



सत्यमेव जयते

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97

PART I

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

NIEPA DC



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FOREWARD

I am happy to present the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) document of the state. The Eighth Plan size of the state approved by the Government of India is of Rs. 18520 crores.

2. The Seventh Five Year Plan of the State, which was completed in 1990, had an approved outlay of Rs. 10500 crores. The actual investment during the Seventh Plan period was of the order of Rs. 11044 crores. The Plans of the year 1990-91 and 1991-92, have been treated as Annual Plans. During 1990-91 an expenditure of Rs. 2522 crores was incurred against an outlay of Rs. 2550 crores, and in 1991-92 against an outlay of Rs. 3000 crores the expenditure incurred was Rs. 2945 crores.

3. The thrust of the Eighth Five Year Plan is on employment generation, containment of population growth, universalisation of elementary education and eradication of illiteracy, self-sufficiency through enhanced agricultural production, as also strengthening of infrastructure facilities i.e. energy, transport and communication and irrigation, with a view to support a sustained growth process. The Government of Maharashtra is adopting, in right earnest, policies that are in keeping with the Government of India's emphasis on liberalization.

4. The State Government proposed an outlay of Rs. 20,298 crores for the State's Eighth Five Year Plan. This, according to the State Government, could have achieved the objectives of the plan to a larger extent. However, the Planning Commission, after taking into consideration the resources, approved an outlay of Rs. 18,520 crores.

5. While preparing the Eighth Plan, due care has been taken to follow the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission. The Plan also takes into account the investment made in the Seventh Plan and the pace of development so as to cater to the needs of the future effectively. Removal of Regional Imbalance, drinking water scarcity in the rural areas as well the continuous drought conditions prevailing in the State are not lost sight of. Efforts are being made to tackle the problems of urbanization with special reference to the problems of the Mega City of Bombay.

6. 1993-94 is the Second year of the Eighth Plan. In the first two Annual Plans (1992-93 and 1993-94) of the Eighth Plan, we would have utilised 38 per cent of the total outlay approved for the Plan. The State priorities for Power, Irrigation and Water Supply sectors would be appropriately reflected through the Annual Plan and therefore, the approved Eighth Plan's outlay for these sectors is likely to be enhanced from present 51.36% to 61%. The state's anxiety with respect to special problem areas like tribal areas and Hill areas are attended to by incorporating the Special Action Plan and the Hill Area Development plan in the total outlay of Eighth Plan.

7. Maharashtra is the most highly urbanised State in the country and it is expected that by the turn of this century approximately 45% of the State's population would be living in urban areas. Immigration from other region of the Country poses an enormous burden on the City of Bombay. About 28% of the City's population is of immigrant. The immigrant population contributes to the growth of slums and enhances the inadequacy of the infrastructural facilities in the City. Special provision has, therefore, been made for tackling the problems of Bombay in the Eighth Plan.

8. Maharashtra was formed by merging the regions of Vidarbha, Marathwada of erstwhile CP and Berar and Hyderabad States. Naturally the levels of development were different in different regions of the State. The State is committed to remedy this regional imbalance. The Government's commitment to remove the backlog in all the nine sectors identified by the Fact Finding Committee as per their revised cost, except "Irrigation" and "Roads", during the Eighth five Year Plan, is demonstrated through adequate allocation. The backlog in "Irrigation" and "Roads" will be completely wiped out in the first or second year of the Ninth Five Year Plan. A separate provision of Rs. 2456 crores has been earmarked for removal of regional imbalance.

9. The State Government has given priority to employment generation through several plans. The Employment Guarantee Scheme has generated 67 crore mandays of employment during the Seventh Plan period; this programme will continue to receive very high priority in the Eighth Plan period.

With the passage of time it has become absolutely necessary to redefine the scope of Employment Guarantee Scheme. The original linkages between creation of capital assets and employment generation have to be extended to the development of mid term agricultural assets and employment generation. The State has decided to widen the scope of EGS to cover horticulture development also. It is expected that coupled with normal schemes of Horticulture

development; the EGs linked scheme would cover 10 lakh Ha. by the end of Eighth Plan.

10. To take advantage of the liberalised Economic and Industrial policies of the government of India, the State has restructured the industrial development strategies, and efforts would be made during the plan period to strengthen the infrastructural facilities by mobilising additional resources through private sector participation in infrastructure development.

11. The State, though positioned as the largest generator of "power" in the country and bestowed with efficient power management apparatus, faces an ever increasing demand for power. To improve the quality of 'power' resources will have to be mobilised on a large scale. This could either be achieved through diversion of resources from other developmental activities or by inviting private participation in generation activities and utilising the released resources for improving the distribution network. During the eighth Plan period the State would encourage private participation in power generation and concentrate its efforts on improvement of the distribution network.

12. The State seeks to ameliorate the living standards of the under privileged through well thought out plan programmes. Experience over the past decades has influenced the state to adopt an area based approach. The level of development of the geographical area has been taken into consideration while formulating policies. Realising that infrastructure building is only a part of development process, the state also pays sufficient attention to capacity building in order to prepare the beneficiaries to benefit from the fruits of development. This is sought to be attended to through adequate provisions for specific schemes within the 20-Point Programme, Minimum Needs Programmes, Tribal Area Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Nav-Buddhas.

13. A well thought of plan document alone cannot, however ensure development. Achieving the laudable objectives spelt through the pages of this document would necessitate an active participation of the whole society. I am positive that the implementing agencies, Social and Political activists and the recipients of this plan policy would once again extend their hands and co-operate in helping the State to sail on the path of economic development.

(RAMRAO ADIK)
Minister for Planning

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CHAPTER 1

VIII Plan 1992-97

AN OUTLINE

1.1 With the VIII Plan period commencing from the year 1992-93 the country would launch upon a Five Year Plan period which would in many ways be different from the Plans of the past. This Plan is being prepared against the background of a macro economic crisis of unprecedented dimensions and a programme of economic reform and structural adjustment with human face which has been undertaken by the Government of India. The measures initiated by the Govt. of India constitute a watershed in the economic history of independent India. The economic reforms adopted by the Govt. of India are bound to get reflected in different aspects of the development process.

1.2 Thrust areas of the VIII Plan

After the approval of the Approach Paper to the VIII Plan by the National Development Council in June 1990 the several economic and industrial policy reforms initiated by the Govt. of India would perforce call for a new orientation to the Five Year Plan. The accent in the VIII Plan, at the macro-economic level would be to bring about structural changes in the economy to make it more market friendly and competitive, coupled with a strategy of development which would ensure employment generation and thrust in the areas of poverty alleviation programmes, construction of dwelling units for weaker sections of the society, provision of drinking water, literacy promotion, basic health care and the removal of infrastructural constraints in development.

1.3 The Planning Commission have indicated the following priorities for the VIII Five Year Plan

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

1.4 Three decades of development - an overview

Maharashtra is situated between 16.4 degrees to 22.1 degrees north latitude and 72.6 degrees to 80.9 degrees in east longitude. Maharashtra ranks third in population as well as area in the country. The geographical area of Maharashtra is 3.0777 lakh sq. km. It constitutes about 9.36 per cent of the all-India area of 32.873 lakh sq. km. The population of Maharashtra as per the 1991 Census is 789.87 lakh and this is 9.33 per cent of the all-India population of 8463.31 lakh. The total number of workers involved in cultivation and agricultural labour according to the 1991 Census is 59.6 per cent of the total workers as against 64.8 per cent at the national level. A striking feature of Maharashtra, regarding the total work participation rates is that the female work participation rate at 26 percent is much higher than the all-India

female work participation rate (16 per cent). Maharashtra' literacy rate (64.9 per cent) is also much higher than the all-India literacy rate of 52.2 per cent as per the 1991 Census. Maharashtra is the leading State in the industrial scene of the country contributing 24 per cent of the value added in the organised manufacturing sector. The average annual growth rate of State Income during the Seventh Five Year Plan period was 7.4 per cent. This was higher than the growth rate of national income which was 5.7 per cent during the same period. Its per capita income at Rs. 8180 is also higher than the all-India per capita income of Rs.5529 (1991-92). However, the industrial development is concentrated in a few districts like Greater Bombay, Thane and Pune, though of late, it has spread to districts like Nashik, Aurangabad, Nagpur and Raigad. The State Government is making concerted efforts to set right, in a time bound manner, the regional imbalance.

The State has made great strides in development since its formation in 1960. A comparison of some major parameters will indicate the extent of progress made. On the agricultural front, the gross area irrigated has almost doubled during this period from 12.20 lakh hectares in 1960-61 to 31.22 lakh hectare in 1989-90. Out of the total available surface irrigation potential, only 5.8 per cent was created up to June 1960. This percentage has increased to a level of 38.2 per cent in June 1989.

As far as agricultural production is concerned the total foodgrain production which was at a level of 77.4 lakh tonnes in 1960-61 has recorded a rise of 71 per cent and has reached a level of 132.4 lakh tonnes in 1989-90. The yield rate of foodgrains per hectare during the same period recorded an increase of 53 per cent from around 598 kg. per hectare to 917 kg. per hectare in 1989-90. Sugarcane production (in terms of gur) during this period has shown a significant increase of 215 per cent from 11.6 lakh tonnes in 1960-61 to 36.5 lakh tonnes in 1989-90. In 1960-61 the level of groundnut production was around 8 lakh tonnes. This has increased to 9.79 lakh tonnes in 1989-90. During this period cotton production has increased from 2.88 lakh tonnes in 1960-61 to 3.76 lakh tonnes in 1989-90. The electricity consumption has increased by more than 11 times during the 30 year period. In 1961 its level was 2720 M.kwh whereas in 1989-90 it was 30294 M.kwh. The number of registered factories has shown a three fold increase from 8,782 in 1960-61 to 27,465 in 1990-91. The per capita value added in the organised manufacturing sector which was Rs.76 in 1962 has increased to Rs. 1,366 in 1989-90. As per NSS the employment in all sectors of the economy has been growing at a rate of 2.01 per cent per annum during the period 1971-91. In the transport and communications Sector, impressive achievements have been made. In 1960-61 the surface road length was around 24,852 kms. only. It has increased to 132,048 kms in 1990-91. The average number of vehicles on road per day run by the MSRTC was 1,867 in 1960-61 which has increased to 12,245 in 1990-91. On the literacy front, in 1960-61 the percent age of literates in the State was 35, while in 1990-91 the percentage has risen to 65.

1.5 Population

Maharashtra stands third in respect of population amongst all the State's in the country. The population of Maharashtra which was 396 lakh during 1961 has doubled in a span of 30 years reaching 789 lakh in 1991. Taking into consideration the annual geometric growth-rate as actually observed between 1981 to 1991 viz. 2.32%, the population for the period 1991 to 2001 is projected as indicated below :

Period	Projected population (in lakhs)
1992	807.65
1997	905.61
2001	992.46

The population is estimated to have grown at the rate of 2.32% in the decade of 1981 to 1991 against 2.22% observed during the earlier decade. The share of urban population is estimated to go up from 39% in 1990 to about 42% in 1997. Maharashtra would be the State with the highest percentage of urban population. 59% of the estimated total urban population will be concentrated in the 11 Municipal Corporations viz. Bombay, Pune, Nashik, Thane, Amravathi, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Solapur, Kolhapur, Pimpri-Chinchwad and Kalyan. The pressure of population would be manifested in the strain on urban services and facilities.

1.6 The Economic Context of the VIII Plan

The Indian economy has had to face many uncertainties in the last two years. The growing fiscal imbalance in the country was accentuated by the Gulf crisis which intensified the strain on an already weak balance of payments position. In recent years, there has been a widening gap between the income and the expenditure of the Government which has led to mounting fiscal deficits. The fiscal deficits of the Government also spillover into the current account deficits on the balance of payments, which have then to be financed either by running down of foreign exchange reserves or through fresh external borrowings.

The Gulf crisis has led to widening of trade deficit as a consequence of the increase in the import bill for crude oil and petroleum products, the loss of exports to the Gulf countries and decline in remittances from West Asia. The large deficits of recent years have been met by borrowings which in turn have contributed to the burgeoning debt of Central Government and the consequent interest payment as also the repayment obligations.

