Central loan assistance to the concerned Municipal Councils. For the Annual Plan 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 140 lakhs is proposed for the State's matching contribution and Rs. 200 lakhs for passing the Central assistance to the concerned Municipal Councils.

Financial assistance to the Municipal Corporations

16. The assistance usually provided in the Plan to the Municipal Corporations for implementation of their urban development plans is in the nature of market borrowings. There are 5 Municipal Corporations in this State.

The O. M. B. allocation earmarked for the different Corporations during 1982-83 is as follows :—

Corporation	(Rs. in lakhs)
Bombay	200.00
Pune	50.00
Nagpur	50.00
Solapur	50.00
Kolhapur	50.00
Total	400.00

Reclamation Schemes in Greater Bombay

17. Under the reclamation scheme in Greater Bombay three activities are involved viz. (i) Mahim-Bandra-Kurla reclamation scheme, (ii) Wadala-Chembur reclamation scheme and (iii) Back-bay reclamation scheme. The work of Mahim reclamation scheme has been entrusted to the B. M. R. D. A. So far as the Wadala-Chembur reclamation scheme is concerned no new reclamation work was taken in the Fifth Plan period. During the Sixth Plan period also no reclamation work is proposed to be taken under this scheme. The Back-bay reclamation scheme envisaged reclamation of 550 acres land in Blocks III to VI. Under this scheme 200 acres of land was reclaimed. Thereafter the Government has decided to stop the reclamation works in this area.

18. The financial requirement proposed for this scheme are, therefore, for carrying out development works such as roads, storm water drains, water and sewer lines only in the Back-bay area. These works are being executed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on agency basis. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 1982-83.

Bombay Metropolitan Regional Development Authority

19. With a view to providing a single planning and co-ordinating agency for the Bombay Metropolitan Region, the Bombay Metropolitan Region Development Authority was established in 1975. This authority has been entrusted with the work of ensuring rapid balanced and orderly development of the region. This authority has a jurisdiction over an area of 4,000 sq. Kms. comprising the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay, 13 municipal councils and number of village panchayats within the Zilla Parishads of Thane and Raigad districts. The financial assistance of Rs. 75 lakhs is proposed to be given to this authority during 1982-83 for implementing area development schemes in the Bombay Metropolitan Region.

Industrial Subsidy for Industrial Area Development Programme

20. This is a new scheme included in the Sixth Five-Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs. No outlay has been proposed for this Scheme during 1981-82. The scheme is, therefore, proposed to be introduced during 1982-83 with an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh. As per sanctioned development plans of Municipal Councils, industries except service industries have to be restricted to industrial zones. Industrial zones are accordingly provided in all development plans. For the development and management of industrial areas of small order the local municipal councils will be the only appropriate agency to undertake the work of acquisition of land in industrial zones and develop the infrastructure facilities. Thus the persons willing to start the industry can readily get a developed plot in the industrial zones. The municipal councils of "C" class towns do not, however, have capital resources for acquiring and developing the land initially. Small entrepreneurs in such small towns cannot also afford to pay very high competitive prices. Moreover the small municipal councils cannot afford to pay high interest of financial institution to borrow the required capital for this purpose. Under the scheme it is proposed to encourage the municipal councils to borrow the required capital from banks and provide interest subsidy to them in the State Plan for the period of 3 years at the rate of 6 per cent. This scheme will, however, be limited to only "B" and "C" class municipal towns where the M. I. D. C. or the Regional Development Corporations have not undertaken or not likely to undertake area development projects.

Establishment of the State Fire Training Centre

21. With a view to improve efficiency of the fire services in the State it has been proposed to establish a State Fire Training Centre at suitable district place to impart training in fire fighting to the personnel of fire services as no such facility is available for training the lower ranks. Government has accepted the proposal and administrative approval has been accorded in 1978. Considering the fire risk with the growth of industrial and commercial establishments it is essential to have a well trained fire-fighting personnel in all the fire services in the State. Hence for construction of building for the proposed Fire Training Centre an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed for 1982-83.

Slum Improvement Programme

22. The Programme envisages environmental improvement of slums. The amenities provided under the programme are in the nature of water-taps, sewers, latrines, roads/pathways, passages and street lights. The programme forms part of the National Programme of minimum needs and also it is included in the 20 Point Programme. The ceiling of Rs. 120 per capita of expenditure which was originally prescribed has now been increased to Rs. 200 per capita from 1980-81. The programme has now been extended to 17 cities in the State and at present the scheme has a coverage of population of one lakh and above as per the 1971 Census. The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority has decided to extend the slum improvement programme to towns having population of 50,000 and above. This would benefit 38 more towns. During 1981-82, 2.25 lakhs persons are likely to be benefitted by this programme. The target proposed for 1982-83 is coverage of additional 2.25 lakhs population. The outlay proposed for this programme during 1982-83 is Rs. 4.50 crores.

CHAPTER 19

HOUSING

The population of the State which was 50 million according to 1971 census is now 62.72 million as per the provisional population figures of 1981 census. The rise in population so also rapid industrialisation and urbanisation has aggravated the housing problem further. 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, particularly in Greater Bombay which now has a population of over 82.27 lakhs and also other Corporation cities of Pune, Nagpur and Solapur. The migration of the people from rural areas to cities and towns in search of livelihood continues unabated and the problem of housing shortages has assumed serious proportion. The continuous influx in the corporation cities has further accentuated the problem of Urban slums. The Bombay Metropolitan Region Development Authority had estimated that the deficit in housing tenements in Greater Bombay alone would go up to 7.57 lakhs tenements by 1981. The deficit today is still higher. The funds available for housing programmes are, however, always limited and the public sector efforts in the field of housing area required to be confined mainly to the needy and weaker sections of the community, industrial workers and low and middle income group people.

1. URBAN HOUSING

2. The Housing Programme of the State Government is mainly executed through the Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA) and the four Regional Housing Boards under it. The main functions of the Authority are to arrange for funds for its housing activities, to acquire lands for its programmes, to keep financial and administrative control over the Regional Boards by laying down guidelines and supervising the functions and activities of the regional boards and to advise Government in all matters pertaining to housing and area development including development of peripheral areas of existing urban centres, development of new townships and of commercial centres, etc. The State Government provides finance to the Authority for the various housing schemes and in addition allocates an outlay of Rs. 110 lakhs annually out of the State quota for open market borrowings. The Authority secures LIC loan for expansion of the housing programme. The General Insurance Corporation also provides loan assistance for taking up of rural housing programmes and housing for weaker sections of the society. Likewise, MHADA obtains loans from HUDCO for the various housing schemes. Advance contribution from the perspective allottees is also obtained by the Authority. With the provisions made in the State Plan supplemented by institutional finance and mobilisation of other resources, MHADA is expected to undertake the housing programme of the order of Rs. 21 crores during 1982-83 and the overall size of its programme for the Five Year Plan, 1980-85 will be well over Rs. 100 crores.

3. The Urban Housing Programme implemented by the Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority for which provisions are made in the State Plan covers the following schemes :—

- (i) Subsidised Industrial Housing Schemes ;
- (ii) Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections ;
- (iii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme (including loans under Sweepers' Housing Scheme) ;
- (iv) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme ;
- (v) Provision of Developed House sites to urban poor.

4. (i) *Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme (EWS)*.—Under this scheme houses are constructed for allotment on hire-purchase basis to persons with household income upto Rs. 350 p.m. (Rs. 4,200 per annum) within the ceiling cost of Rs. 8,000. A provision of Rs. 16 lakhs has been made for this scheme in the Annual Plan, 1982-83 and 192 tenements are proposed to be constructed.

(ii) *Low Income Group Housing Scheme (LIG)*.—This scheme is meant for persons whose individual income is between Rs. 351 to 600 p.m. The all-inclusive ceiling cost per dwelling unit is Rs. 13,000. A provision of Rs. 34 lakhs has been included for this scheme in the Annual Plan, 1982-83 and 366 tenements are proposed to be constructed.

(iii) *Middle Income Group Housing Scheme (MIG)*.—This scheme is meant for those persons whose individual income is between Rs. 601 to 1,500 p.m. Two types of houses are constructed under the scheme with the cost ceiling of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 42,000 respectively for the benefit of this group. A provision of Rs. 11 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for 1982-83 and 48 tenements will be constructed.

(iv) *Land Acquisition and Development Scheme*.—The land is acquired and developed under this scheme by the Housing Boards for their housing schemes. For payment of the compensation of the land, MHADA is given loan assistance by Government. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is made for this purpose during 1982-83.

5. *Development of sites for urban poor.*—The scheme was introduced in 1978 with a view to providing developed house sites to the urban poor in 23 medium sized fast growing towns in the State with a population between 50,000 persons to 1 lakh persons. Under the scheme, developed house sites are provided to the urban poor who are either living in shanty colonies in environmentally unhygienic conditions or who have no permanent houses elsewhere. The Municipal Councils are the agencies to implement the scheme. They select the area and frame the scheme. The size of the plot to be allotted to an individual is normally 25 sq.m. Grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 600 per serviced plot of land (inclusive of cost of land) and development and provision of basic amenities is given by the State Government. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for 1982-83.

6. *Sewepers Housing Scheme.*—This scheme has been designed to facilitate construction of houses for sweepers and scavengers in the employ of the Local Bodies in the State with requisite financial assistance. This scheme is being implemented through the Municipal Councils. Under this scheme, 2,181 tenements have been constructed so far.

7. For the 6th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs has been approved for the scheme. For the Annual Plan, 1982-83 a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed.

II. RURAL HOUSING

8. The rural housing programme forms part of the Minimum Needs Programme formulated by the Government of India. The various schemes under the programme are as follows:—

9. *Rural Housing Scheme.*—The scheme envisages construction of pucca houses for those persons in rural areas who are having houses with thatched roofs and who have been living in such houses at least for the last five years. Priority is given to Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes. Under the scheme, assistance is given from Government in the form of building material and labour charges (Estimated cost Rs. 2,000). Assistance is also given from village community etc. in the form of locally available material (estimated cost of Rs. 1,000). This scheme is implemented through Zilla Parishads. The provision for 1982-83 is Rs. 2.44 lakhs.