It is in the light of this difficult situation faced by the Indian economy that the Government of India has initiated several measures to correct the fiscal imbalance and to contain balance of payment deficit within manageable limits. This involves structural reforms designed to improve the efficiency and productivity of resource use and to impart a new element of dynamism to the growth process. All these measures would by no means be easy to implement as they would mean a drastic departure from the existing systems of heavy subsidization and other forms of oversized Government expenditure. Among the measures undertaken by Government are rationalization of subsidies on exports, and fertilizers which had reached unsustainable levels. The time has also come for a close scrutiny of the prices charged for services provided by the Government. To the extent these prices approximate true economic costs of providing these services, there will be an increase in the Govt. revenue.

1.7 The role of the Government - greater deregulation

The approach to the functions and responsibilities of the Government is undergoing a fundamental change. The basic thrust is upon deregulation. The new Industrial Policy of the Government of India would be crucial to Maharashtra's development as it would have major repercussions on the State's economy which depends to a large extent on the growth in the industrial sector. The system of licensing has been virtually dismantled with the exception of 18 industries. Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act has been drastically amended. Locational requirements with the exception of metropolitan centres have been dispensed with. Approval will be given for direct foreign investment up to 51% foreign equity in selected high priority industries. The total approach is one of creating an atmosphere conducive to the development of entrepreneurship and technological progress, and to attain competitiveness in the international market. The policy of deregulation in investment in the industrial sector in fact, calls for a major overhauling in the organizational arrangements in the State for promoting industries in the backward areas.

With the growing climate of deregulation and minimising of controls not only in India but the World over, it would be necessary to rethink on the role which the State Government should play in fostering development. It is necessary to define clearly what role the State should

legitimately play in bringing about economic development. The State should progressively divest itself of non essential activities and confine its role to (a) providing basic infrastructural facilities and (b) providing appropriate incentive packages which will stimulate people's initiative. The State Government's direct involvement should relate to poverty alleviation programmes for the weaker sections of the society and the uplift of the dis-advantaged groups in the society.

1.8 Review of VII Plan performance

The State's VIII Plan would have to be seen in the context of its performance during the VII Plan period. Maharashtra was able to achieve a very satisfactory annual growth-rate of 6.4% (against a target of 5.2%) during the VII Plan period; this was possible due to the remarkable recovery in the Agriculture Sector from the severe droughts in the early years of the VII Plan period and also due to the fact that the growth-rate in the Industrial Sector was stable at about 10% through out the Plan period.

Besides achieving a record foodgrains production (132 lakh tonnes), the State's sugarcane production (over 340 lakh metric tonnes) has increased significantly in the past few years. There has been a sea-change in the Dairy Sector, making the State one of the leading milk producers in the country. Maharashtra continues to be the leading industrial State in the country. The State has also been in the forefront of development in the Power Sector with an installed generation capacity of 8275 MW at the end of the VII Plan. The Employment Guarantee Scheme continued to support the unskilled, unemployed persons in the rural areas and during the VII Plan period provided 66.70 crore mandays of employment.

The rise in the State income during the VII Plan period was higher than that of the National income; while the growth-rate in Maharashtra was 6.4% on an average during the VII Plan period, the growth-rate at the national level was about 5.6% per annum. The State's per capita income has also been higher than the National per capita income largely due to the prominence of organized manufacturing activity in the State concentrated in the Bombay Thane-Pune belt. While the State's per capita income was Rs. 6184 in 1989-90, the per capita National income was Rs. 4252.

Against the approved VII Plan size of Rs. 10,500 crore, the State was able to expend about Rs. 11,044 crore on development schemes. This was possible primarily due to the resource mobilisation measures undertaken by the State Government and also by the MSEB. The Additional Resource Mobilisation in the State reached the level of Rs. 3460 crore against a target of Rs. 2147 crore.

1.9 Review of Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92

The Annual Plan 1990-91 of a size of Rs. 2550 crores was earlier to be dovetailed into the VIII Plan which was to cover the period between 1990-95. The Annual Plan 1991-92 of Rs. 3000 crores was similarly supposed to be the second year of the VIII Plan between 1990-95. However, these two Plans would now be considered as Annual Plans, outside the Five Year Plan framework as the VIII Plan has now been recast to cover the years 1992-97. During the two years between 1990-92 the State was able to mobilise additional resources through the MSEB & MSRTC (the two Corporations whose internal resources are contributed to the State's resources) to the extent of Rs. 559.79 crores. The State Government initiated several new measures to tackle the problems of unemployment and the development of backward regions of the State during this period. A very ambitious programme of Horticulture was undertaken from the year 1990 which is closely linked to the Employment Guarantee Programme. This scheme which is 100% subsidized for small and marginal farmers is expected to raise the income levels of the farmers and at the same time to provide local employment, while enhancing the green cover on degraded lands. About 2 lakh hectares would be covered under the Horticulture Programme in the two years between 1990-92. With the recent submission of the report of the Kolhe Committee which had been assigned the work of studying the possibilities of the development

of agro food processing in the State, it should be possible to firm up the State Govt's policy about agro fruit processing.

The Irrigation Sector has always been a sector to which a substantial part of Plan outlays has been allocated. With the rapidly rising cost of these projects, the emphasis has been on the completion of projects which are in an advanced stage as well as the removal of backlog and completion of the projects in the Krishna River Basin so as to protect the State's allocation of water according to the Krishna River Water Disputes Tribunal Award. With an expenditure of Rs.311.62 crores in the Annual Plan 1991-92, it was possible to create an additional potential of 0.38 lakh hectares through major and medium irrigation projects. In the years 1990-92, 37 major and 72 medium projects have been under construction; of these 17 major and 18 medium projects are in an advanced stage of construction. A large part of the outlays for the Irrigation sector under major and medium projects has been allocated for the removal of regional imbalance, as Irrigation is one of the sectors in which large backlog was identified by the Fact Finding Committee. Out of Rs. 311.62 crores provided in 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 180 crores was spent for removal of backlog.

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

Progress in the Power Sector, particularly Thermal Power has been substantial. The Kharakheda Units I & II have gone into commercial operation in 1991 and Chandrapur Units W & VI commissioned, 1000 MW of installed capacity has been added as a result of the commissioning of these projects. Rural Electrification has covered 100% of the villages in the State and energised more than 15 lakh pumpsets. The programme also involves the conversion of Solar PV System villages to the conventional grid system and about 200 villages has been covered under this programme in the two years 1990-92.

The State Government has allocated substantial outlays for rural drinking water supply in the two years 1990-92 with the hope of covering all difficult drinking water problem villages in the next few years. While 20,565 villages were covered during the VII Plan period, and over 4400 villages covered during the two years between 1990-92.

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

1.10 Resources to finance the Plan.

Size of Eighth Plan 1992-97 approved by the Planning Commission is Rs. 18520 crores. Out of the total plan of Rs. 18520 crores, the plan of other bodies would be Rs. 3019.31 crores and

the balance Rs. 15500.69 crores would be State budgetable to be financed from State's own resources. The funding of the Plan is as shown below :-

(Rs. in crores)

A. State Government's own resources for 1992-97							
(a) Budgetary Resources...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,968.23
(b) Borrowings—							
O.M.B. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850.80
Negotiated Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	43.18
						Total (a) + (b)	11,862.21
(c) Central Assistance—							
(i) Normal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,496.30
Adjustment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Central Assistance (Net)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,496.30
(ii) Externally Aided Project	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400.00
						Total (c)	2,896.30
						Total (A) State Government's Resources	14,758.51
B. Resources of Autonomous Bodies—							
(a) M.S.E.B.—							
Contribution (Internal Resources)....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,263.67
O.M.B. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460.90
L.I.C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136.84
R.E.C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.29
I.D.B.I. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75.00
						Total (a)	1,982.70
(b) M.S.R.T.C.—							
Internal Resources...	...	...	...	...	...	...	603.46
Institutional Borrowings (LIC)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.15
I.D.B.I. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.00
						Total (b)	686.61
(c) Life Insurance Corporation Loan for Water Supply Schemes (Rural & Urban Water Supply.							226.25
(d) Open Market Borrowings :							
Water Supply B. M. C. / Other Municipal Corporation / MWSSB / Other Institution.							123.75
						Total (B) Resources of Autonomous Bodies	3019.31
						Total (A) + (B)	17777.82
C. Gap in resources to be made good by buoyancy in Central and State taxes, better management and A.R.M. Measures.							742.18
						Grand Total (A+B+C)	18,520.00

1.11 Central Assistance

The formula for Central Assistance to the State has been recently revised. According to the decision taken at the NDC meeting of December 1991 the formula for Central Assistance has been revised as follows -

- (i) 60% weightage to be given to population;
- (ii) 20% weightage to be given to per capita income of which 5% will be based on the distance criterion and the remaining 15% on the deviation criterion.
- (iii) 10% weightage to be given to the performance of the State which would include tax effort, fiscal management and implementation of National Priority Schemes such as population control, literacy, implementation of externally aided projects and Land Reforms etc.
- (iv) 10% weightage to be given to special problem of State.

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

1.12 External assistance

Assistance for externally aided projects/programmes is a significant means of additionality to the State's resources. The entire external assistance received for projects in the Social Services Sector and for programmes which have a direct bearing on poverty alleviation which would include Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Environment, Health, Nutrition, Education etc. is passed on to the State Government. Only 70% of the External Assistance is transferred to the State Government in the case of projects not covered under the Sectors mentioned above such as Roads, Power etc. The State Government has received Rs. 460.70 crores of external assistance during the VII Plan period. There are presently 21 Externally Aided Projects in the State costing over Rs. 5000 crores and the State Government is keen to undertake more externally aided projects which, while adding to the resources of the State Government, would enhance the foreign exchange position of the Government of India.

1.13 Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been an integral part of the Five Year Plans. In accordance with the decision of the NDC in December 1991, 113 Centrally Sponsored Schemes would be transferred to the States along with the resources.

1.14 Open Market Borrowing

The market borrowing for the Eighth Plan in the approved size of Rs. 18520 crores are Rs. 1435.45 crores.

1.15 Reduction of Subsidies

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

1.16 Establishment Expenditure

The expenditure on salaries, wages and allowances of the State Government employees has increased rapidly and now accounts for about 27% of the revenue expenditure of the State. This calls for a close look at the present norms of staff creation and examining of alternative ways of getting things done.

1.17 Review of the performance of the Public Sector

Budget support to Public Sector Enterprises provides another possible area for economies in expenditure. A major effort is necessary to improve the performance of the Public Sector so that they would provide a higher rate of return on investment. In this context, it would be desirable to ensure that the surpluses generated originate from an increase in productivity and a decrease in cost of production, rather than from higher administered prices which simply pass on the burden of inefficiency to consumers. The return received by the State Government from Public Sector Undertakings is minimal, accounting for only 0.51% in 1989-90 from commercial and financial enterprises as against the expected average of 4%. Similarly, regular redemption of Government's investment in the equity capital of cooperative enterprises is necessary.

1.18 Private Sector participation in Infrastructural Development

The State Government has to think of ways and means of generating additional investments in priority sectors to supplement efforts of the State. Participation of the private sector particularly in the areas of infrastructure development would be one such method to supplement the State's resources. The private sector in Maharashtra has played a major role in the development of industry and commerce and it would not be difficult to enroll its participation for infrastructure development in the State. With assurance of reasonable return on investment and acceptable methods of levying charges and recovering costs through imposing suitable tariff or toll, it should be possible to get larger private sector participation in these endeavours. A beginning has already been made in this direction on a selective basis. While only one road has so far been given to the private sector for implementation, namely the Jaisingpur bye pass, it is hoped that during the VIII Plan, several such works would be undertaken by the private sector. In the Power Sector, two major projects viz. Khaparkheda Units 3 & 4 and the gas turbine project at Nagothane have been offered to the private sector for implementation. With the passing of the Bill amending the Indian Electricity Act it should now be possible to take up the further processing of these proposals.