10. *Tiling of roofs of huts.*—In several villages in the State, the huts of village farmers are covered with only dry thatched hay and are prone to fire hazards. Besides this, such roof gives no protection against heavy rains, storms and it is also unhygienic. This scheme therefore envisages replacement of thatched roofs by Mangalore tiles. Under this scheme, 75 per cent interest free-loan and 25 per cent subsidy are given to farmers. The uniform cost is Rs. 2.50 per square foot of the total plinth area of huts. The provision for 1982-83 is Rs. 36.56 lakhs.

11. *Provisions of House sites and construction of huts for the rural landless and houseless workers.*—Introduction with the implementation of the 20 Point Economic Programme in 1975, Government sanctioned a scheme for providing free to the landless and houseless labourers in rural areas, a suitable house site measuring 100 square yards and for constructing thereon a hut at a cost not exceeding Rs. 150. Gradually, the amount released for constructing the hut was increased to Rs. 1,500 per hut of which Rs. 200 came from the Employment Guarantee Scheme.

12. The scheme was initially applicable only to villages with population upto 5,000. From 10th January 1979, Government extended it to all villages regardless of population. Simultaneously, the scheme was extended to "C" Class Municipal areas having population upto 15,000, but in such areas only house sites are to be provided to eligible persons who have to put up the construction thereon at their own cost. Till 1972 a total number of 3,49,079 persons were registered as eligible. A fresh census in 1979 revealed that there were another 1,36,174 eligible persons in villages, making a total of 4,85,253. By the end of March 1980, 3,68,141 persons had been given house-sites. The balance remaining to be granted house sites in villages was 1,17,112.

13. As per the Government decision to provide house sites only in "C" Class Municipal areas with population upto 15,000, a total of 12,294 persons in 98 Municipal Councils were found eligible. Of these, 624 persons have been allotted house sites till 31st March 1980.

In June 1980, Government further liberalised the scheme with a view to making it more purposeful and result oriented as follows:—

(a) The admissible cost of construction of huts was increased from Rs. 1,500 (including Rs. 200 from E.G.S.) to Rs. 2,000 (including Rs. 300 from E.G.S.).

(b) Since most of the 25,456 huts constructed in the initial phase with assistance not exceeding Rs. 150 per hut have either collapsed or are in a dilapidated condition. Government decided that these persons should also be offered new huts under the present scheme i.e. with assistance upto Rs. 2,000 per hut.

(c) Instead of restricting the benefit to the landless and houseless labourers in 'C' Class Municipal areas having population upto 15,000 merely to the provision of free house sites Government decided to extend the scheme of constructing huts to these persons also who number 12,294. It was considered that although these municipal areas are technically urban, the position of the people was in no way different from those living in the villages.

(d) Government decided to take up under the scheme also the work of repairs to huts already constructed.

By the end of December 1981, in all 4,20,300 huts have been constructed. During 1982-83 about 70,000 huts will be constructed. Simultaneously it is proposed to survey the position regarding repairs, carry out the repairs and process the acquisition proceeding in respect of land requirements. The provision for the scheme for 1982-83 is Rs. 1,245 lakhs.

14. *Scheme for extension of village gothans.*—The scheme of extension of village gothan is primarily meant for a planned expansion of the village sites to relieve congestion in the villages, due to increasing population pressure. Additional space is being provided to the villages at a reasonable price. The need for extension also arises where the wandering tribes and backward communities are required to be settled in one place, so that they can also benefit from planned economic development in the rural area. In this latter case the beneficiaries need not belong to the village where they want to settle down. The plots are also distributed to the without charging any occupancy price.

Where suitable Government or Village Panchayat lands are available, they are assigned as gothan for the implementation of the above schemes. Where such lands are not available private lands are acquired for the purpose.

15. This scheme is in operation since 1961 and so far 10,663 villages have benefitted. It is proposed to cover 6,243 villages during the Second Decennial Programme for extension of gothans (1977-86) and 2,951 villages during the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1980-85. In the Annual Plan 1982-83, a provision of Rs. 56 lakhs has been made for the scheme.

III. GOVERNMENT STAFF QUARTERS ETC.

16. *Residential Building.*—Large number of Government Servants of various Departments are in need of residential quarters. The need for residential buildings for Government officers and staff has increased considerably due to over all 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 however 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 constraints 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. There are about 12,000 persons on waiting list in Bombay proper and above over 25,000 persons in the mofussil area. It has, therefore been proposed to step up the programme during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The total financial requirements for residential quarters has been lay of Rs. 20 crores in the Sixth Plan period. A provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made for the programme in the Annual Plan, 1982-83. The new works include residential quarters in the two new Districts of Sindhudurg and Jalna. The programme also includes provision of transit type accommodation at regional head quarters and important district places. It is also proposed to make provision of Rs. 4 lakhs per district under Pool Quarters to remove the backlog of residential quarters at District and Taluka places.

17. *Construction of staff quarters and non-residential buildings for Tribal Sub-Plan.*—In tribal areas of 13 districts there is urgent need of construction of administrative buildings, residential quarters etc. to bring them on par with the other areas of the District. At present there is lack of proper office accommodation, residential quarters, rest houses etc. in most of these places.

An outlay of Rs. 65 lakhs has been provided for this purpose in the Annual plan 1982-83.

18. *Police Housing.*—All Police Officers, in Greater Bombay and all Police Officers upto and inclusive of the rank of Inspector of Police in the mofussil and the entire Constabulary in the State, according to their conditions of service, are entitled to rent-free accommodation and where rent-free quarters are not available, to the grant of house rent allowance in lieu of rent free quarters. In view of the general paucity of accommodation and prevailing high rent, the grant of house-rent allowance does not solve the difficulties of Police Officers and men in securing proper accommodation especially in urban areas. In the interest of securing optimum efficiency of the police force and sustaining its moral, Government has laid greater emphasis of police housing works programme especially since 1975-76. During the period from 1974-75 to 1979-80 Government has spent about Rs. 28 crores on Police Housing Programme and

constructed over 9,300 quarters. At the beginning of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1980-85 about 39 per cent eligible police officers and 39 per cent constables have remained to be provided with Government accommodation. It would, therefore, be necessary to construct over 35,000 quarters requiring an investment of about Rs. 91 crores. An outlay of Rs. 35 crores has been made in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1980-85 for the programme which will be supplemented by HUDCO loans. A provision of Rs. 5.50 crores has been included in the Annual Plan, 1982-83 for this programme.

19. *Loans to Co-operative Housing Societies of Government Servants and Zilla Parishad employees and grant of house building advance to Government Servants.*—Under the Scheme for grant of financial assistance to the Co-operative Housing Societies of Government employees and Zilla Parishad employees, loan assistance is given to the Government and Zilla Parishad employees who are members of these Societies. The Loan is sanctioned in three instalments direct to the Society on behalf of the employees. Over 98 societies have been sanctioned loan in the past and many more have asked for the assistance. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 1.76 crores during 1982-83 for the scheme.

In addition, for grant of house building advance to individual Government employees and employees of Zilla Parishads and Agriculture Universities, a provision of Rs. 102 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83.

CHAPTER 20

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND NEO-BUDDHISTS FOR 1982-83

The concept of the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists was introduced by the Government of India in the year 1979-80 with a view to ensuring adequate flow of funds from the General Sector Programmes for accelerating pace of economic, social and educational development of the target groups amongst this class viz. Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers, Landless Agricultural Labourers, Village Artisans and Educated Unemployed living below poverty line. Government of India had constituted a working group on development of Scheduled Castes. The report of that working group, published in September, 1980, delineates the approach to a comprehensive development strategy for the Scheduled Castes.

2. Based on the above mentioned studies, the Prime Minister and the Government of India have further directed the State Governments that 50 per cent of these target groups at present living below the poverty line should be brought above the poverty line by formulating Optimal Special Component Plan and effective monitoring during the Sixth Plan period.

3. Total Scheduled Castes population in Maharashtra is 30.26 lakhs which constitutes 6 per cent of the total population of the State. Besides this, the estimated population of Neo-Buddhists is 32.64 lakhs, which is 6.48 per cent of the total population. Thus the total population of Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists would be 62.90 lakhs and their combined percentage would come to 12.40 as against the all-India figure of 15 per cent. The literacy percentage of Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists is 27 as against 39 of the general population (1971 Census figure).

4. The Government of India have assumed 10 per cent increase in the 1971 population of Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists and accounted that the total number of families of Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists which need to be covered under Special Component Plan would be about 16 lakhs. As per this calculation, the number of families to be covered during the Sixth Five-Year Plan will be 8 lakhs. The annual coverage will be 1.60 lakh families.

5. The objective indicated in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1980-85 of the Government of India lays emphasis on all out efforts for the redressal of poverty and mobilisation of human energy for the creation of a more dynamic and equitable society. Since the Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists constitute the bulk of the poorer sections of the population the Government of India have directed the State Governments to formulate a Special Component Plan for the economic uplift of Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists. The majority of the Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists belong to the category of the landless labourers, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, etc. During the Sixth Plan period, therefore, the emphasis has been laid on the specific socio-economic measures designed to improve their living conditions. This is a radical departure from the older approach which was only welfare oriented, and which did not achieve the desired result of their emancipation from Social and Economic Bondage.

6. Based on the new approach, the Maharashtra Government's Special Component Plan consists of the following three types of schemes, viz.—

(a) All divisible schemes from which direct benefits flow to the Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists.

(b) Schemes taken up on area basis where Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists should be the majority to derive benefits ; and

(c) In respect of other schemes, modified them in such a way as to suit the requirements of the Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists.

Thus, the State Government decided to quantify the extent of benefits under such schemes on the basis of the following criteria :—

(i) When a scheme is drawn up for the benefit of backward classes, the share of Scheduled Castes should be computed at 54 per cent of the outlay laid down for each such scheme.

(ii) Where the scheme is drawn up for the benefit of the weaker sections like backward classes, village artisans, landless agricultural labourers etc. The extent of benefit for the Scheduled Castes should be computed at 22 per cent.

(iii) Where the scheme is for the general benefit of all communities, the share of the Scheduled Castes should be computed at 13 per cent.

7. In modification of the earlier orders, Government have now instructed all Departments to adopt the following principles while formulating the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists from the current year onwards :—

(a) The present approach of earmarking funds as component under identified schemes should be discontinued.

(b) New approach for formulation of the Special Component Plan should be adopted so as to ensure direct flow of benefits to Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists (individuals/families or bastis) to the maximum extent.

(c) Departments concerned with non-divisible sector should explore possibility of quantifying funds exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists. This is not applicable to the infrastructural schemes and general developmental schemes.

(d) All Departments should revise their Special Component Plan on the basis of above revised approach.

(e) Employment Guarantee Scheme and National Rural Employment Programme will not form part of the Special Component Plan.

(f) The outlay for Special Component Plan for 1982-83 should be fixed at 13 per cent of the total plan outlay for 1982-83, excluding outlays earmarked for infrastructure and general development schemes. There will not be any Special Component Plan for the sectors, such as Irrigation (Major and Medium), Power Generation, Public Works.

(g) Special Central Assistance that will be released by the Government of India shall be utilised for the subsidy to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists living below the poverty line. The subsidy shall not exceed 50 per cent of the total admissible financial assistance.

(h) The outlays earmarked for the Special Component Plan hereafter shall be non-divertable.

8. In accordance with the new approach, almost all the departments have already formulated exclusive schemes for the Scheduled Castes, Neo-Buddhists, individual families and bastis. The remaining departments are also taking necessary action to formulate such schemes.

9. The divisible outlays for the Sixth Five-Year Plan of the State are Rs. 1,697.92 crores. The proposed Special Component Plan for 1980-85 was of the order of Rs. 323.60 crores, which was 19.06 per cent of the divisible outlay in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. During 1980-81 and 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 44.53 crores and Rs. 56.70 crores were earmarked for the Special Component Plan. The outlays for 1982-83 is Rs. 32.03 crores (details given in Annexure-A). The amount during 1982-83 seems to be smaller compared to outlays for Special Component Plan of the previous years, as in the previous years, the benefits under the Employment Guarantee Scheme were also included in the Special Component Plans. The outlays now provided are for specific schemes and the benefits would directly flow to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists. Specific benefits would also flow from divisible schemes. This has been provided in the structure of the Special Component Plan for 1982-83. So, even though the total amount seems to be reduced, the benefits would, however, definitely flow to the target-groups.

10. Social Development like environmental improvement in the living conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists will be achieved through schemes such as providing and developing house sites for the landless poor, improvement of harijan bastis, construction of approach road to harijan bastis, providing drinking water supply, electrification of harijan bastis health care by primary health unit and educational facilities.

11. The Government of India also released special Central assistance under the Special Component Plan. This is given as an additive to the Special Component Plan and is utilised for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes/Neo-Buddhists. The criteria for sanctioning the Special Central Assistance are as follows :—

(1) Total Scheduled Castes/Neo-Buddhists population in the State.

(2) Backwardness of the State.

(3) Qualitative and quantitative optimality of the Special Component Plan.

(4) Effective performance of the State in implementation of the Special Component Plan.

During 1980-81, the Government of India, have released Rs. 6.45 crores. During 1981-82 the Government of India have assured to release Rs. 8 crores as Special Central Assistance and they have already released Rs. 5.67 crores. The requirement of the special central assistance worked out by the State for 1981-82 and 1982-83 is, however, Rs. 14.31 crores and Rs. 16.98 crores respectively.

12. Besides the implementing departments, the other main agency which are involved in the implementation of the Special Component Plan are:—

- (1) Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation.
- (2) Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board; and
- (3) Leather Industries Development Corporation.

Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation has so far distributed Rs. 3.87 crores and covered 31,281 families. The Corporation has also formulated schemes with enhanced rates of subsidy. The M. S. Khadi and Village Industries Board has made efforts to enrol S.C. and Neo-Buddhists village artisans as members of the Block Level Corporation Societies in all the Blocks of the State. LIDCOM has also taken up several schemes with a view to provide employment opportunities to the S.Cs. and Neo-Buddhist.

13. With a view to facilitating need-based planning for the families living below the poverty line in rural areas, it is proposed to undertake survey of such families. It will cover Scheduled Castes/Neo-Buddhists families living below poverty line in rural areas. Identity Cards will be issued to the beneficiary families. This work is proposed to be completed by the end of June 1982.

14. With a view to ensuring the effective monitoring of the Special Component Plan in the districts 26 new posts of Social Welfare Officers (Class-I) along with supporting staff have been created under Social Welfare Department. The question of sanctioning additional staff for the Special Component Plan in Mantralaya and at Divisional Level is also under consideration of Social Welfare Department.

15. A State level Monitoring and Review Board under the Chairmanship of Minister (Planning) has also been set up for reviewing the implementation of this programme as part of the programmes for the weaker sections and backward areas.

ANNEXURE A

Revised Annual Plan, 1982-83

State Plan Outlay under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists in Maharashtra State.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Agreed State Plan Outlay	Flow to Special Component Plan	State Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 1982-83
					Flow to Special Component Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	Agriculture and Allied Services ..	19,230.43	3,434.75	5,991.57	921.02
II	Co-operation	931.42	325.78	229.69	75.84
III	Water and Power Development (Free connection and Electrification of Harijan Bastis).	665.00	1,172.50	113.00	218.00
IV	Industry and Mining	3,312.51	680.60	683.00	165.86
V	Transport and Communications ..	9,400.00	600.00	2,130.00	150.00
VI	Social and Community Services ..	45,125.62	8,896.40	7,680.27	1,671.80
Grand Total ..		78,664.98	15,110.03	16,827.53	3,202.52

1. State Plan Outlay 1982-83 .. 1,322.17 Crores. 1. % of SCP to State Plan 2.42%.
2. Outlay for Divisible scheme 1982-83 168.28 Crores. 2. % of SCP to Divisible Scheme 19.03%.
3. Outlay for SCP 1982-83 .. 32.03 Crores.

CHAPTER 21

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

In its objectives and strategy for the development of backward classes, the Government of India has laid down that the major thrust of the Sixth Plan should be waging of an all-out 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 Nava Buddhas through the Special Component Plan and to the Scheduled Tribes through the Tribal Areas Plan.

2. In Maharashtra, according to the 1971 Census, the backward class population was 117.88 lakhs which formed about 24 per cent of the total population of the State. Taking into account the large size of the Backward Class population, the State Government had made sizeable provision in the earlier Annual Plan for the Welfare of Backward Classes, by way of Scholarships, hostels, improvement in living and working conditions, assistance for purchase of agricultural implements, fertilisers, subsidy and loans for construction of houses in cooperative societies etc. For the year 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 12,50.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Welfare of Backward Classes.

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 first four groups. The outlays provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan and Annual Plans for each of these categories is also indicated in the table :—

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Serial No.	Programme	1980-81 Actual	Approved Outlay 1981-82	Approved Outlay 1980-85	Proposed Outlay 1982-83
1	Direction and Administration ..	12.10	27.03	1,10.00	65.13
2	Educational Concessions etc. ..	3,00.88	5,46.57	43,73.88	8,39.77
3	Economic Uplift of Backward Classes.	1,43.37	1,46.81	6,39.93	1,47.17
4	Health, Housing and other Schemes	1,10.66	1,03.75	5,02.00	1,20.48
5	Centrally Sponsored Programme 5 per cent State Share.	44.88	75.84	3,74.19	77.45
Total ..		6,11.89	9,00.00	60,00.00	12,50.00

I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

4. *Restructuring of the Directorate of Social Welfare.*—The Backward Class wing of the Directorate of Social Welfare was strengthened by sanctioning 28 class I posts, 5 Class II posts and ancillary staff. An outlay of Rs. 65.13 lakhs is provided for the Directorate during 1982-83,

II. EDUCATIONAL CONCESSIONS ETC.

5. *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 parents/guardians monthly income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 750 is reimbursed to the institution direct. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for 1982-83 for this Scheme for 149 Students.

6. *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 S.C./S.T., D.T. and N.T. at all stages of education in recognised institutions. An outlay of Rs. 31.12 lakhs is provided for 1982-83 for this scheme, covering 59140 Students.

7. *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.T. students irrespective of any income limit are reimbursed to the recognised schools. In addition, two B. C. students in standards I to IV, V to VII, VIII and IX and X are paid Rs. 10, 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 existing assistance under the scheme is considered to be inadequate to meet the expenditure on books and other Petty expenses

required to be incurred by the students. It is therefore proposed to raise the scholarships to Rs. 25, Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 per month to the students in VIIIth, IXth, and Xth standards respectively beginning from the academic year 1982-83. The scholarships will be given for 10 months subject to the condition that the student should have passed in the previous annual examination, the parents annual income should not exceed Rs. 12,000 and that the student should not be a resident of aided or Government B.C. Hostel. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme and 1,01,141 students have been benefitted under this scheme.

8. *Award of stipend to B.C. students in I.T.I.'s.*—Under this scheme stipends of Rs. 20 per month is given to the S.C. S.T., V.J. and N.T. students who are already in receipt of stipends of Rs. 25 p.m. under the Craft Training Programme. The students who are not covered by the stipends under the Craft Training Programme, are paid Rs. 45 p.m. An outlay of Rs. 5.29 lakhs has been provided to cover about 1587 students during 1982-83.

9. *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 the income of the parent should not exceed Rs. 750 per month, the student should not be a full time employee and that the student should bear good conduct and his progress and attendance should be satisfactory. The State Government has extended this scheme to V.J. students fully financed from the State resources. An outlay of Rs. 6.70 lakhs is provided for this scheme to cover 4246 students during 1982-83.

10. *Opening and maintenance of Government's Hostels for Boys/Girls belonging to.*

(i) Scheduled Castes and

(ii) B.C./E.B.C. (Cosmopolitan Hostels).