1.19 Study Groups to formulate new approaches to the VIII Plan

The State Government had started preparatory work on the Approach to the VIII Five Year Plan from the year 1988 itself, based on the general guidelines received from the Planning Commission. As it was felt that new initiatives would be required to be taken in the VIII Five Year Plan in all major sectors of development, 21 Study Groups were constituted by the State Government under the guidance of the State Planning Board, each Study Group being chaired by a Member of the Board. Each Study Group was allocated a sector of development and was aided by the Secretary of the concerned Department. The Study Groups were requested to take an overall review of the development in a particular sector, identify constraints which were hampering or slowing down the process of development and suggest approaches and thrust areas for the VIII Plan. Most of the Study Groups have presented their views to the State Planning Board, and detailed discussions on each of the development sectors have been held. Many significant recommendations of the Study Groups and the State Planning Board have been incorporated into the State's VIII Five Year Plan proposals. Some of the significant recommendations made are as follows :

1.20 Recommendations of the State Planning Board

(a) **Subsidies** : As a major means of resource mobilisation, the reduction of subsidies both hidden and explicit should be undertaken in all sectors of development. Cash subsidies which create administrative malpractices should be discontinued. The approximate quantum and the areas in which subsidy is to be reduced should be made explicit in the Plan document and the extent to which the resource position of the State would improve as a result of reduction in subsidies should be specified.

(b) **Role of the State**: The role of the State in the development process should increasingly be confined to basic infrastructure and social services sectors.

(c) **Decentralization**: A policy of greater decentralization should be adopted thereby empowering lower and local level bodies like Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats, Municipal Corporations and Councils.

(d) **Private Sector participation** : So as to encourage greater competitiveness in the economy, private sector participation in infrastructure development involving both capital and management expertise should be encouraged.

(e) **Regional Imbalance**: The problem of regional imbalances in development needs careful consideration in planning the accelerated development of the State. It should be ensured that while undertaking new developmental activity, further regional imbalances are not created.

(f) **Agriculture**: In the Agriculture Sector efforts should be made to change the land use pattern mainly to encourage dry and wet horticulture crops. Water shed management should receive prominence in the VIII Plan as the State is dependent primarily on rainfed agriculture. Horticulture, soil conservation and afforestation should be integral parts of the water shed management programme. Due to the scarcity of water resources in the State sprinkler and drip irrigation need to be taken up in a much larger measure. This would ensure saving of energy as well as water.

(g) **Animal Husbandry** : The artificial insemination programme, should preferably be handled by voluntary or cooperative agencies such as the Dairy Cooperatives. The Programme should be undertaken in a commercially viable manner.

(h) **Forests** : The low percentage of forest cover in the State calls for a massive afforestation programme. The magnitude of the work would call for the induction of even private agencies in the afforestation programme, if necessary, by bringing about changes in the existing laws.

(i) **Cooperation** : A careful assessment of the extent of investment of State Government in the Cooperative Sector needs to be undertaken and a decision taken to close all unviable and unproductive units. Concerted efforts should be made in the VIII Plan to redeem the earlier investment in the share capital of cooperative sugar factories. The amount received from these factories could be used to form a revolving fund for giving share capital to new cooperative sugar factories.

(j) **Irrigation** : There should be an attempt in the Irrigation Sector to complete as many ongoing projects as possible in the VIII Plan. Increasing emphasis will have to be given to the development of minor irrigation projects which are quick yielding, do not involve problems of environment and would help in removing the irrigation backlog in some parts of the State. Measures should be undertaken to minimise the loss of water during conveyance. Water rates should be increased so as to cover atleast the cost of operation and maintenance of the irrigation projects.

(k) **Power**: The Power Sector must be given preeminence in the VIII Plan and adequate outlays made available to ensure that the pace of development of generation does not decline. The State must think of more decentralized means of transmission and distribution particularly in

the rural sector so that overhead costs are not loaded on to the power supplied for rural electrification.

(l) **Industries:** While undertaking the dispersal of industries in the State, the natural advantages certain locations would have to be kept in mind and infrastructural development concentrated around these growth centres. In other areas of the State village and agro based industries should be encouraged.

(m) **Transport :** The monopoly of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation should be reviewed in the future and private agencies encouraged in the Road Transport Sector. This would increase the competitiveness of the MSRTC and ensure better service to passengers.

(n) **Education:** Primary Education should get precedence in the VIII Plan and better facilities should be made available in this sector if necessary by reducing the subsidies in higher education. In order to achieve 100% literacy by 1995 which is the targeted time indicated by the Government of India, students and voluntary organisations would have to be inducted into the the programme in a big way.

(o) **Public Sector Undertakings :** There is a need to review the working of the Public Sector Undertakings in the State with a view to ensuring adequate returns from these organisations on the investments made by the Govt. of India.

(p) **Urban Development :** Financial constraints of Municipal Councils and Municipal Corporations are reflected increasingly in the lack of infrastructure and other civic amenities in the majority of the cities and towns in the State. Urgent steps would have to be taken to introduce ways of improving the financial position of the Municipal Councils and Corporations.

(q) **Housing :** In the Housing Sector the laws and rules pertaining to land would required to be modified so as to make lands available for creating additional housing stock. Government should be involved only in providing housing to the weaker sections of the society. Elsewhere Government should play the role of "facilitator" rather than taking up actual construction work. The latter should be left to private initiative through institutional finance.

1.21 Resources & Sectoral outlays

The entire Planning process is inextricably linked to the resource dimension. The resources available with the State and the ability to mobilise additional resources would decide the magnitude of the State's Plan and the extent of developmental activity that can be undertaken. The VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 as approved by the Planning Commission for Rs. 18520 Crore. Indicate below are the major sectorwise outlays for the VIII Plan 1992-97, as well as the expenditure incurred in the VII Five Year Plan.

Head of Development	(Rs. in crores)	
	VII F. Y. Plan 1985-90 Expenditure	VIII F. Y. Plan 1992-97 proposed outlay
1	2	3
1. Agriculture and Allied Services...	614.39	1,350.22
2. Rural Development	1,575.86	1,709.83
3. Special Area Programme	74.55	216.56
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	2,239.53	3,329.10
5. Power Development	2,835.39	4,579.98
6. Industry & Minerals	420.26	814.46
7. Transport & Communication	585.77	1,739.23
8. Science & Technology	3.00	8.11
9. General Economic Services	290.93	386.02

10. Social & Community Services—						
(i) General Education	...	.....	...	...	276.19	730.07
(ii) Sports & Youth Services	...	.....	...	...	9.73	21.18
(iii) Art & Culture	...	.....	...	...	5.10	24.25
(iv) Technical Education	...	.....	...	...	55.56	225.18
(v) Health	...	.....	...	...	281.42	553.26
(vi) Water Supply	...	.....	...	...	1,084.62	1,602.47
(vii) Housing	...	.....	...	...	265.88	305.98
(viii) Urban Development	...	.....	...	...	143.42	395.75
(ix) Information & Publicity	...	.....	...	...	6.18	9.23
(x) Welfare of B. C.	...	.....	...	...	110.96	147.47
(xi) S. C. Welfare	...	.....	...	...	10.85	16.57
(xii) Labour & Labour Welfare	...	.....	...	...	48.07	97.13
(xiii) Nutrition	...	.....	...	...	22.44	56.59
11. General Services	...	.....	...	...	84.13	201.36
12. Other Programmes	...	.....	...	...	0.29	...
					11,044.50	18,520.00

Some Special Programmes implemented by the State Government.

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

1.22 Minimum Needs Programme

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

The statement below indicates the VII Plan expenditure, expenditure for the Annual Plan 1990-91, and 1991-92 and outlays for VIII Plan.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector	Actual Expenditure			Outlay Eight Plan 1992-97 6
		Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 33	Annual Plan 1990-91 4	Annual Plan 1991-92 5	
1.	Elementary Education	78664.40	610.68	2031.91	2,8802.00
2.	Adult Education	12555.71	33.00	183.95	2002.00
3.	Rural Health	1,59446.54	3673.38	4150.76	3,0766.97
4.	Rural Water Supply	4,72220.86	1,1917.12	1,2859.58	6,3120.00
5.	Rural Roads	44886.00	942.72	907.64	1,0000.00
6.	Rural Housing	20652.24	159.65	147.85	3451.15
7.	Environmental Improvement of Slums	46553.22	1000.00	800.00	6315.00
8.	Nutrition	22443.52	382.50	348.98	5659.00
	Total	8,57322.49	1,8719.05	2,1430.67	15,0116.12

1.23 Tribal Sub-Plan

The existing strategy for the development of tribal areas known as the Tribal Sub-Plan was evolved as a result of a comprehensive review of the tribal problems on the eve of the Fifth Plan. The area of concentration of tribal population which have been identified as Integrated Tribal Development Projects are spread over 14 districts and cover 68 Tehsils. These constitute the Tribal Sub-Plan areas which comprise 16.5 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. Areas of tribal concentration in other than Tribal Sub-Plan areas have been identified as MADA and mini MADA pockets, the former being those areas with a population of more than 10,000 in which 50 per cent or more are tribals. According to the 1991 Census the tribal population of Maharashtra was 73.18 lakhs which is 9.30 per cent of the total population of the State. In Maharashtra 55 per cent of the tribal population is outside the tribal sub-plan area. The main objectives of the tribal sub-plan are to accelerate the development of tribal areas so as to narrow the gap between these and other more developed parts of the State. The TSP also seeks to eliminate exploitation of the tribal people through their social and economic development, so as to improve the standard and quality of life of the tribal community.

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

The State Government is making concerted efforts to improve the tribal population in the State into the main stream of development. It is ensured that wherever possible development programmes have a corresponding component for tribal areas. Further, a special committee has been set up under the aegis of the State Planning Board to examine the possibility of further improving the implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan and the inadequacies in the existing programmes meant for the tribals. All attempts are being made to provide outlays for the Tribal Sub-Plan in the same proportion as the share of the tribal population in the total population of the State, which is 9 percent.

The expenditure in the VII Plan, expenditure for the Annual Plan 1990-91, and 1991-92 and approved outlay for the Eighth Plan are indicated below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector	Actual Expenditure			Outlay Eight Plan 1992-97
		Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tribal Sub-Plan	71616.99 (6.48%)	16719.68 (6.63%)	20907.63 (7.10%)	115917.80 (6.26%)

1.24 Special Action Plan for selected Tribal Areas

In spite of several programmes for the development of backward tribal areas, it was seen that certain areas with very poor communication facilities have little access to the benefits of these selected programmes. The State Government has therefore taken up a Special Action Plan

for certain backward talukas of Chamdrapur District, the whole of Gadchiroli District, Akkalkuwa and Dhadgaon talukas of Dhule District in the year 1989-90 and Kinwat taluka of Nanded District in 1990-91. In addition parts of Yavatmal and Bhandara Districts have also been taken up under this programme in 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively. Additional outlays have been provided since the last year of the 7th Plan particularly for programmes such as the development of roads, water supply, public health, nutrition and education for these talukas so as to bring them on par with the facilities available in more developed parts of the State. These outlays are in addition to the outlay already provided for these areas in the normal Plan.

The expenditure in the 7th Plan, expenditure for the Annual Plan 1990-91, and 1991-92 and approved outlay for the VIII Plan are indicated below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector	Actual Expenditure			Outlay Eight Plan 1992-97
		Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Special Action Plan for selected Tribal areas.	467.48	1136.76	1600.57	13650.00

1.25 Special Programme for the Development of Hill Areas

Recognizing the need of the special problems of hill areas the State Government had set up a High Level Committee to go into the needs of the hill areas in the State and to suggest a special programme for their development. According to the recommendations of this Committee certain criteria have been adopted for the delineation of the hill areas in the State and the entire area of 72 talukas and part area of 23 talukas in 19 districts have been selected for the implementation of this programme. An action plan for the development of roads, primary health, drinking water supply, primary education, minor irrigation, electrification, sericulture etc. is to be taken up for which additional funds of Rs. 7.50 lakh per block and Rs. 5 lakh per sub block have been provided annually for the year 1991-92. These funds would be in addition to outlays in the District Plan, Tribal Sub-Plan etc. An outlay of Rs. 6.55 crore was provided in the Annual Plan 1991-92 for this programme an outlay Rs. 65.50 crore provided in the VIII Plan.