(i) 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 uniform, bus passes, hair cut charges (for boys) and medical facilities etc. During 1982-83, 20 hostels are proposed to be opened to benefit 1,500 students. A total outlay of Rs. 95.80 lakhs is provided to cover the expenditure on existing and new hostels during 1982-83.

(ii) In order to help B.C./E.B.C. girls to take advantage of various educational facilities cosmopolitan hostels are being opened in each taluka of district. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided for meeting the expenditure on 17 existing hostels and new hostels to be opened during 1982-83.

11. *Construction of Buildings for Government B.C. Hostels.*—There are in all 123 Government B. C. Hostels in the State of which only 11 are housed in Government buildings. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided for construction B. C. Hostel buildings during 1982-83.

12. *Grant in aid to aided Backward Class Hostels.*—A grant in aid of Rs. 60 p.m. per boy and Rs. 65 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 grant of Rs. 2000 is paid. In addition an amount of Rs. 100 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. 30.85 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 40 new hostels and existing hostels during 1982-83.

13. *Payment of Building grants to aided B. C. Hostels.*—So as to encourage the voluntary agencies to have their own building, grants for construction of hostel buildings at Rs. 750 per inmate limited to the approved sanctioned strength is paid under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided under this Scheme for 1982-83.

14. (1) *Opening Maintenance and Development of.*—

(i) Ashram Shalas run by Voluntary agencies for V. J. and N.Ts.

(ii) New Ashram Shalas for V. J. and N.T.s.

(iii) Construction work of Ashram Shalas for V. J. and N.Ts.

In 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 127.91 lakhs is provided for maintenance of 110 Ashram Shalas, opening of 18 new Ashram Shalas and building grants for 7 Ashram Shalas and maintenance and development of Post Basic Ashram Shalas for V. J./N.T.s.

(2) *Maintenance and Development of—*

(i) Post Basic Ashram Shalas for Scheduled Tribes.

An outlay of Rs. 27.60 lakhs is provided for maintenance and development of Post Basic Ashram Shalas for S.Ts. run by voluntary agencies who are paid grant-in-aid as per approved scale.

15. *Ashram Shala complexes.*—With a view to speed up Soci-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 in the Sixth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 2,684.23 lakhs is provided for the Ashram Shala complexes during the Sixth Plan period and an outlay of Rs. 335.50 lakhs is proposed during 1982-83.

16. *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 Balwadis for the children of SCs, N.T.s and V.Js. between the age-group of 3 to 6 years. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for 1982-83 for this scheme.

III. ECONOMIC UPLIFT

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. 82.50 lakhs is provided for paying Share Capital contribution and managerial subsidy to the Corporation during 1982-83.

17. *Loans to B. C. persons for purchase of shares of mixed co-operative societies.*—An outlay of Rs. 0.73 lakhs is provided for enabling the persons belonging to B.Cs. for purchasing the shares of mixed co-operative societies during 1982-83.

18. *Financial assistance to Industrial Co-operative Societies of Backward Classes.*—An outlay of Rs. 0.48 lakhs is provided for giving assistance to the Industrial Co-operative Societies of B.Cs., during 1982-83.

19. *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 per cent subsidy basis. An outlay of Rs. 40.60 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1982-83.

20. *Supply of Oil Engines.*—Oil engines are supplied on an 100 percent subsidy to Scheduled Tribe agriculturists to help them to increase their agricultural yield. An outlay of Rs. 7.86 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1982-83.

IV. HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHERS

21. *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. 50.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1982-83. The total tenements likely to be constructed during 1982-83 is 2690.

22. *Financial assistance to Individual and Group Housing for Backward Classes.*—This scheme is mainly meant for the S.Cs. and S.Ts. landless labourers and also those holding less than half an acre of land. Under this scheme financial assistance of Rs. 750 as subsidy is granted and the beneficiary has to contribute Rs. 250 in the form Cash, kind or manual labour and the house is to be constructed according to the plan prescribed by the Executive Engineer of the Zilla Parishad. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1982-83, covering 3333 total beneficiaries.

23. *Propaganda for removal of untouchability.*—Under this scheme prizes, incentives etc. are given to individuals, 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 Lokanatya, (iii) honorarium to literacy work on untouchability, (iv) holding shibirs of social workers and pracharaks, (v) prizes to films with the removal of untouchability etc. An outlay of Rs. 2.23 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1982-83.

24. *Improvement of Harijan Basties.*—An amount upto Rs. 50,000 is sanctioned under this scheme for providing essential facilities such as tap water, drinking water, internal roads, guttars, lighting etc. in a Harijan Basti. An outlay of Rs. 40.50 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1982-83.

25. *Incentive for intercaste marriage.*—A financial assistance of Rs. 2,500 is given to the married couple either of whom is from caste Hindu and Harijan for coming together after breaking the caste barrier. An outlay of Rs. 2.75 lakhs is provided for this scheme to benefit 100 couples during 1982-83.

V. CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMME

1. *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. The total outlay for this institute is Rs. 9.40 lakhs which is shared on 50 : 50 basis between the State and Central Governments.

2. *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 the 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. This cell is assisted by 90 Extension Officers at Block level. Another 153 posts of Extension Officers are proposed to be sanctioned during 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 21.00 lakhs is provided for the expenditure on the existing

cell and the Extension Officers, which is shared on 50 : 50 basis between the State and Central Government.

3. *Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation.*—This Corporation was established in 1978 with an authorised capital of Rs. 250·00 lakhs. The Sixth Plan approved outlay for this Corporation is Rs. 478·00 lakhs comprising Rs. 242·00 lakhs State Government share and Rs. 236·00 lakhs Central Government share. An outlay of Rs. 99·00 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83, Rs. 50·00 lakhs being State Government's share and Rs. 49·00 lakhs coming from the Central Government.

4. *Prematric and Post Matric Schoarships 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. 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. 1·00 lakh is provided for this scheme which is shared Rs. 0·50 lakhs for prematric students by State Government and Rs. 0·50 lakhs for post matric students by the Central Government.

5. *Construction of Buildings for Girls' Hostels.*—Hostels for catering the needs of S.C. and S.T. girls studying in Secondary, College and University stage of education, are constructed with the assistance under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 20·00 lakhs is provided for 1982-83 which is shared on 50;50 basis between the State and Central Governments.

6. *Government of India Post-Matric Scholarships.*—Students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Neo-Buddhist and Scheduled Tribes who are undertaking post-S.S.C. courses are paid maintenance allowance ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 75 p.m. for day boy scholars and Rs. 50 to Rs. 90 p.m. for day Girl scholars. Similarly the students belonging to the above categories who stay in hostels are paid maintenance allowance ranging from Rs. 70 to Rs. 185 p.m. for boys and Rs. 80 to Rs. 200 p.m. for girls according to the course of study. These rates have been revised upward by the Government of India recently. In addition, all fees payable by these students are also reimbursed under this scheme. This scheme is fully financed by the Central Government for which an outlay of Rs. 30·00 lakhs is provided during 1982-83.

7. *Coaching and allied scheme.*—An outlay of Rs. 3·50 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1982-83. This outlay is shared on 50 : 50 basis between the State and Central Governments.

CHAPTER 22

SOCIAL WELFARE

All Major Development Programmes in the Sixth 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 Childrens 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 lepers and welfare of the aged, the infirm and prison welfare etc.

2. 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.

3. Outlay provided for the Social Welfare Sector in the Sixth Plan and the successive Annual Plans and proposed outlay for 1982-83 for various categories of the programme is indicated in the following table :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Approved Outlay 1980-85	Actual Expenditure 1980-81	Approved Outlay 1981-82	Proposed Outlay 1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Direction and Administration (including training)	23.88	0.67	5.25	8.15
2	Women and Child Welfare—				
	(a) Women Welfare	51.84	22.05	7.25	10.55
	(b) Child Welfare	1,06.13	15.05	22.30	25.05
3	Welfare of Handicapped	96.70	5.11	19.95	27.81
4	Welfare of Poor and destitute	25.40	2.31	4.25	5.55
5	Centrally Sponsored Programme (States Share)	46.05	4.98	13.00	14.00
	Sub-Total—Social Welfare	3,50.00	50.10	72.00	91.11
6	Prison Welfare	60.00	8.00	10.00	10.00
	Grand Total	4,10.00	58.10	82.00	1,01.11

4. From the above, it may be seen that major outlay has been provided for the Welfare of Children and handicapped. Details of the schemes proposed under this sector is given below :—

DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Social Welfare Administration, Pune

5. This institute was established in July 1971 for imparting training to the ministerial and executive staff working under the Directorate of Social Welfare. The scheme of training includes welfare activities carried out for the welfare of B.Cs., Women, Children, Poor and destitute, physically handicapped etc. The duration of the training is of six months and on successful completion of the training, the trainee is awarded a Diploma in Social Welfare Administration. This Institute also arranges a three months training course for the guarding staff in the Social Welfare and correctional institutions in the State. 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. 8.00 lakhs has been provided for the building construction in the VIth Plan period. During 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was provided and it is proposed to provide Rs. 4.00 lakhs during 1982-83.

5.1. *Restructuring the Directorate of Social Welfare.*—With the increasing activities of the Directorate particularly in the activities of child welfare and welfare of handicapped its staff is required to be adequately strengthened. An outlay of Rs. 15.88 lakhs has been provided for strengthening the staff of the Directorate, for the VIth Plan period. Rs. 3.25 lakhs is provided for 1981-82 and Rs. 4.15 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83.

WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE

Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal

6. 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 capital of the Corporation is Rs. 100.00 lakhs against which the State Government has subscribed a share capital of Rs. 16.75 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 8.25 lakhs was given in the year 1981. A loan of Rs. 8.25 lakhs was also given during 1980-81. In the Sixth Plan an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for share capital assistance to the Corporation. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided during 1981-82 and for 1982-83 Rs. 1.50 lakhs have been proposed. The Corporation has so far assisted about 1000 women in getting employed full or on part time basis.

6.1. *Opening of Government Classifying Centres.*—Under the amended Childrens 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. It is, therefore, proposed to open two more centres at Bombay and Nagpur during the Sixth Plan period for which an Outlay of Rs. 10.05 lakhs has been provided. During 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 1.05 lakhs was incurred on the classifying centres. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for 1981-82 and Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83.

6.2. *Celebration of the International Year of the Child.*—The year 1979 was observed as the International Year of the Child (I.Y.C.). According to the guidelines of the Government of India, programmes formulated in the context of the International Year of Child should aim at " Reaching the deprived child ". The State Government has set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Social Welfare for formulating and implementing various programmes for the benefit of the children during the I.Y.C. Similar Committees are also set up at the district level under the Chairmanship of respective Divisional Commissioners.

The details of some of the schemes suggested by the State Level Committee are given below :—

(i) Under the package programme, the District Committee has to select 4 remote villages having population below 500 in each district. In this programme, the package of services like nutrition, education, day care centre, health check-up, immunisation are provided to the beneficiaries. Rally of children for remote villages in the district, organisation of excursion of children from taluka to district and survey of destitute children to assess the magnitude of the problem is proposed. During 1980-81, 4200 children were benefitted under the scheme. An equal number of children will also be benefitted during 1981-82. This scheme will be continued during 1982-83 also.

(ii) *Sponsorship Programme.*—As one of the measures of the celebration of I.Y.C. 1979, Government had introduced Sponsorship Programme in six big cities of the State viz. at Bombay, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur, Kolhapur and Aurangabad. Under this programme children in unorganised sectors, such as those who are working in Bidi making, hotels, building construction work, boot-polishing etc. are provided with facilities such as nutritious, diet, medical health and education etc. Such children will continue to stay in their own families but they will not require to suffer for the hardship. Under this scheme, they will be given full attention on school studies and general welfare etc. The voluntary agencies who will be coming forward for taking up these classes, will be assisted by Government to the extent of 60 per cent of the expenditure and the rest will be borne by them.

(iii) *Sponsorship programme for Destitute children.*—Children who are completely destitute or who belong to broken families would be brought under this scheme. The child covered under this programme will remain either with foster parent or relatives of his/her/their own family. Each child is to be given financial assistance of Rs. 40 per month for education, nutrition, medicine etc. by Government.

The total approved outlay for the Sixth Plan for programme under I.Y.C. is Rs. 26 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83. The total beneficiaries during 1981-82 were 1050 and an equal number are expected to be benefitted during 1982-83.

6.3. *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, 1958. Under the statutory programme, one protective home is established in Bombay in 1962 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 moral 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. Two such reception centres one at Ratnagiri and other at Bombay have been established. Under this programme about 100 inmates are rehabilitated every year. During 1982-83 it has been proposed to extend rehabilitation grant of Rs. 1,000 for purchase of equipment for self-employment to these inmates. An outlay of Rs. 22.50 lakhs is provided for this scheme in the Sixth Plan and it is proposed to provide Rs. 1.50 lakhs in the year 1982-83.

6.4. *Grant-in-aid to Mahila Mandals.*—There are many Mahila Mandals engaged in 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 officers of the Mahila Mandals. Under this scheme, a grant of Rs. 1,000 per year will be given to registered Mahila Mandals for purchase of stationery and salary of part-time clerical assistants. For the Sixth Plan period an outlay of Rs. 2.34 lakhs is provided for the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh is provided for 1981-82 to assist 40 Mahila Mandals and during 1982-83 the scheme will assist 45 Mahila Mandals for which an outlay of Rs. 0.45 lakh is proposed.

6.5. *Purchase of equipment for starting production centres.*—Mahila Mandals working in rural areas are helping in improving socio-economic conditions of women in rural areas. These Mahila Mandals help supplementing the family incomes of individual members of the Mandals. During Sixth Plan period an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided. For 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakhs has been provided and for 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 0.80 lakh is proposed.

6.6. *Recognition and payment of grant-in-aid to new Approved Institutions.*—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 voluntary 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 voluntary 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. 125 institutions are looking after 12,800 children under this scheme. In the Sixth Plan an outlay of Rs. 13.83 lakhs has been provided for the scheme. During 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 1.43 lakhs was incurred under this scheme. For 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 4.10 lakhs was provided and for 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed.

6.7. *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. During the Sixth Plan period, it is proposed to open eight approved centres, observation homes and Shishu Sadan in the State. These Institutions are expected to benefit 900 children for which an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided in the Sixth Plan. During 1980-81, an expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs has been incurred on this scheme and for 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided. During 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs is provided for one new institution and four continuing institutions.

6.8. *Opening and maintenance of Government After-care Homes/Hostels.*—A large number of inmates who are discharged from correctional institution have neither home to go nor are they sufficiently skilled in any trade or vocation to enable them to earn an independent living. After-care services are, therefore, necessary for these inmates. At present the Maharashtra State Probation and After-Care Association runs two After-care Hostels for boys one at Chembur and another for girls at Borivali having a sanctioned strength of 40, and 20 respectively. There is no Government Institution existing for this purpose.

For want of After-care Homes, the children who are not fully equipped at the time of the relief from the approved centres and approved institutions, could not be properly rehabilitated in the society which has the possibility of their going astray. In the Sixth Plan an outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs is provided for this scheme. It is proposed to open one After Care hostel at Pune, during 1982-83 for which an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed which will cover 100 children.

6.9. *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. During the Sixth Plan period 30 Bal Sadans are proposed to be opened for which an outlay of Rs. 5.73 lakhs has been provided. During 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 1.11 lakhs was incurred under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 0.90 lakh is provided for 1981-82 and Rs. 0.90 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83. Five new Bal Sadans are proposed to be opened during 1982-83 benefiting about 45 children.

6.10. *Payment of grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies for Juvenile guidance Centre.*—This scheme is implemented in slums or semi slum areas of big cities for eradication of Juvenile delinquency. The centre renders services as a play centre where cases of Juvenile delinquency are directed by probational officers. In these centres treatment is provided by way of giving guidance in education, medical check-up of emotional disturbances etc. Grant in aid of Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per child per month is paid under this scheme. In the Sixth Plan 23 new centres are proposed with an outlay of Rs. 3.52 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 0.44 lakhs was incurred during 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 0.55 lakhs provided during 1981-82 and Rs. 0.65 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83.

6.11. *Construction of building for Government Institution.*—At present there are 44 Government women and children institutions out of which 16 Institutions are housed in Government buildings. The following programme of construction of buildings for Government Institutions is proposed during 1982-83:—

(i) *Government certified School for Girls at Nagpur.*—An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for this building during 1982-83.

(ii) *Government Classifying Centre, Pune.*—A special type of building is essential for the diagnosis of children committed under the amended Bombay Children Act, 1975. It is therefore proposed to construct a building for classifying centre at Pune. The total estimated cost of construction is Rs. 22.66 lakhs. The work is proposed to be taken up in phases commencing 1982-83.

(iii) *Construction of Class Rooms for Yervda Industrial School, Pune.*—Additional Class rooms for Yervda Industrial School at Pune are proposed to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.50 lakh. The work will be taken up in phases commencing Plan 1982-83.

(iv) *Government Classifying Centre at Ulhasnagar.*—It is proposed to construct two sheds with sanitary arrangements and Kitchen room in the campus of Shanti Bhavan, Ulhasnagar. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83.

A total outlay of Rs. 11 lakhs is provided for the construction work during the Sixth Plan Period out of which Rs. 9.00 lakhs are proposed for 1982-83.

WELFARE OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

7. *Opening of Councelling Cell.*—Government has set up two Councelling Cells one each at Nagpur and Aurangabad to assist the handicapped persons from rural areas to secure prompt advice and to educate them of the benefits of various schemes. These Cells also serve as Centres for giving information regarding various services, facilities concessions etc. available to the physically handicapped persons and thus work as information centre.

Two more Cells, one at Pune and the other at Bombay are proposed to be Started during 1982-83. In the Sixth Plan an outlay of Rs. 4.25 lakhs is provided for this scheme. An expenditure of Rs. 0.47 lakh was incurred during 1980-81 on the Continuing Cells. An outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakh is provided for 1981-82 and Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1982-83.

7.1. *Recognition and payment of grant-in-aid to voluntary Institutions for physically handicapped.* Physically handicapped persons have not only to be educated and trained in various vocation, so as to keep them in the normal society as an independent and respectable citizen but also have to be provided 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 voluntary organisations for which Government provides necessary grants at prescribed rates.

The voluntary agencies running institutions for the physically handicapped are given grants-in-aid. During 1980-81, five institutions were recognised and during 1982-83, additional two Institutions are to be recognised. Against the Sixth Plan, outlay of Rs. 15.75 lakhs, Rs. 1.90 lakhs was incurred during 1980-81, Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82 and Rs. 7.90 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83.

7.2. *Government Multipurpose Groups 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, mute and orthopaedic handicapped under one roof. These Institutions having been established prior to 1980-81, their expenditure is being met from non-plan grants. One more Institution was opened in

Washim during 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 8.70 lakhs is provided for this Institution in the Sixth Plan against which Rs. 1.12 lakhs were incurred during 1980-81, 1.66 lakhs are provided for 1981-82 and an outlay of Rs. 1.75 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83.

7.3. *Construction of building for Government Institutions for physically handicapped.*—Against the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs, Rs. 4.80 lakhs have been proposed for 1982-83 for following Construction Works :—

- (1) Nagpur Home for crippled children.
- (2) Government Multipurpose Group Complex, Wardha, for fencing and gate.
- (3) Government School for the deaf, Alibag.
- (4) Government Home for crippled children, Aurangabad for fencing and gate.
- (5) Government Multipurpose Group Complex for fencing and gate, Ambejogai
- (6) Government Multipurpose Group Complex, Jalgaon for renovation and additional accommodation.

The works will be started in phases from 1982-83.

7.4. *Improvement of facilities in Government Institutions for physically handicapped and financial assistance to self employment for physically handicapped.*—(i) A sheltered workshop for providing vocational training to the handicapped has been set up at Miraj since 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83 for continuing this workshop.