1.26 Special Component Plan

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

The Special Component Plan was introduced in the 6th Five Year Plan so as to ensure that the Scheduled Castes do not get isolated from the main stream of the development process. The specific policy instruments under the Special Component Plan are directed towards economic development through beneficiary oriented schemes, infrastructural development through Basti-oriented Programmes, educational development programmes, elimination of scavenging and welfare programmes for improvement of health, shelter and minimum needs of the Scheduled Caste community. The main problem with regard to the implementation of the schemes under the Special Component Plan is the difficulty experienced in monitoring the flow

of benefits to the Scheduled Caste persons. The State is required to spend 13 per cent of the total Plan outlay on the Special Component Plan programme, to approximate the percentage of their population to the total population of the State. Attempts are being made to maximise the benefits flowing to the Scheduled Castes. The 7th Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 expenditure, and the outlay for the 8th Plan are indicated below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector	Actual Expenditure			Outlay Eight Plan 1992-97
		Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Special Component Plan	44506.23 (4.02%)	12412.68 (4.92%)	14068.46 (4.78%)	95227.49 (5.14%)

1.27 20 Point Programme

The 20 Point Programme of socio-economic development which was introduced in the year 1975 revised in 1982 and then modified in 1986 lays emphasis on reducing poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities, removing social and economic disparities and improving quality of life of the poor. Maharashtra has excelled in the implementation of the 20 Point Programme, The State Government has introduced an incentive prize scheme for the Districts excelling in the implementation of the 20 Point Programme since 1988-89. The State has stood first in the country in three out of the five years of the 7th Plan i.e. in 1986-87, 1988-89 and 1989-90. The State has also stood first in 1990-91. The achievements during VII Five Year Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91 and Annual Plan 1991-92 along with targets for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 are indicated in the statement enclosed with the chapter on the Twenty Point Programme.

1.28 Removal of Regional Imbalance

The progressive removal of regional imbalance identified by the Fact Finding Committee was one of the important objectives of the 7th Five Year Plan and will continue to be one of the thrust areas in the State's 8th Plan. The Fact Finding Committee identified a backlog of Rs.3186.78 crores in 9 sectors of development such as roads, irrigation, water supply, health facilities, education etc. For the 7th Plan period an outlay of Rs. 1500 crores was earmarked for removal of backlog and the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 1360.24 crore. However, the estimate of Rs. 3186.78 crores was based on the cost norms of 1982-83 and on the basis of present cost norms, it is estimated that an amount of Rs. 3261 crore will be required to remove the remaining backlog as on 1.4.92. Much of the identified backlog in sectors like village electrification, energisation of agricultural pumpsets, industrial training institutes etc. has been removed. It is intended to remove the entire backlog in all sectors of development in the 8th Plan except in the Irrigation and Road Sectors. In these two sectors the outlays required for wiping out the backlog are so large (Rs. 733 crore in the road sector and Rs.1956 crore in the irrigation sector according to current estimates) that the entire amount cannot be provided in the 8th Plan. There would therefore be a spillover in both these sectors in the 9th Plan. The State

Government earmarks outlays for the removal of regional backlog and it is proposed to provide Rs. 2456 crore in the 8th Plan for this. The expenditure in the VII Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 and Annual Plan 1991-92 and outlay for the 8th Plan are indicated below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector	Actual Expenditure			Outlay Eight Plan 1992-97
		Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Removal of Regional imbalance	136024.29	41292.11	46975.33	245600.00

1.29 District Planning

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

- (i) State Level Schemes
- (ii) State Pool Schemes which are basically District Level Schemes but are required to be funded and planned from the State Pool Funds, as these schemes usually have large financial requirements.
- (iii) Regular District Level Schemes. Out of these, the District Planning and Development Councils (DPDCs) prepare the plans for the regular district level schemes, while the State Pool and State Level Schemes are prepared by the Administrative Departments, concerned taking into consideration the needs of each district. The District Planning & Development Councils have also been associated with finalisation of the District Level Schemes under backlog since 1989-90. While providing sectoral outlays, District Plans have been given priority so that the State Level Schemes have to be adjusted within the total outlay for the Sector after fully providing for the District Level Schemes. By giving higher priority to District Planning in this manner, the State Govt's attempt is to give an impetus to the process of decentralised planning.

The State Government has decided to review the concept and procedure of District Planning in the State and for this purpose, has appointed a Committee of experts who have wide experience in the field of District Planning and Rural Development.

The report of the Committee is received and the same is under active consideration of Government. The expenditure during VIIth Plan and in the Annual Plans 1990-91, 1991-92 and approved outlays for VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97) on the district level schemes are indicated below :-

(Rs in crores)

Category of Schemes		Actual Expenditure			Outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97
		VIIth Five Year Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Total State Plan ...	11044.50 (100)	2521.88 (100)	2944.77 (100)	18520.00 (100)
2.	Regular District Plan ...	2370.70 (21.47)	526.00 (20.86)	570.47 (19.37)	4790.27 (25.86)
3.	Schemes for removal of Regional Imbalance.	783.13 (7.09)	199.50 (7.91)	228.62 (7.76)	874.95 (4.72)
4.	Local Development Programme ...	279.69 (2.53)	27.31 (1.08)	48.44 (1.65)	311.32 (1.68)
5.	State Pool Schemes ...	2049.15 (18.55)	487.19 (19.32)	582.98 (19.80)	2525.38 (13.64)
Total and Percentage of District Level out- lay to State Plan outlay Expenditure.		5482.67 (49.64)	1240.00 (49.17)	1430.51 (48.58)	8501.92 (45.90)

1.30 Externally assisted projects

Maharashtra has been successfully implementing externally aided projects through the past few decades. The following is the list of externally aided projects indicating the project cost, external aid to be received & outlays for VIIIth Plan.

Externally Aided Projects

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Project Cost	External aid to be received	Outlay for VIIIth Plan
I. Agriculture & Allied Services—				
1.	Rainfed Farming ...	19.33	9.07	8.91
II. Irrigation—				
2.	MCIP III/Jayakwadi Stage II-Irrigation CADA ...	337.96	192.00	196.00
3.	Saline Land Reclamation Phase-I ...	18.05	18.05	0.12
4.	Saline Land Reclamation Phase-II ...	.....	.....	.....
5.	Maharashtra Water Control System ...	31.45	22.00	N.A.
6.	National Water Management Induction Training Programme.	8.32	3.10	3.46
III. Power—				
7.	Sardar Sarovar (Hydro) ...	460.00	62.40 (U.S. \$nil)	N.A.
8.	Ujjani Hydro ...	43.76	13.00	13.33
9. Maharashtra Power Project—				
(a)	Koyna Stage IV ...	1090.81	330.00	480.00
(b)	Transmission (MSEB) ...	675.00	270.00	627.55
10.	Ghatgar Pumped Storage OECF (Japan) ...	755.00	11414.00 (Million Yen)	100.00

11. Chandrapur Thermal Power Station Unit (5 & 6) (IBRD).	1050.00	280.00	73.00
12. Waste Heat Recovery Project (Unit I & II) (German Government).	845.00	570.00	450.00
IV. Transport—			
13. State Road Project...	189.00	52.00	132.00
W. Water Supply & Sanitation—			
14. Bombay Water Supply & Sewerage Project (Phase III)	874.00	525.00	N.A.
15. Maharashtra Rural Water Supply Environment Sanitation & Health Education (IDA).	319.58	249.47	280.34
16. Maharashtra Rural Water Supply with ODA	55.48	55.48	31.24
WI. Housing—			
17. Bombay Urban Development Project (BUDP-I) Shelter Project.	490.72	200.00	129.00
WII. Education—			
18. The Second Technical Education Project	122.69	85.06	120.00
VIII. Forest—			
19. Maharashtra Forestry Project	431.51	377.56	300.00
IX. Tourism—			
20. Ajanta Verul Project	195.61	.....	43.38
Total ...	7813.27	3446.98	2988.33

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Project Cost
1	2	3
New Externally Aided Projects proposed to be undertaken in the VIII Five Year Plan Period		
1.	Bombay Urban Transport Project-II	2248.00
2.	Maharashtra Water Supply & Sewerage Project-II	354.00
3.	Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project-II (Repeater Project)	615.69
4.	Maharashtra Composite Irrigation, Project IV	402.66
5.	Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project-V	N.A.
6.	E.E.C. Assisted Saline Land reclamation Project Phase-II	35.56
7.	Chandrapur Thermal VII	582.94
8.	Augmentation of Pune Water Supply	172.12
9.	Augmentation of Solapur Water Supply	67.50
10.	Waste Heat Recovery Phase-II	265.00
Grand Total ...		4743.47

The details of the sectoral outlays approved for the VIII Plan are discussed below:—

1.31 Agriculture

Nearly 70% of the workforce in the State is engaged in the Agriculture Sector yet Maharashtra being situated in a low rainfall area and the fact that much of the agriculture is still rainfed, productivity of various crops is not high. Irrigation facilities are also extremely limited and at best would cover only 40% of the cultivable area. The State has therefore certain inherent disadvantages with regard to agricultural productivity.

Concerted efforts have been made by the State Government for increasing productivity of agricultural output and the State has made definite progress in increasing the total production and also the yield rate per hectare of various crops.

Of the gross cropped area of just over 200 lakh hectares in the State, 135 lakh hectares are covered by the kharif crop and 60 lakh hectares by the rabi crop. Cereals such as jowar, paddy, bajra and major pulses like tur and moong are predominantly grown in the kharif season. Oilseeds production has been given considerable emphasis and it is proposed to further enhance oilseeds production so as to make the State self-sufficient as early as possible. The main oilseeds grown are groundnut, sunflower, safflower and sesamum. Of all these crops, the performance in groundnut is most promising. The cash crops grown are cotton and sugarcane. The production of sugarcane has been rapidly growing in the State and the yield rate of sugar in the State is 86 tonnes per hectare which is higher than the National average. The production of cotton has declined; even though 1/3rd area under the cotton crop in the country is in Maharashtra, the State's contribution in cotton production is only 16% of the total production of cotton in the country. This low productivity also appears to be linked to the non-availability of irrigation facilities. Wheat is the predominant cereal grown in the rabi season. Due to lack of adequate irrigation facilities, the productivity of wheat is low as compared to other wheat producing States in the country.

The details of the VII Plan expenditure, expenditure in the Annual Plan 1990-91, and Annual Plan 1991-92 and approved outlays for VIII Plan are indicated below along with the physical targets and achievements for selected crops.

					(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr.No.	Sector	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay Eight Plan 1992-97
		Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Crop Husbandry ...	12754.99	1764.70	1873.20	13650.00
2.	Soil and Water Conservation ...	10179.12	1129.00	2033.09	21211.00
3.	Agricultural Research ...	2253.93	574.93	604.18	3885.00
Total ...		25188.04	3468.63	4510.47	38746.00

(Fig. in lakh M. Tonnes)

Sr. No.	Sector	Achievements			VIII Plan Target 1992-97	
		VII Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
(A) Foodgrains—						
(I) Cereals—						
1.	Paddy	...	23.19	23.14	20.53	33.24
2.	Wheat	...	9.07	9.19	6.26	13.42
3.	Jowar	...	66.35	59.48	33.91	74.43
4.	Bajra	...	12.04	11.14	8.98	13.41
5.	Maize	...	1.06	1.35	1.16	1.12
6.	Other Cereals	...	3.36	3.10	2.88	6.53
(II) Pulses—						
1.	Tur	...	7.12	4.21	3.63	12.82
2.	Gram	...	3.35	3.58	2.06	6.18
3.	Other Pulses...	...	6.88	6.65	3.63	9.98
Total (II) Pulses		...	17.35	14.44	9.32	28.98
Total—Foodgrain (A)—(I+II)		...	132.42	121.84	83.04	171.13
(B) Oilseeds—						
	Groundnut	...	9.79	9.92	4.13	15.02
	Safflower	...	3.60	2.55	1.23	6.10
	Sunflower	...	2.57	3.04	1.36	5.27
	Other Oilseeds	...	2.39	3.42	2.93	5.12
Total—Oilseeds		...	18.35	18.93	9.65	31.51
(C)	Cotton (Lakh bales)	...	22.11	18.80	11.55	26.25
(D)	Sugarcane	...	340.00	384.16	361.87	503.50
Soil Conservation Area Coverage Agricultural land covered under Soil Conservation...			(Cumulative 000 Hectares)			
			9692	9848	10052	10700

1.32 Soil & Water Conservation

For a State like Maharashtra, where ultimate irrigation potential is limited to 30 to 40 per cent of the total cultivated area, the development of scientific rainfed agriculture is of paramount importance. Soil Conservation is the basic programme to promote rainfed farming by exploitation of underground water resources. In order to have proper soil and water management, a comprehensive watershed development programme is implemented in the State under which different soil conservation works like contour/graded bunding, terracing, nalabunding, land shaping and grading etc. are taken in terms of Complete Bunding Units (CBU).