(ii) It is proposed to provide educations to the orthopaedically handicapped children in the premises of Government school for the blind at Nashik. Twenty children would benefit with this scheme, for which no facility is available at Nashik. An outlay of Rs. 0.70 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 for this scheme for meeting the expenditure, on salaries, Rs. 0.18 lakh, for equipment Rs. 0.20 lakh and maintenance and contingency Rs. 0.32 lakh.

(iii) A school for the blind is being run at Malvan for the last 11 years. There is no adequate response to this Institution from the blind. It has been found possible to make the unutilised accommodation of this school for providing educational facilities to 20 deaf children. An outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 to cover the expenditure.

Setting up of Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped persons

7.5. The work of placing physically handicapped candidates in suitable jobs involves careful study of available jobs for identification which can be performed by the physically handicapped. This required special effort by the exchange such as canvassing with employers with an approach for consideration of disabled persons on competitive basis, introduction of the disabled candidates for the jobs selected for them in consultation with employer. At present the Special Units for Physically handicapped persons are functioning at Bombay, Thane, Pune, Nashik, Sangli, Amravati, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Nanded, Nagpur, Satara, Bhandara, Osmanabad, Chandrapur. For which an amount of Rs. 2.23 lakhs has been earmarked for 1982-83 of which 50 per cent. would be borne by the Government of India.

WELFARE OF POOR AND DESTITUTES

Work under Prevention of Begging Act

8. 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 1980-85 is Rs. 10.30 lakhs while it is proposed to provide Rs. 3.75 lakhs during 1982-83.

8.1. *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 Substistance 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. A provision of Rs. 80,000 is proposed for 1982-83.

8.2. *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. 8.75 lakhs has been proposed for 1980-85 and Rs. 1.00 lakh for 1982-83.

Centrally Sponsored Programmes—Scheme for Welfare of Destitute Children in need of care and protection (CSP)

9. 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. During the year 1978-79 and 1979-80, four homes for Destitute children were started in Dhule, Amravati, Solapur and Thane, districts. The total outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs is approved in the Sixth Five Year Plan while it is proposed to provide Rs. 12 lakhs during 1982-83.

9.1. *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. This is a fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme. During 1980-85, an outlay of Rs. 11.05 lakhs has been provided for this scheme and it is proposed to provide Rs. 2 lakhs during 1982-83.

Prison Welfare

10. 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 smithing, carpentry, tailoring etc. have been organised in the prison. For the Sixth Five Year Plan period, a total outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs has been provided for these schemes. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83.

CHAPTER 23

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

The programme under this sector relates to Craftsman Training, Apprenticeship Training, Labour Administration, Employment Services and Sanjay Gandhi Swawalamban Yojana. Outlays for 1980-85 and 1982-83 for different programmes under this sector are as under :—

				(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sub-sector				Outlays for 1980-85	Outlays for 1982-83
1. Craftsman Training Programme	..	..	..	7,55.00 (71.58)	2,82.50 (32.40)
2. Apprenticeship Training Programme	..	..	..	40.00	10.00
3. Labour Administration	..	..	..	42.00	10.00
4. Employment Services	..	..	..	4,50.70 (18.88)	71.39 (0.25)
5. Sanjay Gandhi Swawalamban Yojana	..	..	..	25,00.00	5,00.00
Total			..	37,87.70 (90.46)	8,73.89 (32.65)

Above outlays include a provision of Rs. 73.45 lakhs for the Sixth Plan and Rs. 12.14 lakhs for 1982-83 for Special Component Plan. Tribal areas sub-plan provision in the above outlays is Rs. 90.46 lakhs for Sixth Plan and Rs. 32.65 lakhs for Annual Plan 1982-83.

The various activities proposed to be continued/undertaken during 1982-83 are mentioned below:—

1. CRAFTSMAN TRAINING PROGRAMME

2. The Craftsman Training Scheme mainly deals with the training of craftsmen in various engineering and non-engineering trades. After completion of the training from Industrial Training Institute, successful candidates can engage themselves in self employment or can join Industrial Units as semi-skilled workers or as apprentices in the designated trades under the Apprenticeship Act. The trade courses in Industrial Training Institutes are of 1 or 2 years duration depending upon nature of trade. Training is imparted in 25 trades of 2 years duration while 19 trades are of 1 year duration. Training in 36 Engineering trades and 8 Non-engineering Trades is imparted through these Industrial Training Institutes spread over the State.

3. In the State, there were 49 Government Industrial Training Institutes upto 1980-81, out of which four were functioning in Tribal areas. In addition, there were 26 non-Government Industrial Training Institutes. The total sanctioned strength for these institutes upto August, 1980 session was 25,496. Out of these, 23,176 seats were sanctioned for Government Industrial Training Institutes while the remaining 2,320 seats were provided for non-Government Industrial Training Institutes. Due to rapid industrial expansion, new developmental activities are being undertaken in various Districts. It is therefore considered essential to be in readiness to meet the manpower requirements of various industries. With this view it was necessary, to expand the facilities of Training, and from August, 1981, 8 new Government Industrial Training Institutes are established in Vidarbha Region with capacity of 1,024 seats i.e. 128 seats at each Industrial Training Institute. Out of these 8 Industrial Training Institutes two are established in Tribal area. In addition to this, 2,508 additional seats are also introduced in existing Government Industrial Training Institutes from August 1981 session raising the seating capacity of Government Industrial Training Institutes upto 26,700. Besides, decision have already been taken by Government to introduce 508 additional seats in existing Industrial Training Institutes from August, 1982 Session. It is also proposed to introduce additional 64 seats in each of 8 Industrial Training Institute's newly established in Vidarbha Region.

4. Out of 57 Government Industrial Training Institutes 27 Industrial Training Institutes do not have their own buildings and workshops, and are accommodated in hired premises. Accordingly steps have been taken for starting construction programmes of workshop buildings for Industrial Training Institutes at Wangaon from 1981-82. Moreover tes to introduction of additional seats and trades in many of the Industrial Training Institutes from time to time additional constructional work was also required to be taken up in hand. Accordingly, building

construction work for Industrial Training Institutes at Bombay, Solapur, Latur, Akola, etc. have been taken up in hand and is in progress. Certain additions to existing buildings are also being taken up in hand at Industrial Training Institutes at Ambarnath, Mulund, Thane, etc. In the Annual Plan 1982-83, it is proposed to take up the work of construction of additional workshop buildings for Industrial Training Institutes at Aurangabad and Nagpur. Building work in the premises of Government Technical High School, Dadar for Regional Vocational Training Institute for women which is a unique institution imparting Vocational Training for women administered by Government of India is also being taken up as agreed by State Government from 1982-83. Water supply problem of Industrial Training Institute, Manikdoh is also being tackled in 1982-83 by undertaking a water supply scheme for this institute. An outlay of Rs. 68.13 lakhs is proposed to be provided for making good the deficiency in staff, equipment, Building works etc., in existing Industrial Training Institutes during 1982-83.

5. As most of the trainees joining Industrial Institutes come from rural areas and do not find suitable place to reside it is essential to provide Hostel facilities to such trainees. Accordingly construction work for hostels for Industrial Training Institutes at Ratnagiri, Aundh, Pune, Kolhapur, Khamgaon, Beed, Parbhani, Nanded and Latur is taken up in hand and is in progress and is likely to be completed during the Plan period. In the Annual Plan 1982-83 it is proposed to take up the work of construction of Hostel for Industrial Training Institute at Panvel and also to provide Hostel furniture for Industrial Training Institutes at Parbhani, Nanded and Ratnagiri. An amount of Rs. 16.42 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1982-83, for this purpose.

6. With a view to provide training facilities to practising craftsmen and to enable them to up-date their knowledge and make themselves able for promotional chances in the industries, where they are working, Part-time Classes for Industrial Workers have already been started at Pune and Bombay. In the Annual Plan 1982-83, it is proposed to establish four new centres at Industrially developed cities like Nagpur, Aurangabad, Nashik and Kolhapur. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1982-83. It is also proposed to replace certain trades which do not find good response and to have limited employment opportunities by introducing more popular trades in Industrial Training Institutes of Ambarnath, Sawantwadi, Satara, Kolhapur and Nanded for which there is greater demand with reference to industrial expansion and employment potential. It is therefore proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 3.39 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1982-83, for the scheme of Introduction of popular trades by replacing unpopular trades.

7. Government of India has undertaken a project with the help of U.N.D.P./I.L.O. of Advanced Vocational Training Systems (AVTS) in some of the selected Industrial Training Institutes in the country. The A.V.T.S. is intended to provide stimulus and support for the acceleration of Industrial Development in India. It provides for the Training of highly skilled workers and technician in variety of advanced and sophisticated skills not available from other vocational training programmes. Accordingly such A.V.T.S. has been introduced by Government in the year 1977 at Industrial Training Institute, Aundh, Pune. Since Government of India have also proposed to extend such advanced Vocational training System to 7 more Industrial Training Institutes in Maharashtra State, sanction has been accorded for starting of 7 more A.V.T.S. at Industrial Training Institutes, Ambarnath, Nashik, Kolhapur, Amravati, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Nanded. Accordingly preliminaries have been started during the year 1981-82 and the courses will be started in these institutions from June 1982 for which it is proposed to provide staff, equipment and Machinery to these Centres during 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 12.64 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the Annual Plan 1982-83 for the purpose.

8. Ten Government Industrial Training workshops are transferred from the Director of Employment to the Directorate of Technical Training from 1978 onward. The courses run at these 10 institutions were non-recognised in the past which were subsequently replaced by recognised courses. In the Annual Plan 1982-83, it is proposed to introduce additional 30 seats at Nasik and Pimpri in Electrical wireman and Radio & T. V. Servicing Course. It is also proposed to provide funds for purchase of deficient equipment in existing institutions. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 4.17 lakhs for the scheme during 1982-83.

9. For payment of stipend to the trainees at enhanced rate and for meeting the increase in the coverage of beneficiaries as per recommendation of National Council for Training and Vocational Trades an amount of Rs. 12.84 lakhs is proposed during 1982-83.

10. In the Sixth Five Year Plan period (1980-85) total outlay of Rs. 755.00 lakhs is provided for craftsman training programme inclusive of State share for the Advance Vocational Training Systems and an outlay of Rs. 282.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided for 1982-83.

2. APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING PROGRAMME

11. The Apprenticeship Act, 1961 imposes a statutory obligation on all employers to engage the prescribed number of apprentices in designated trades to undergo apprenticeship training. There are 136 designated trades. The apprenticeship period ranges from 6 months to 4 years, within which period apprentices are entitled to get stipend. At present 16,770 apprentices

are undergoing Apprenticeship Training in various designated Trades as against 20,878 located seats in 2,415 establishments. The intake capacity of apprentices is likely to be increased by 1,000 seats by the end of Sixth Plan Period. The existing Training facilities made available in Government B.T.R.I. centres attached to various I.T.Is./Government. Technical High Schools in Maharashtra State are found inadequate to cope up with increasing requirements. It is, therefore proposed to establish an independent fullfledged B.T. & R.I. centre at State level in the premises of Industrial Training Institute, Mulund, Bombay during Sixth Five Year Plan period, with a view to provide more training facilities to the apprentices in the various designated trades and to impart systematic training according to the prescribed syllabii. Besides, with a view to extend the benefit of Apprenticeship Training to the candidates belonging to the rural areas, minorities and weaker sections of the Society, Physically handicapped persons and S. C./S. T. candidates, it is proposed to provide Hostel facilities at places of industrial complex viz. Bombay, Pune, Nagpur, Aurangabad and to establish new Government B.T.R.I. Centre at I.T.I. Bhandara and to create training facilities in Chemical Trades at I.T.I. , Panvel in the Sixth Five Year Plan Programme.

12. With a view to carry out heavy repairs to machinery and also to undertake the job of reconditioning of Machines of Industrial Training Institutes in the State, a Maintenance Unit has been established at Amravati. It has contributed towards better utilisation of the Machine tools in Industrial Training Institutes by way of providing them guidance on heavy repairs, manufacturing of spares and by undertaking reconditioning work of old Machine Tools.

13. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided for Apprenticeship Training Programme (including Headquarters and Regional Level Staff) during 1980-85 and Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 1982-83.

3. LABOUR ADMINISTRATION

14. During Sixth Plan period, growing attention is being paid to the interests of the workers in the unorganised sector without detracting from the concern of Government for the improvement of the real earnings and working conditions of those in the organised sector. The aim is to promote co-operation between workers and employers in order to improve production and working conditions and to promote the interests of the community at large. With this in mind, special programmes have been undertaken by the Maharashtra Government for the benefit of agricultural labourers and training of rural labour. The workers' education is also imperative to improve the quality of awareness of the wider national interest so that the rural workers' representatives can play dominant role in the economic and social life. The lot of workers in the rural areas has to be improved. It should be the endeavour of Government to raise the level of minimum wages even in the rural areas. While minimum wages in the agriculture could be raised, the enforcement of this would also constitute an important aspect. Concerted efforts are therefore, necessary to raise not only the level of minimum wages, but also to ensure that such minimum wages are actually paid to the rural workers.

15. In order to achieve this, the following schemes are being implemented in the State:—

(1) *The Centre for Rural Labour Studies.*—The promotion of welfare of the Rural Labour Sector hinges on the growth and development of the workers' own organisations although certain amount of protection and supervision can come from the State Labour Administration. The effective functioning of workers' organisations, however, depends very largely on the extension and development of the training facilities for the organisers of Rural Workers. With this realisation, the Centre for Rural Labour Studies at the Maharashtra Institute of Labour Studies, has been established in 1979. The Centre would collect, compile and disseminate information on Rural Labour Sector to the concerned persons and organisations, including organisers of Rural Workers. It would also undertake action oriented studies and research and conduct training courses.

A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided for the scheme, during the five-Year Plan, 1980-85 and a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 1982-83.

(2) *Enforcement of Minimum Wages in Agriculture.*—As the implementation of minimum wages in agriculture would help in removal of the poverty, which is one of the objectives of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, this scheme of enforcement of Minimum Wages in Agriculture has been provided with the total outlay of Rs. 36 lakhs in the Five Year Plan 1980-85. An expenditure of Rs. 4.96 lakhs was incurred in 1980-81 and Rs. 5.60 lakhs are likely to be spent in 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 9 lakhs has been proposed for 1982-83 for continuing 50 posts of Minimum Wage Inspectors and creation of 45 new posts of Minimum Wage Inspectors. This scheme forms part of new 20-Point Programme.

4. EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

16. The Employment Organisation deals with rendering Employment Assistance to the Employment Seekers and collection of Employment Market Information, which is useful for Manpower Planning. An outlay of Rs. 450.70 lakhs has been provided during the sixth Plan period and a provision of Rs. 71.39 lakhs is provided for 1982-83 for the various schemes of the Directorate of Employment. They are discussed below :

17. *Strengthening of Divisional Headquarters.*—The Divisional Offices have been set up as a part of decentralisation with a view to have an efficient control over the Employment Exchanges in the Districts. The Divisional Offices will control and undertake periodical inspection of Employment Exchanges. The existing staff is proposed to be strengthened at the Divisional Headquarters Bombay and Pune. An amount of Rs. 3.19 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1982-83.

18. *Computerisation of Employment Exchanges.*—Under the scheme, the expenditure is mainly for computerisation charges, stationery etc. as the computerisation machines are on hired basis. This scheme has been introduced at Regional Employment Exchange, Bombay including University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Bombay. An amount of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed for the year 1982-83.

19. *Upgradation of University Employment Information and Guidance (Bureau Bombay, Pune, Nagpur, Kolhapur and Aurangabad).*—Under this scheme registration of post-graduates are being made and guidance is given. An amount of Rs. 00.80 lakhs is proposed for the year 1982-83.

20. *Strengthening of Administrative Set up in the Directorate of Employment.*—Under this scheme the staff is sanctioned in connection with the smooth implementation of the scheme of part-time employment to the Educated unemployed. Provision of Rs. 1.30 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1982-83.

21. *Overseas Employment Promotion Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd.*—The Corporation has been established for promoting the overseas Employment. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been proposed for 1982-83.

22. *Enforcement machinery under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, 1959).* The main activity of this scheme is to find out the defaulters under above Act, who do not notify the vacancies to the Employment Exchanges. Under this scheme, a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1982-83.

23. *Honorarium to Educated Unemployed for Part-time Employment.*—Under the scheme unemployed graduates/post S.S.C. Diploma holders, who are on the live register of Employment Exchanges for a period of *not less than two years* for S.C./S.T./N.T./V.J. candidates and three, years for others, are engaged for part-time employment for 4 hours per day for 15 days in month and are paid Rs. 100 per month as honorarium. The honorarium will cease as soon as the beneficiaries secure full time employment or at the end of three years whichever is earlier. The question whether this period of 3 years can be extended to 4 years in respect of beneficiaries who are below the poverty line is under consideration of Government. During 1981-82 against the anticipated expenditure of about Rs. 121 lakhs, 57,000 persons are likely to be benefitted. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1982-83 which will benefit about 19,000 candidates.

24. *Creation of Mobile Units.*—At present the Mobile registration units are functioning at Osmanabad, Yeotmal, Chandrapur, Thane, Ratnagiri, Nashik, Bhandara, for which an amount of Rs. 2.60 lakhs has been proposed for 1982-83.

Further it is proposed to create such mobile units at Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad. The applicants from interior areas of the District are required to visit the Employment Exchange at the District Headquarters for Employment Guidance, enquiries regarding their chances of Employment etc. Applicants from the interior parts or remote areas of District often find it difficult and expensive to visit the District Headquarter.

A provision of Rs. 0.45 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1982-83. Total amount for this scheme earmarked is Rs. 3.05 lakhs.

25. *Setting up of Vocational Guidance Units at the Employment Exchanges.*—This scheme was introduced during the year 1981-82, in order to give to the candidates Vocational Guidance to improve their skills and also their prospects of Employment and Self-Employment. A provision of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1982-83.

26. There are 38 Employment Exchanges in the State at the end of March 1981. The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges in the State at the end of March 1981 was 12.68 lakhs. It was further increased to 14.03 lakhs by the end of January 1982. The number of placements effected during 1980-81 was 40,127.

5. SANJAY GANDHI SWAWALAMBAN YOJANA

27. Sanjay Gandhi Swawalamban Yojana provides for grant of interest-free loans upto Rs. 2,500 to promising un-employed persons for setting up their small industry/business and making them self-reliant. The scheme commenced from 2nd October, 1980. An outlay of Rs. 25 crores has been provided for the Sixth Plan 1980-85. During 1980-81, 1.37 lakh persons received loans under the scheme. The expenditure was Rs. 5.22 crores. In 1981-82 against the provision of Rs. 5 crores, 1.83 lakh persons are expected to be benefitted from the scheme. A provision of Rs. 5 crores has been proposed for 1982-83 which would benefit 1,30,000 persons. With the assistance of Nationalised banks under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme, the scheme can become more attractive and cover more number of beneficiaries.

CHAPTER 24

OTHER PROGRAMMES

Statistics

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics functions as an organisational link in formulating Plans and for maintaining proper liaison with the various administrative departments effectively. Various statistical schemes of the Directorate indicated below have been included in the Five-Year Plan 1980-85 for which a provision of Rs. 219 lakhs has been proposed. The provision for these schemes in Annual Plan 1982-83 is Rs. 35 lakhs.

2. *Collection of Prices Statistics.*—It is proposed to compile the wholesale price index number and also urban as well as rural retail numbers for the State for which large amount of price data will have to be collected. It is also proposed to collect data on several other items such as prices of agricultural inputs live-stock products, etc. The price collection work of this magnitude cannot be handled by the existing staff under the Directorate and it is decided to employ part-time Price Collectors. A provision of Rs. 0.88 lakh has been made for the scheme for 1982-83.

3. *Setting up of Training Unit.*—The training unit under the Directorate will organise training programmes for various levels of Non-gazetted staff e.g. Research Assistants, Statistical Assistants, Clerks, Typists, Punch-Operators and Investigators. It will also organise refresher courses for the staff. All the courses will be almost spread throughout the year. A provision of Rs. 1.35 lakhs has been made for the scheme in the Annual Plan 1982-83.