Soil Conservation Works are also taken up under various programmes like Western Ghat, Drought Prone Area Programme, National Watershed Development Programme, Employment Guarantee Schemes etc. Besides this the World Bank Aided Pilot Project on Rainfed farming is in progress at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.53 crore and is expected to be completed by the end of December, 1993. Seven new projects are being taken up in addition under this programme at an estimated cost of Rs. 14 crore.

1.33 Horticulture

Horticulture is an important allied activity in the Agriculture Sector and can be an important income earner in the rural areas. Among its other benefits are that it has a substantial employment potential while also helping to conserve the soil and environment. There is considerable scope for the development of horticulture in the State and there are presently 5.85 lakh hectares of cultivable land devoted to horticulture. The plantations vary from region to region such as Alphonso mango and coconut in the Konkan region, custard apple and pomegranate in Marathwada and oranges in the Vidarbha region.

In order to expand horticulture development in the State and keeping in view its employment potential, the State Government has launched upon a new programme of horticulture under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. 100 per cent subsidy is given under this scheme to small and marginal ST/SC/VJNT farmers, while for others 75 per cent of the material and 100 per cent of the wages are subsidized. The scheme envisages development of dry land horticulture linked to EGS. Between the years 1990-92 an area of about 2 lakh hectares have been covered under this programme and it is hoped that by the end of the Eighth Plan period, the State would have over 10 lakh hectares under horticulture developed through the different existing schemes.

1.34 Agroprocessing

Horticulture would not be a productive exercise unless it is matched with adequate infrastructural facilities for marketing as also agro processing. It is therefore proposed to expand agroprocessing activities in the State during the course of the VIII Plan. Besides this, facilities for a large number of nurseries for providing seedlings for the horticulture Programme, would have to be enhanced. Looking to the magnitude of the programme to be undertaken in the VIII Plan, considerable stress has been given to the expansion of nurseries in the Plan. Private agencies would also be encouraged to start nurseries all over the State. Indicated below is the Seventh Plan expenditure, expenditure in the Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 and outlays for the VIII Plan alongwith physical achievements and targets for Horticulture and Agro food processing.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector	Actual Expenditure			
	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	Outlay F. Y. Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5
Horticulture	1502.49	308.37	351.15	2428.00

(Hect. in lakh)

1	Achievement			Target Eight Plan 1992-97 5
	Target Seventh Plan 1985-90 2	Annual Plan 1990-91 3	Annual Plan 1991-92 4	
	Horticulture Plantations (coverage)	5.85	6.75		8.25	15.75

1.35 Animal Husbandry

The main activities undertaken in the Animal Husbandry Sector are veterinary services and animal health, cattle and fodder development poultry development, sheep and goat development, and extension services. Animal Husbandry is an important allied activity in the Agriculture Sector which takes care not only of the nutrition requirements of the population but also results in substantial transfer of resources to the rural economy, by providing alternative sources of income to the agriculturists.

The main thrust in the coming years in this sector would be to convert low yielding cattle stock into high yielding cross bred animals through artificial insemination, embryo transfer technology, castration of scrub bulls. Efforts would also have to be directed towards intensive development of sheep and goat, an area which has received comparatively less attention in the past. The future would also have to see the greater participation of the private sector in these activities as it would be difficult for the State Government to provide for the spread of animal health services throughout the State, due to resource constraints.

As suggested by the State Planning Board the artificial insemination programme would also need to be taken increasingly away for Government agency and left to private agencies and cooperatives like the dairy cooperatives so that the programme is run in a commercial manner. The details of the Seventh Plan expenditure, expenditure in the Annual Plan 1990-91, Annual Plan 1991-92 and the outlay for VIII Plan alongwith the achievements and targets are indicated below:

1	Sector	Actual Expenditure			Approved outlay VIII th Plan 1992-97 5
		Seventh Plan 1985-90 2	Annual Plan 1990-91 3	Annual Plan 1991-92 4	
		Animal Husbandry	4278.73	401.59		501.61	5342.00

1	Sector	Achievements			Target proposed VIIIth Plan 1992-97 5
		Seventh Plan 1985-90 2	Annual Plan 1990-91 3	Annual Plan 1991-92 4	
		Animal Husbandry—			
(i) Milk (000 Tonnes)	3266	3735	3955	4830	
(ii) Eggs (Million)	1956	2098	2145	3417	
(iii) Wool (lakh kg.)	14.20	14.35	14.64	15.66	

-1.36 Dairy Development

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

The Dairy Sector in the State has shown remarkable development in the past decade. With the increase in milk production, Maharashtra now exports milk to the adjoining States on a regular basis. It was in the 6th and 7th Five Year Plans that dairy development showed vast changes both in spread and technology making the State one of the leading milk producing States in the country today. Procurement of milk during the last 10 years has increased 2 1/2 times i.e. from 8.89 lakh litres in 1978-79 to about 22 lakh litres in 1989-90. The Dairy Sector has developed through cooperatives in many parts of the State which provides substantial support to the Government's efforts in this sector. In order to develop dairying in other backward parts of the State, it is proposed to start a special programme for the development of dairying in backward areas and for this an outlay of Rs. 5 crore has been approved in the VIII Plan and in addition it is expected, that it would also be supported by substantial institutional finance.

Indicated below are the details of the Seventh Plan expenditure, expenditure in the Annual Plan 1990-91, and the Annual Plan 1991-92 and the approved outlay for the VIII Plan 1992-97 alongwith the physical achievements and targets.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay for VIII Plan 1992-97
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5
Dairy	3510.45	262.66	423.60	7556.00

1	Achievement			Target VIII th Plan 1992-97
	VII th Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5
Dairy—				
Milk procurement (lakh tonnes)	24.00	24.00	24.42	32.00
Milk distribution (lakh litres)	18.00	19.00	20.00	25.00

1.37 Fisheries

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

Fish seed stocking would have to be one of the main activities to be enhanced in future for the development of the Fisheries Sector. As against the optimum stocking capacity of 50 crores of seed the State has presently around 22 crores of stocking capacity. The development

of both inland fisheries and brackish water fisheries would largely depend on the improvement in the stocking of fish seed. Inland fisheries is being promoted through Fish Farming Development Agencies. Similarly, Integrated Development of Reservoir fisheries would also be taken up with the assistance of NCDC and projects are under consideration of NCDC. At the same time the existing fish seed farm would be equipped with circular hatcheries. Brackish water prawn hatchery which is being developed would help in promoting prawn cultivation to a reasonable extent. The VII Plan expenditure, expenditure in the Annual Plan 1990-91, and for the Annual Plan 1991-92 and approved outlay for the VIIIth Plan 1992-97 along with the physical achievements and targets are indicated below:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay VIII Plan 1992-97
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5
Fisheries	1783.40	396.66	537.11	2914.00

Sector	Achievement			Target VIII Plan 1992-97
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Fish production—				
(a) Inland (000 Tonnes)	50	60	65	125
(b) Marine (000 Tonnes)	348	400	448	400
Total	398	460	513	525
2. Mechanised boats (Nos.)	6768	6930	6998	7270
3. Fish seed production (Million)	275	75	300	600
4. No. of Fish seed farms (Nos.)	37	42	42	45

1.38 Forests

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

The Maharashtra Forestry Project has been approved by the World Bank and is to be undertaken in the VIII Plan, The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs.431.51 crore and

of both inland fisheries and brackish water fisheries would largely depend on the improvement in the stocking of fish seed. Inland fisheries is being promoted through Fish Farming Development Agencies. Similarly, Integrated Development of Reservoir fisheries would also be taken up with the assistance of NCDC and projects are under consideration of NCDC. At the same time the existing fish seed farm would be equipped with circular hatcheries. Brackish water prawn hatchery which is being developed would help in promoting prawn cultivation to a reasonable extent. The VII Plan expenditure, expenditure in the Annual Plan 1990-91, and for the Annual Plan 1991-92 and approved outlay for the VIIIth Plan 1992-97 along with the physical achievements and targets are indicated below:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay VIII Plan 1992-97
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5
Fisheries	1783.44	396.66	537.11	2914.00

Sector	Achievement			Target VIII Plan 1992-97
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Fish production—				
(a) Inland (000 Tonnes)	550	60	65	125
(b) Marine (000 Tonnes)	3448	400	448	400
Total	3998	460	513	525
2. Mechanised boats (Nos.)	67688	6930	6998	7270
3. Fish seed production (Million)	2775	75	300	600
4. No. of Fish seed farms (Nos.)	337	42	42	45

1.38 Forests

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

The Maharashtra Forestry Project has been approved by the World Bank and is to be undertaken in the VIII Plan. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs.431.51 crore and

as per the project report 87% of the cost will be supported by the assistance from the World Bank. It is expected that a every year afforestation programme over an area of 60,000 Ha. will be undertaken under this externally assisted project to supplement the State's efforts in the afforestation programme. The VIIth Plan expenditure, expenditure in the Annual Plan 1990-91, and the Annual Plan 1991-92 and the approved outlay for the VIII Plan 1992-97 alongwith the related targets and achievements are indicated below:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay Eighth Plan 1992-97
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5
Forest	6252.39	1405.06	1896.42	40509.00

1	Achievements			Target
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	Eight Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5
Forests resources survey (sq. km.)	13569	1800	1994	9400
Plantation—				
(a) Teak (Hect.)	16193	1633	2581	11150
(b) Bomboo (hect.)	15310	2841	1667	
(c) Soil Conservation Works (Hect.)	1477	239	349	1576
(d) Afforestation of degraded forest (Ha.)	11664	2682	2021	9800
(e) Massive afforestation (Hect.)	21298	1061	640	17000
(f) Compensatory afforestation (Hect.)	.....	2323	2223	20000

Social Forestry

1.39 Social Forestry which is the tree plantation programmes in other than Government Forest Lands, is crucial for increasing the green cover in the State. With a view to augmenting greenery as well as increasing the stock of fuel and fodder it is proposed to plant fuel-wood trees at village common lands, waste lands belonging to Government Departments, Government Corporations, Institutions etc. In order to achieve this goal as well as with a view to conserving available water in an integrated manner, the activities like soil and water conservation, Minor Irrigation and Social Forestry would be taken up on watershed basis so that the available land could be treated in a scientific manner. Similarly, in order to have sufficient stock of planting material available, the programme of Kisan Nurseries would be encouraged which also would help in creating employment opportunities in the rural areas of the State.

An ambitious programme of greening waste lands in all the five major cities of Pune, Aurangabad, Nagpur, Nashik and Amravati has also been undertaken with the objective of improving the environment in these rapidly growing towns. The Seventh Plan expenditure,

expenditure in the Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 and the outlay for the VIII Plan along with the related targets and achievements are indicated below.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Actual Expenditure			Outlay Eighth Plan 1992-97
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5
Social Forestry	6527.77	1103.59	1475.91	9712.00

1	Achievements			Target Eighth Plan 1992-97
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
	2	3	4	5
				P.P.O. P.Y.O.
1. Block plantation (Hect.)	65765	2824	6256	..... 4070
2. Plantation on SC/ST land (Hect.)	.....	.....	1556	408 11650
3. Afforestation on (Hect.)—				
(a) Public land / Community land	.....	.....	.....	23918 17918
(b) Private lands	.....	.....	.....	18454 14780
4. Kisan Nursery (No. in lakhs)	.....	.....	.....	1628.00 (seedlings)

Cooperation

1.40. The cooperative movement in Maharashtra has been most successful in the sugar sector. In fact the cooperative movement has been a major catalytic force in this sector which is reflected in the vast improvements that have come about in the rural economy in the past few decades. The State Government has participated in the cooperative sector by way of share capital contribution and also through Government loans and subsidies under various schemes. During 1990-91 the financial assistance extended by the State Government to the Cooperative Sugar factories was Rs.14 crore by way of share capital and Rs. 3.5 crore as loan. Besides, assistance from the Sugarcane Development Fund for 75 factories amounting to Rs.73.50 crore has been sanctioned on State Government guarantee during the last five years. Similarly in the year 1991-92, Rs. 50.66 crore have been provided by the State Government to sugar cooperatives as share capital assistance, Rs. 6.55 crore as loan. It is proposed to allocate Rs.136.77 crore in the VIII Plan as share capital assistance to sugar factories which would go towards financing the 27 new sugar factories which have yet to get assistance from the State Government.