4. *Purchase of Unit Record Machinery.*—The Directorate is using hired machinery such as Sorter, Collater, Reproducer, etc. The machinery has mostly outlived its normal life and is not giving satisfactory service due to the frequent break-downs. A lot of inconvenience and delay in tabulation work is experienced and it is not advisable to continue the present arrangement of hiring machinery. It is, therefore proposed to purchase new machinery and a provision of Rs. 3.96 lakhs has been made for the scheme for 1982-83.

5. *Census of State Government Employees, etc.*—For the present the Census of State Government Employees is undertaken by the Directorate at an interval of several year. The last such census was conducted with reference to the 1st July 1974. It has been proposed to conduct such Census annually and also cover thereunder the employees of the Zilla Parishads and local bodies. For this purpose it is necessary to strengthen the District Statistical Offices by creating 1 post of Statistical Assistant in each of these 25 offices. A provision of Rs. 6.61 lakhs has been made for the scheme during 1982-83.

6. *Purchase of Jeeps.*—A number of socio-economic surveys and evaluation studies are undertaken by the Directorate, the field work of which is normally executed through the District Statistical Officers. The District Statistical Officers are also required to supervise the field work of different censuses such as Population Census, Economic Census, Live-stock Censuses, Agricultural Census, etc. It is necessary to provide jeeps to the District Statistical Officers as well as Regional Deputy Directors of Economics and Statistics. A provision of Rs. 10.55 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose in the Annual Plan, 1982-83.

7. *Strengthening of State Income Units.*—The main function of the unit is to estimate income originated in different sectors of the economy in the State on annual basis. The unit prepares the estimates of State Income at current and at constant (1960-61) prices and brings out a report of State Income annually. For this purpose a large amount of data is required to be built up e.g. outputs, prices, costs, number of workers, earnings, etc. by obtaining information from different agencies. The unit also undertake type studies and surveys in order to meet the gaps in the available statistics relating to production, prices, earning, etc. Further the unit is required to build up estimates of capital formation in different sectors and agencies.

8. The unit is also required to collect data regarding Regional Plan Performance, District-wise Estimates of State Income and capital formation in each sector, etc. It is therefore, proposed to strengthen the unit by creation of additional posts. A provision of Rs. 2.08 lakhs has been made for this purpose during 1982-83.

9. *Provision of Ministerial Assistance to District Statistical Offices.*—in view of the increased work-load of the District Statistical Offices it is proposed to provide 1 additional Clerk-typist in each of these 25 offices. A provision of Rs. 1.60 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan, 1982-83 for this purpose.

The schemewise provisions under statistics at a glance are as follows :—

Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Outlay	
	1982-83	
1. Collection of Price Statistics	0	0.88
2. Setting up of Training Unit	1	1.35
3. Additional Printing Facilities	0	0.19
4. Collection of Statistics from Municipal Councils and Corporations	1	1.35
5. Purchase of Unit Record-Tabulation Machines	3	3.96
6. Strengthening of District Statistical Offices for Census of Government Employees. etc.	6	6.61
7. Provision of Jeeps to District Statistical Officers and Regional Deputy Directors	10	55
8. Strengthening of State Income Unit	2	0.08
9. Providing Ministerial Assistance to District Statistical Offices	1	60
10. Strengthening of analytical capabilities		
11. Air-conditioning of Tabulation Section (included in Sr. No. 5)		
12. Strengthening of Survey Division		
13. Setting up of Electronic Data Processing Centre		
14. Reorganisation of Directorate of Economics and Statistics	3	00
15. Establishment of Processing facilities	3	43
Total	35	00

Public Works-Infrastructure facilities for Social Services

11. *Administrative Buildings.*—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. This led to the available accommodation in Government buildings and Government had to hire private accommodation for new offices. The Government is at present paying rents amounting to over Rs. 1.67 crores per annum for the hired private accommodation. 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 arrangements etc. Moreover, the public in general is inconvenienced as they have to move from one place to other 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 whole programme may require an investment of the order of Rs. 53.50 crores. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 crores has been included in the Five-Year Plan, 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 645 lakhs has been included for the scheme in the Annual Plan 1982-83. This will also cover expenditure in regard to construction of 204 Hutatma Smaraks, administrative buildings in the two new districts of Sindhudurga and Jalna and new Tahsil Offices in Vidargha during 1982-83.

12. *Court Buildings.*—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 and staff. It is, therefore, necessary to take up a phased programme of construction of Court Buildings and residential buildings for the Judicial Staff. A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made for the programme during 1982-83.

13. *Jail Buildings.*—Most of the existing jail buildings are very old and require major repairs like re-roofing, flooring, plastering etc. It is necessary to construct additional barracks at some of these prisons in order to provide additional accommodation and to improve the water supply and sanitation arrangements at certain prisons. The jail buildings at Aurangabad, Visapur, Sangli and Akola are in dilapidated condition. It has, therefore, been decided to reconstruct these buildings taking into consideration the functional needs.

14. As per service conditions, the jail staff is to be provided with rent-free residential accommodation. However, the number of residential quarters available at present is inadequate as compared to the sanctioned staff. The deficiency is to the extent of 1,200 quarters. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to construct residential quarters for the jail staff. Further, many of the existing staff quarters are not in good condition and required major repairs immediately. Some quarters being very old are in dilapidated condition and certified to be not fit for human habitation and hence they need to be reconstructed.

A provision of Rs. 55 lakhs has been made for these works in the Annual Plan 1982-83.

15. *Buildings for Motor Vehicles Department.*—The Offices of the Motor Vehicles Department are mainly located in hired premises or in buildings which are not suitable for the activities connected with the Department. The transport industry all over the country is fast developing. The vehicle population as on the 31st March, 1980 in the State was 7,49,525 vehicles. Of these 2,84,132 vehicles were in Greater Bombay. It is therefore, necessary to take up a programme of construction of buildings for the Department in a phased manner. The provision for the programme during 1982-83 is Rs. 3 lakhs.

16. *Forest Buildings.*—The field staff and officers of the Forest Department are eligible for free residential accommodation but a large number of persons could not be provided with such accommodation. There is also a great demand for administrative buildings for housing offices of the Department, laboratories etc. A provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made for 1982-83 for this programme.

17. *Administrative buildings of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis.*—Government gives loan assistance to the Zilla Parishads for construction of their administrative buildings. Loans have been granted to four Zilla Parishads in the past and nine more have asked for the loans. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs was initially proposed for the scheme for 1980-85. However a larger provision of Rs. 60 lakhs has been made for the programme during 1982-83. This will include funds needed for the new Zilla Parishads, Sindhudurg and Jalna.

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 peoples' 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 confined 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 up-liftment. In this regard, the State's Sixth Five-Year Plan lays emphasis on the programmes of Rural Broadcasting T.V. and Information and Publicity and to give priority to schemes which can assist in promoting rural development as a part of an integrated communication policy.;

In Sixth 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. 13.34 lakhs has been provided for this sub-sector in the Annual Plan 1982-83.

Organisation and expansion of exhibition units

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. A provision of Rs. 1.36 lakhs has been proposed for this activity in the Annual Plan 1982-83.

Intensive Publicity Cells in Tribal areas under Tribal Areas Sub-Plan

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. Three additional Cells are yet to be sanctioned by Government. A provision of Rs. .5 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during the year 1982-83.

Film Publicity

Importance of film as a medium of education is known all over the world, Film Publicity is more effective than spoken or printed words. Film Publicity has, therefore, becomes a very effective medium to achieve the basic objective of wider contact with the masses. It is, therefore, proposed to expand the programme of documentary production and their widespread screening. A provision of Rs. 1.01 lakhs is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1982-83.

Community Television

With the advent of Television in the Bombay Region in 1972 and in Pune Region in 1973, the Government undertook a scheme of installing and maintaining T. V. sets at Community Centres for community viewing viz Villages, Labour Welfare Centres and other places of mass congregation. The main beneficiaries are the rural population and economically weaker

sections of Society in towns and cities. In the beginning, the scheme was operated entirely at Government cost. However, from 1st April 1974 i.e. beginning of the Fifth Five-Year Plan period, agencies desirous of setting up Community T. V. Centres under the scheme, are required to contribute Rs. 750 per set as installation contribution and Rs. 200 per set per annum as maintenance contribution. However, the contribution by participating agencies is exempted in Tribal Sub-Plan areas. By the end of 1979-80, in all 762 Community Television Centres were set up in the service areas of Bombay and Pune Television Centres. During the year 1980-81, additional 88 Community Television Centres were set up. During the year 1981-82 it is proposed to set up additional 71 centres and the target for 1982-83 is 75 centres. During the year 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

Expansion of Scheme of Radio Rural Forum

Radio rural forum as the principal medium of educating the rural masses has been accepted widely and basically. The primary function of these forums is to organise educative programmes over the All India Radio through talks, cultural programmes, etc. At present there are four Radio Rural Forums one each at Pune, Bombay, Nagpur and Aurangabad in the State, and these forums are being manned by Radio Organisers, Radio Rural Forums. It is proposed to strengthen the present Radio Rural Forums, suitably by appointing additional essential staff associating the District Information Officers. A provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan, 1982-83 for this scheme.

Photo Services

The news photo service is one of the most important service to be rendered to the smaller and medium newspapers, specially in the rural areas. This service is already established in Pune, Aurangabad, Nashik, Nagpur and Kolhapur. It is proposed to establish similar units at Amravati, Ahmadnagar, Solapur, Jalgaon, Nanded, Akola, Sangli, Chandrapur and Ratnagiri. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made for this scheme in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. And outlay of Rs. 0.27 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan, 1982-83.

Scheme of Specialised Plan Publicity

This scheme is designed to provide, under the auspices of Government, a forum for eminent men in respective fields to comment freely on the developmental schemes and to provide the opportunity to the members of the public for a more enlightened views on the various developmental schemes and the targets so far achieved, especially for the uplift of the down-trodden communities in the State. A provision of Rs. 0.45 lakh is proposed for this scheme during the year 1982-83.

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