There are in the State today 116 sugar factories of which 37 factories were set up in the past two years. The area under sugarcane in the State has been rapidly increasing and the State has produces at the rate of about 400 lakh tonnes of sugarcane. As against this, the crushing capacity in the State is only 162 lakh metric tonnes which justifies the need for increasing the number of sugar factories in the State. Maharashtra has also been a leading producer of sugar and contributes to 40 per cent of all the sugar produced in the country. The details of the Seventh Plan expenditure, expenditure in the Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 and the outlay for VIII Plan are indicated below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector 1	Actual Expenditure		Outlay Eight Plan 1992-97 4
	Annual Plan 1990-91 2	Annual Plan 1991-92 3	
1. Assistance to Credit Co-operative Societies ...	66.08	237.81	556.00
2. Scheme of Interest Subsidy ...	.....	265.58	700.00
3. Assistance to Adiwasi Co-operative Societies ...	175.42	307.64	1587.00
4. Development of Co-operative Marketing and Co-operate Strange.	72.29	106.98	283.00
5. Development of Agricultural Processing including share capital to sugar factories, assistance for pur- chase of shares loan for private sugar factories and agro processing and Ginning and Pressing.	1933.70	5872.04	22067.00
6. Assistance to Consumers ...	22.35	31.69	281.00
7. Training and Education ...	39.60	39.60	200.00
8. Others ...	42.13	100.65	209.00
Total ...	2351.57	6961.99	25883.00

1.41 Integrated Rural Development Programme

The Integrated Rural Development Programme is an individual beneficiary scheme and aims at providing the beneficiaries with a means of livelihood. The target group of IRDP is those below the poverty line in the rural areas. The IRDP is being implemented in 298 blocks in the State and during the 7th Plan about 12,21,204 beneficiaries were covered under this scheme. The IRDP is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50 per cent funding from the Government of India. The main schemes under the IRDP are the TRYSEM, which is the training of rural youth below the poverty line in some vocation so as to enable them to become self-employed and DWCRA, which aims at improving the status of women below the poverty line by giving them training in income generating assets. While 6,52,380 beneficiaries were covered in the Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92, 582800 beneficiaries would get assistance under this programme in the VIII Plan. An outlay of Rs. 167.06 crores is approved for VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97)

1.42 Drought Prone Area Programme.

The Drought Prone Areas Programme is also a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50 per cent assistance from the Government of India. It is implemented in 87 blocks identified as drought prone areas in the State. Of these 74 blocks in 14 districts are being aided by the State as well as Central Government and 13 blocks are State aided. The programme continues to be implemented in these 87 blocks. The main activities undertaken under the DPAP are minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation and pasture development. As this is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the magnitude of the programme largely depends on the quantum of Central assistance. An outlay of Rs. 36.40 crore for the VIII Plan have been approved for this programme.

The Seventh Plan expenditure, expenditure in the Annual Plan 1990-91, and Annual Plan 1991-92 and approved outlay for the VIII Plan along with the physical targets and achievements are indicated below:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay Eighth Plan 1992-97
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5
Rural Development				
IRDP	11918.02	3166.97	3318.90	16706.00
DPAP	3291.92	749.50	709.22	3640.00
Rural Banks	45.00	11.25	11.25	51.00
Community Development	142.33	60.23	157.00	410.00
Total	15397.27	3987.95	4196.37	20807.00

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector	Achievement			Targets proposed Eighth Plan 1992-97
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5
IRDP (No. of families)	1221204	214199	197962	582800
DPAP (Area covered 000' Ha.)—				
(a) M. I.	39.21	3.55	5.01	17.50
(b) Soil cons.	17.47	7.50	6.89	37.50
(c) Afforestation	37.20			
(d) Pasture Development	24.82	24.15	25.60	55.00
Rural Banks—				
(a) No. of Banks	10	3	.....	10
Community Development—				
(a) Gram Safai programme (No. of latrines constructed).	14504	1636	.....	7103
(b) Providing land for Cremation and burial ground in—				
Villages (No. of villages)	245	20	.....	139

1.43 Employment Programmes EGS.

The principle aim of the Employment Guarantee Scheme is to provide gainful and productive employment to unskilled workers in the rural areas and 'C' Class Municipal

Councils. This programme has been implemented in the State for the past 18 years and has resolved to a great extent the problems of unemployment in the rural areas. An expenditure of Rs.1289 crore was made in the Seventh Plan on the Employment Guarantee Scheme, generating 66.70 crore mandays of rural employment

The State Government has launched two new programmes for rural employment, the Shramshakti Dware Gram Vikas or Integrated Village Development with the help of local labour and the Horticulture Programme. It is expected that these two schemes would augment the potential for absorbing the rural labour force and provide productive employment opportunities. An expenditure of RS. 308.54 crores has been incurred in 1991-92 under EGS creating 11.50 crores mandays. The EGS has substantially solved the problem of rural unemployment. As employment generation is one of the main themes of the VIII Plan, the State Government will continue to take care to ensure that adequate outlays are provided for this programme and that there is an adequate spread in the rural areas. An outlay of Rs. 1300 crores has provided for VIII Plan with a target of 48.50 crores mandays for the Employment Guarantee Scheme which includes the new Horticulture Programme of the State Government.

1.44 Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

The former NREP and RLEGP, both Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Government of India were merged into a new programme called the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which was started by the Government of India in April 1989. The Government of India and the State Government's share in this programme is in the ratio of 80:20. An expenditure of Rs. 181.24 crores was included in 1991-92 creating 7.72 crores mandays.

The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana amply supplements the Employment Guarantee Scheme and has as its main objective the provision of employment in the rural areas along with creation of assets, much like the State's Employment Guarantee Scheme. An outlay of Rs.198.38 crore has been provided in the VIII Plan with which it is expected that 41.78 crore mandays would be generated.

1.45 Nehru Rozgar Yojana

In keeping with the objective of generating more employment opportunities the new Centrally Sponsored scheme the Nehru Rozgar Yojana is a pace setting scheme for providing employment to the urban poor and the educated unemployed in the urban areas. Under the NRY, house-holds whose income is below Rs.7300 per year at 1984-85 prices are to be extended the benefits of the scheme which is to be implemented in all Municipal Corporations and Municipal Council areas. The NRY consists of the following three components -

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

While the scheme at Serial No.(i) would receive 50 per cent assistance from the Government of India, the other two would be shared on 80:20 basis between Government of India and State Government.

During the year 1989-90, actual expenditure incurred on the scheme was Rs.428.04 lakh inclusive of Government of India's share. For the Annual Plan, 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.317.57 lakh has been provided as State's share. The Seventh Plan expenditure, the expenditure for the Annual Plan 1990-91, outlay for the Annual Plan 1991-92 and approved outlays for the VIII Plan alongwith the related targets for Employment schemes are indicated below:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay Eighth Plan 1992-97
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5
E.G.S.	128837.00	23500.00	30854.00	129956.00
J.R.Y.	12836.00	3840.00	3625.00	19838.00
N.R.Y.	428.04	554.00	260.53	2275.00
Total	142101.04	27894.00	34739.53	152069.00

1	Achievements		Target proposed	
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	Eight Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5
E.G.S. (Lakh mandays)	6670.00	750.00	750.00	4850.00
J R Y (lakh mandays)	900.00	860.00	860.00	4178.00
N R Y (lakh mandays)	NA	NA	NA	NA

1.46 Irrigation

With regard to irrigation facilities, the State is far below the national average, the percentage of irrigated area to cropped area being only 12% as compared to 31.4% for the country as a whole. Besides nearly 1/3rd of the State falls in the rain shadow area rendering these regions drought prone. Irrigation has moreover been more rapidly developed in certain parts of the State which had natural advantages creating there by a regional imbalance in the spread of irrigation facilities. The State is naturally keen to develop the maximum irrigation potential (which has been estimated at best at 40% of the gross cropped area) to support agricultural production which is today predominantly rain fed and subject to the vagaries of the monsoon. The State has given high priority to this Sector in each successive Five Year Plan and a substantial part of the State's resources has gone to this sector.

The main activities in the Irrigation Sector are the development of Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects, Command Area Development and Flood Control Programme. At the end of the Seventh Plan an irrigation potential of 29.49 lakh hectares has been created from surface water irrigation projects. As large irrigation projects have long gestation periods and there is increasing demand to bring more land under irrigation, greater stress is being given to the development of minor irrigation projects which have shorter gestation periods. Between the years 1990-1992 an additional irrigation potential of 1.14 lakhs hectares would have been added to the total potential created in the State.

Backlog

Much of the backlog, creating regional imbalance as identified by the Fact Finding Committee is in the Irrigation Sector. Removal of backlog in the Irrigation Sector, at the time of identification by the FFC, had been estimated to cost Rs. 1385.29 crores. So far Rs. 1392.00 crores have been spent on the removal of backlog in the Irrigation Sector. Due to cost escalation the

amount now required for the removal of irrigation backlog is approximately Rs. 1956 crores. An outlay of Rs. 1153 crores is provided for the removal of remaining backlog in the VIII Plan. Consequently there would be some spill over of backlog into the 9th Plan.

The State is faced with multiple objectives as far as Irrigation Sector is concerned due to the need to provide relief by way of irrigation water to the drought prone areas, the need to remove the regional imbalance in irrigation development and also the need to provide adequately for the completion of projects in the Krishna Basin so as to secure enough storages to utilise the State's share of the waters allocated under the Krishna River Water Disputes Tribunal Award, by the year 2000. While the completion of projects in an advanced stage is one of the primary objectives, the State would equally have to take care of other pressing needs as mentioned above.

The State's share (594 TMC) of the Krishna River Water is indicated in the Krishna River Water Disputes Tribunal Award is to be utilised by the year 2000. It is, therefore necessary to expedite the completion of the projects in the Krishna River Basin, by that time. The present status of the projects including the spill over cost at the end of the 7th Plan in the Krishna Basin is as follows :

Projects	Spill over cost
Completed projects (279 TMC) ...	8.90 crore
On-going projects (318 TMC) ...	1628.43 crore
Total ...	1637.33 crore

As indicated above the completed and on-going projects would utilise 597 TMC and some additional TMC i.e. about 73 TMC is proposed to be created so that the State would have a constant supply of approximately 594 TMC even some storages do not fill up. Six new major and medium projects which would create a storage of 23.41 TMC costing Rs. 316.24 crores at 1989-90 prices are yet to be started. For the remaining 50 TMC projects have yet to be planned. Hence to complete all the projects including some minor projects in the Krishna Basin, an amount of Rs. 2500.00 crores approximately would be required at current prices. An outlay of Rs. 801.43 crores is provided for Krishna basin Projects in the VIII th Plan 1992-97.

1.47. Command Area Development

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

The VII Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 expenditure, outlay for the Annual Plan 1991-92, approved outlays for the VIII Plan along with the related physical targets and achievements are indicated below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay
		Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	Eight Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation	156186.73	35266.01	37390.00	259840.00
2.	M. I. (State Sector) ...	26050.36	7307.00	7500.95	38496.00
3.	M. I. (Local Sector) ...	14015.35	4155.70	3695.02	22621.00
4.	Co-op. Lift Irrigation ...	.....	11.39	.....	100.00
5.	CADA ...	24577.30	4500.00	3809.89	29479.00
6.	Flood Control ...	97.64	30.00	30.00	149.00
Grand Total ...		220927.38	51258.71	52730.00	329996.00

(Fig. in lakh hectare)

1	2	Achievement			Targets proposed
		Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1992-93	Eight Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation	2.70	0.25	0.38	4.00
2.	M. I. (State Sector) ...	0.75	0.17	0.12	0.70
3.	M. I. (Local Sector) ...	0.60	0.11	0.11	0.70
4.	Co-op. Lift Irrigation ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.	CADA—				
	Field Channel ...	2.40	0.61	0.50	3.17
	Warabandi ...	2.00	0.16	0.08	1.50

1.48 Energy Thermal Power

In a relatively highly industrialised and urbanised State like Maharashtra, power becomes one of the most crucial inputs, while the State has been comfortable with respect to power availability so far, it is anticipated that unless adequate resources are made available the State would have to face power shortages in the 8th and 9th Plan periods. As the cost of the power projects escalates from year to year, the State's own resources cannot afford such huge investments in one sector alone. The State Government is therefore considering transferring the implementation of a few power projects to private agencies who will contribute their own resources while being allowed to generate profits on their investments. It is proposed to offer the Khaparkheda units 3 and 4 and the Gas Turbine Project at Nagothane to private agencies during the 8th Plan period. These projects are in an advanced stage of processing for handing over to private agencies for implementation.

At the beginning of the 7th Plan; the total power generation capacity in the State was 6,078 MW comprising 1,293 MW (21%) from Hydro Projects, 4,385 MW (72%) from Thermal Projects, 240 MW (4%) from Gas and 160 MW (3%) from atomic energy. The total power generation capacity in the State at the end of the 7th Plan was targeted to be raised to 8,415 MW. However due to shortfalls in the Hydro power sector the achievement during the 7th Plan was limited to 2,197 MW and the cumulative power generation rose to 8,275 MW.

The Thermal Power Programme in the State is implemented primarily by the MSEB which makes a substantial contribution towards implementation of plan programmes from its internal resources. The MSEB undertakes Thermal generation, Transmission and Distribution and Rural Electrification including energisation of pump sets. During the years 1990-92 the Khaparkheda Units I & II (2x210 MW) have been commissioned. The Waste Heat Recovery Project Units I & II are also being implemented with bi-lateral assistance from the German Government. An outlay of Rs. 450.00 crores has been provided for this project in the VIII Plan, 1992-97.

In the course of the VIII Plan it is proposed to undertake the Chandrapur Units VII Project with World Bank assistance and an outlay of Rs. 500 crore has been provided in the VIII Plan for this project. The Waste Heat Recovery Unit-III Project which is an extension of the Units I & II has been undertaken with German assistance for which outlays of Rs. 235 crore in the VIII Plan 1992-97 has been approved.

Under transmission and distribution scheme a major 500 KV HVDC link is proposed from Chandrapur to Padghe near Bombay in order to evacuate the power generated in the Chandrapur Thermal Power Stations as well as power that would be made available to the State by the NTPC. As there is an urgent need to improve the transmission and distribution system so as to decrease losses, a conscious decision has been taken to increase outlays in the Annual Plan and the VIII Plan 1992-97 for transmission and distribution vis a vis generation projects.

1.49. Hydro Power

In the Hydro Power Sector, the Koyna IV Project is the major project being implemented with World Bank assistance. This project is still at the initial stage of construction. An outlay of Rs. 480.99 crore for the VIII Plan has been approved. It is expected that 2 units out of the 4 would be completed by the end of the VIII Plan under this project. The hydro power sector has also to contribute towards the State's share in the Inter-State Sardar Sarovar Project from which Maharashtra is to get the benefit of power to the extent of 391.5 MW. An outlay of Rs. 344.50 crores has been approved in the VIII Plan for the State's contribution to the Sardar Sarovar Project. In addition outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores in the VIII Plan has been approved for the State's contribution to the Narmada Basin Development Project which is proposed to be posed to the World Bank for assistance and comprises of an Environmental Action Plan.

A significant component of the Energy sector is the Rural Electrification Programme. Rural Electrification has two components - village electrification and electrification of agricultural pumpsets. The State has achieved 100 per cent village electrification. Out of the 39,661 towns and villages (as per 1981 census) in the State, 39,413 towns and villages (leaving aside the remaining 248 villages which are likely to be submerged or have no population) have been electrified as on 31st March 1989. Besides 17,03,161 agricultural pumpsets have been energised upto 31st March 1992. The programme of rural electrification for 1991-92 would include conversion of 100 Solar P.V. System villages to conventional grid system, energisation of 4000

agricultural pumpsets, 200 hamlets, 200 gaothans, 300 harijan bastis and 1.8 lakh domestic connections, and 18,000 street light points in the already electrified villages. A target for energisation of 3,00,000 pumpsets has been proposed in the VIII Plan. In addition in the VIII Plan period the electrification of a 1000 harijan bastis and 8000 hamlets and 400 gaothans has been proposed. Release of 25000 industrial connections, 9 lakh domestic connections and extension of 1 lakh streetlights in already electrified villages are the works also proposed to be completed in the course of the VIII Plan.

Actual expenditure for the VII Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91 and Annual Plan 1991-92 and the approved outlay for the VIII Plan alongwith the related targets and achievements are indicated below :

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sr. No.	Sector	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay
		Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	Eighth Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hydro	29009.63	5867.00	11141.00	113320.00
2.	Thermal	254228.00	79488.00	71290.00	343944.00
3.	Non conventional source of	302.00	85.00	100.00	734.00
	Total	283539.63	85439.00	82531.00	457998.00
Integrated Rural Energy Programme.		149.29	42.50	45.00	273.00
		Achievement			Targets proposed
		Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	Eighth Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hydro	215 MW	8 MW	29 MW	750.7 MW
2.	Thermal	1982 MW	500 MW 100 villages conversion to conventional system 3000 pumpsets	500 MW 100 villages conversion to conventional system 3500 pumpsets	360 MW

1.50 Industry and Mining

Maharashtra is the leading industrial State in the country and industrial development has contributed in the measure, to overall development of the State. Industry in Maharashtra

has a very sizeable contribution of about 27% in the State income (1989-90) as against 19% in the National Income. Industrial development is however mainly confined to the Bombay-Thane-Pune belt and to some extent Nashik and Aurangabad.

The main thrust of the State Government's policy towards industrial development is therefore wider dispersal of industry so that the benefits of this development accrue to the lesser developed areas of the State. For achieving this, the concept of growth centres has been adopted and it is proposed to develop 65 growth centres all over the State. The Package Scheme of Incentives is also an important means by which the State hopes to encourage the growth of industries in the more backward regions. The Package scheme of incentives encourages the industries to employ local manpower in the backward areas as also the use of energy saving devices and pollution control methods.

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

The success of the State's dispersal policy is reflected in the fact that while in 1961, 3 Districts of Bombay, Thane and Pune accounted for 64% of the factories and 74% of the factory employment in the State, by the end of the VII Plan, this had gone down to 54% of the factories and 62% of the factory employment in this belt. There is a distinct increase in factory employment in the districts of Raigad, Aurangabad and Osmanabad as these districts have recorded an increase of more than 500% in factory employment between 1961 and 1990.

While the Package Scheme of Incentives, Seed Money Assistance to educated unemployed, Cooperative Industrial Estates, Development of infrastructure for industries through the MIDC, infrastructural facilities for Central public sector undertakings and the development of Sericulture are among the important programmes in the Industries Sector. Government's role in the Textile Sector is predominantly for modernisation of old textile mills, share capital for cooperative spinning mills, rehabilitation of sick cooperative mills and assistance to workers' cooperatives. It has been decided to taper off the assistance for the Sati-Dhoti Scheme as an attempt is being made to shift the mills to non-Janata cloth. In the Textiles Sector, outlay has also been provided for a proposed World Bank assisted project (NCDC-IV), under which it is expected that a number of new mills would be started.

The New industrial policy of the Govt. of India would be crucial to Maharashtra's development as this would have major repercussions on the State's economy which depends to a large extent on the growth in the industrial sector. The new policy of deregulation in investments in the Industrial Sector would call for a major overhauling in the organisational arrangements for promoting industries in the backward areas. It is towards these changes that the State would now have to focus its related policies. The expenditure in the Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91, Annual Plan 1991-92 and outlays provided for VIII Plan are indicated below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector	Actual Expenditure			
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	Outlay Eighth Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5
Industry and Mining				
(a) Village and Small Scale Industries	8795.00	3825.36	5450.14	22578.00
(b) Large & Medium Industries ...	32137.42	5590.43	7114.07	56574.00
(c) Infrastructure for joint Central Sector	795.55	109.40	124.40	1820.00
(d) Mineral Development ...	297.63	56.11	27.75	474.00
Total—Industry and Mining ...	42025.60	9581.30	12716.36	81446.00

1.51 Labour & Labour Welfare.

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

The expenditure in the VII Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91, and the Annual Plan 1991-92 and approved outlays for the VIII Plan are indicated below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector	Actual Expenditure			Proposed Outlay Eighth Plan 1992-97
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5
Labour and Labour Welfare—				
1. Labour Administration ...	36.19	.....	2.69	248.00
2. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour ...	24.88	1.10	0.19	9.00
3. Assistance to Labour Co-operatives...	7.12	0.67	2.27	8.00
4. Craftsmen Training ...	3858.34	745.41	913.40	8692.00
5. Apprenticeship Training ...	27.65	.....	.....	55.00
6. Employment Services ...	93.05	57.57	7.07	246.00
7. Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana	760.00	99.50	88.00	455.00
Total—Labour and Labour Welfare ...	4807.23	904.25	1024.03	9713.00

1.52 Transport & Communications

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

1.53 Road Development

The Road Development in the State is being done in accordance with the 1981-2001 Perspective Road Development Plan approved in 1986. In the 30 years period between 1961 and 1991, the road length has increased by 341% while surfaced road length increased by 431%. With respect to the road development plan, Maharashtra has completed 83% of the target by the end of March 1991 and the total road length in the State has increased by 4.4 times in the last three decades. However, the total vehicular traffic has increased by 27 times during the same period and this has seriously affected the quality of the roads.

The regional backlog with respect to the development of roads is still sizeable in the State and at the end of March 1992, Rs. 733 crores would be required for the removal of backlog. As such large outlays cannot be provided for the removal of backlog alone it has been decided to provide Rs. 325 crore for the removal of backlog in the Roads Sector in the VIII Plan. There would, therefore, be a considerable spillover of backlog in this sector into the IX Plan.

A major project called the State Road Project has been undertaken in this Sector with the assistance of the World Bank. All the roads undertaken in this sector are in the backward area and outlay of Rs. 132 crore in the VIII Plan has been approved for this project.

Of crucial importance in this sector is the Minimum Needs Programme(MNP). The State has completed almost all targets according to the 1971 Census under the Minimum Needs Programme and the future MNP would be taken up according to the 1981 Census. The criteria under the MNP has been further liberalised by the Planning Commission so as to connect remote tribal hilly and coastal areas. During the course of the VIII Plan, all villages with a population of over 500 and about 50% of the villages with a population of 200 to 500 in hilly and coastal areas would be connected.

1.54 MSRTC

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

The VIII Plan proposals of the Corporation have been formulated keeping in view the sizeable need of the people both in rural and urban areas of the State. Provision will be made on the basis of compound growth rate of 6 per cent per annum. Provision has also been made for replacement of all vehicles more than 8 years in use. The total number of new vehicles to be purchased in the VIII Plan is estimated at 11827 out of which 3624 vehicles will be for expansion and 8203 will be for replacement.

1.55 Motor Vehicles Department

Taking into consideration the steady increase in the vehicle population, the importance of road safety and efficient use of road systems, an outlay of Rs.27 lakhs has been provided for the schemes formulated by the Motor vehicles Department in the Annual Plan 1991-92; An outlay of Rs. 291.00 lakhs in the VIII Plan is approved.

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

1.56 Ports

The development of ports assumes importance in State with greater industrialisation along the Konkan coast. The Study Group appointed for preparing a perspective plan for Port Development till 2000 A.D. has recommended development of Rewas, Revdanda, Dighi, Dabhol, Jaigad, Ratnagiri, Pawas and Redi Ports. Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Study Group an outlay of Rs.3.45 crore was provided for the Annual Plan 1991-92. Rs.2914.00 lakhs has been provided in the VIII Plan 1992-97.

1.57 Inland Water Transport

With increasing congestion of road traffic particularly in the industrial belt of the State, the development of Inland Water Transport would assume greater importance. This means of transport is far cheaper than road transport particularly for bulk commodities. It is intended therefore, to take up the work of construction of Jetties, and conduct hydrographic surveys and investigation on identified water ways in the Annual Plan 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 156 lakhs is approved for the VIII Plan.

1.58 Civil Aviation

The outlays provided under this sector are proposed to be used primarily for on-going construction works of air strips of Amravati, Latur and Dhule. It is also proposed to undertake repairs of Chandrapur and widening of the Ratnagiri airstrips and for the preliminary work of construction of a new airstrip at Shirdi. An outlay of Rs. 825 lakhs is approved for the VIII Plan.

1.59 Konkan Railway

As work on the Konkan Railway Project has been commenced by the Railways, the State Government is required to pay its share of equity capital of Rs.88 crore to the Konkan Railway Corporation. This amount of it to be paid over a period of 4 years to the Corporation, 1990-91 being the first year in which Rs.22 crore have been paid. An outlay of Rs.22 crore has further been provided in the Annual Plan 1991-92 and the residual amount of Rs.4400.00 crore has been provided in the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

1.60 Urban Transport

The rapid pace of urbanisation in Maharashtra has led to increasing congestion of road transport. This is felt particularly in the industrial belt of the Bombay-Thane-Pune region as well as in-land around the larger cities such as Nashik, Aurangabad, Nagpur etc. The most acute problem is of course that of the congestion of Bombay City. The Government of India had made a grant of Rs. 50 crore as Central Assistance for Bombay City in the VII Five Year Plan period. This grant was utilised primarily for the II Thane Creek Bridge and Eastern and Western Express Highways. An expenditure of Rs.33.82 crore was incurred on these works during the VII Plan period. Spillover works amounting to Rs.63 crores have still to be undertaken for which the State Government has provided an amount of Rs.15 crores in the Annual Plan, 1990-1991 and Rs..17.56 crore in the Annual Plan 1991-92. The works to be undertaken with these funds would include the road works as recommended by the Paranjpe Committee.

The main items therefore to be covered under the Urban Transport Sector in the VIII Plan would be -

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

The Bombay Urban Transport Project II would be a major externally assisted project to be undertaken with World Bank assistance. In the VIII Plan, an outlay of Rs. 273 crores has been approved for this project and additional Rs.63.70 crores for the State's share in the proposed Metropolitan Transport Authority.

The expenditure in the VII Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91, and Annual Plan 1991-92 and approved outlay for VIII Plan in the Transport Sector are as follows :

Sector	Seventh Expenditure 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91 Expenditure	Annual Plan 1991-92 Expenditure	(Rs. in lakh)
				Eighth Plan 1992-97 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1. Roads and Bridges ...	35027.00	9779.78	10710.99	62908.00
2. Port and lighthouses ...	523.73	96.26	127.30	2914.00
3. Inland Water Transport ...	86.33	12.00	24.93	156.00
4. MSRTC ...	19210.00	8170.00	89.73.00	68661.00
5. Motor Vehicles ...	20.50	7.86	4.77	291.00
6. Civil Aviation ...	304.67	67.54	105.33	825.00
7. State participation in Railway Project ...	10.00	2200.00	2200.00	4480.00
8. Urban Transport ...	3382.00	1500.00	1656.00	33688.00
Total ...	58564.23	21833.44	23802.32	173923.00

Sector/Sub-Sector	Physical Targets			
	VII Plan Achievement	1990-91 Achievement	1991-92 Achievement	Target Eight Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5
Ports and Lighthouses—				
1. Hydrographic Surveys	60	13	11	10
2. Anti-Sea Erosion works	95	34	49	139
3. Passenger Amenities	82	15	42	63
Inland Water Transport—				
1. Hydrographic Surveys	31	6	5	5
2. Alongside facilities	...	...	13	45
3. Passenger amenities	23	...	...	52
Roads and Bridges—				
1. Road length (Kms.)	21149	6574	1000	5000
2. Bridges	1309	413	350	1750
3. Sakav	1175	118	200	600
4. Harijan Bastis connected	3752	200	200	3069
M.S.R.T.C.				
Buses	8664	2276	2080	11827
Motor Vehicles—				
(a) Test Tracks	2	2	2	3

1.61 General Education

Education is universally recognized as having a crucial role to play in the economic development of the country. Education as an investment in human capital is indispensable for both growth and equity. The State Govt., recognizing the need for giving priority to this sector, accords free education to all children upto the primary level and for all girls upto the 12th standard. The State Government has always given over-riding priority to primary education with a view to increasing the level of literacy in the State. Adult Literacy Programmes are also given emphasis from the same point of view. Special facilities by way of scholarships are given to SC/ST & VJNT students who are also provided with uniforms, books and other educational material, free of cost. The State Government wishes to achieve 100 per cent literacy by the end of the year 1995. The detailed programme for this purpose has been chalked out and are already under implementation in some of the Districts. Sindhudurg stands out as a case in point where 100 percent literacy has been achieved by 1991 due to concerted efforts of the Education Department in co-ordination with other Departments.

As far as secondary and higher education are concerned, the majority of the institutions are run by private agencies with grant-in-aid from the Government. An Open University has been started with a view to making higher education, which is not strictly structured, available to people involved in all walks of life.

The expenditure in the VII Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91, outlay for the Annual Plan 1991-92 and proposed outlays for the Annual Plan 1992-93 and VIII Plan are indicated below:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector	Expenditure				Outlay for Eight Plan 1992-97	of per centage
	Seventh Plan 1990-91	of per centage	Annual Plan 1990-91	of per centage		
SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT						
Elementary Education ...	7864.40		610.68		2031.91	
Secondary Education ...	12681.53		1197.62		4896.53	
Adult Education ...	1255.71		33.00		183.95	
Other Education Programme ...	3052.98		248.91		436.50	
Physical Education (NCC) ...	2.30		.....		.....
Total ...	24856.92		2090.21		7548.89	
HIGHER EDUCATION						
University & Higher Education ...	2701.86		367.95		437.00	
Physical Education (NSS) ...	60.09		5.77		.....
Total ...	2761.95		373.72		437.00	
Total—General Education ...	27618.87		2463.93		7985.89	

Physical targets

	Achievements			Targets for Eighth Plan		
	Seventh Five Year Plan 7	Annual Plan 1990-91 8	Annual Plan 1991-92 9	Annual Plan 1992-97 10		
Elementary Education.	10090 3821	10370 3992	10690 4168	12090 4932	No. in lakhs	Enrolment class I to V class VI to VIII.
Total ...	13911	14362	14807	16962		
	2133	572	156	3420	No. of villages.	Opening primary schools in schoolless villages.
	3560	385	156	156	No. of schools	Updgradation of single teacher schools into two teacher schools.
	165	1088	4000	12500	No.	Opening of Balwadis.
	585511	124711	368675	106230	No. of students.	Special facilities to S. C. students in Primary Education.
	.....	.....	231445	2753168	No. of students	Attendance Allowance to girls from weaker section of the society.

410558	593803	830327	5314000	No. of students	Book Bank in Primary
815696	81419	156627	120000	No. of students	Book bank in Secondary.
16828	3180	1628	51000	No.	Construction of class rooms through DRDA.
Secondary Education—					
868	329	.....	2500	No.	Grant in aid to new Non-Government Secondary Schools.
11612	1247	1528	8500	No.	Additional Divisions—
3250	500	500	4000	No.	(a) Secondary Schools (b) Higher Secondary Education.

1.62 Technical Education

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

Indicated below are the expenditure in the VII Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 and outlay for VIII Plan and some related physical targets in the Technical Education Sector:

(Rs. in lakh)

1	Expenditure			Outlay for Eight Plan 1992-97 5
	Seventh Plan 1985-90 2	Annual Plan 1990-91 3	Annual Plan 1991-92 4	
Technical Education—Part-I				
Polytechnic Engineering Colleges ...	3196.86	719.04	1437.21	18643.00
Technical Education Part-II				
Vocationalisation ...	2358.79	117.79	331.88	3875.00
Total ...	5555.65	836.83	1769.09	22518.00

	Achievement				Enrolment in vocational courses.
	VIIth Plan	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	Target for VIII Plan 1992-97	
	6	7	8	9	
Technical Education Part-I— Polytechnic Engineering Colleges.				Targets not specified	
Technical Part-II	34790	34850	34490	35815 (Pre-High School stage).	No. of students (Cumulative)
Vocationa- lisation.	191040	27420	34920	90000 (Post High School Stage) (Terminal).	No. of students (Cumulative).

1.63 Art & Culture

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

Some of the important schemes under this programme are construction of the Chitrakala Maha Vidyalaya at Nagpur to accommodate all the art disciplines in one institution and preservation of monuments of archaeological importance as well as maintenance of museums and public libraries. Some of the important additions which are proposed in the VIII Plan are modernisation of the Asiatic Society Library which is a storehouse of valuable documents of great importance to the State; it is also proposed to develop the Mahatma Phule Museum and Memorial, the Raman Science Centre and the Central Museum at Nagpur.

1.64 Sports and Youth Welfare

Physical education and sports have become an integral part of the educational system. Government has stepped up the sports and youth welfare programme with a view to encourage greater involvement of the youth in these activities. Some of the important activities under this programme are grants for the construction of stadia, development of playgrounds and gymkhana, district coaching programmes and the Sports Complex at Pune. The expenditure in the VII Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91, and Annual Plan 1991-92 and an outlay provided in the VIII Plan are indicated below:

(Rs. in lakh)

	Actual Expenditure				Outlay VIII Plan 1992-97
	Seventh Plan	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	
Sports and Youth Welfare	...	972.94	348.84	183.31	2118.00
Art and Culture	...	510.23	117.81	91.39	2425.00
Total	...	1483.17	466.65	274.70	4543.00

(Rs. in lakh)

1	Physical Targets				Target for Eighth Plan 1992-97 9
	Achievements				
	Seventh Plan 6	Annual Plan 1990-91 7	Annual Plan 1991-92 8		
Sports and Youth Welfare—					
District Coaching Programme	...	91	31	31	31
Development of Gymkhana	...	998	249	210	93
Grants for Construction of Stadia	...	13	4	4	13
Financial Assistance to Single Game	31	31
District associations for promotion of Sports and Games.					
Programme of mass Participation	...	31	31	31	31

1.65 Public Health

Maharashtra State has always remained on the forefront in the successful implementation of the various health programmes. During the last 4 decades, considerable progress has been made in the creation of a network of health infrastructure for preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services which are rendered even in the remotest corners of the State. While National health Programmes like Malaria Eradication, Leprosy Control and Blindness Control are implemented successfully in the State, the central theme of the public health programme continues to be the Family Welfare Programme. The main items under this programme are adequate couple protection in order to control the birth rate, measures to reduce death rate, maternal mortality and infant mortality and increase in the life expectancy at birth. The couple protection rate in the State (1988) is 55% as against 40% at All India level.

The emphasis of the Public Health Sector is further, in the consolidation of infrastructural facilities such as Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Care Centres so as to reach health services to all corners of the State. Emphasis has been more recently given to mental health care, AIDS Control, Cancer Control and special health facilities in the tribal areas. The expenditure in the Seventh Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91, and the Annual Plan 1991-92, approved outlay for the Eighth Plan along with related targets are indicated below :-

(Rs. in lakh)

1	Expenditure				Outlay Eighth Plan 1992-97 5
	Seventh Plan 2	Annual Plan 1990-91 3	Annual Plan 1991-92 4		
	Public Health	...	25718.83	4624.43	
		x Including E.S.I.S.	+ Excluding E.S.I.S.		

(Rs. in lakh)

1	Achievements			Target for Eighth Plan 1992-97
	Seventh Plan	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
	6	7	8	9
Public Health—				
(I) Hospitals—				
(i) Urban/(Cumulative) ...	25	.....	1	1
(ii) Other (Womens and mental) ...	22	.....	.....	.....
(iii) Rural/Cottage ...	145	15	2	50
(II) Dispensaries—				
(a) Urban and Rural ...	1799 (cumulative)	.....	.....	.....
(III) Health Centre—				
(a) Sub Centres ...	2530	116	13	800
(b) Primary Health Centres (New PHCs) ...	132	1	3	100
(c) Community Health Centres ...	145	.....	2	50

1.66 Medical Education

The Medical Education Department carries out the three-fold function of medical education, health care and research. The department is charge with the responsibility of updating and modernising the medical facilities in Government Hospitals and Colleges and setting up of super specialities in teaching hospitals. The development of Ayurvedic Medicine is also the responsibility of this Department. The supervision of the medical facilities provided under the ESIS is also the responsibility of this Department. In the area of food and drugs, which is also supervised by the Medical Education Department, a modern testing laboratory is being constructed at Bandra, Bombay. The expenditure during the Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91, outlay for the Annual Plan 1991-92 and outlay for the Eighth Plan are indicated below :—

(Rs. in lakh)

1	Expenditure			Approved outlay Eighth Plan 1992-97
	Seventh Plan	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
	2	3	4	5
Medical Education ...	2423.27 x Including E.S.I.S.	653.81	912.61x + Excluding E.S.I.S.	11516.00+

1.67 Water Supply and Sanitation - Urban Water Supply.

The rapid growth of urban areas has meant a great strain on amenities like drinking water supply and sewerage. Even though piped water supply has been provided in 230 out of 233 towns in the State, drinking water supply in these towns is highly inadequate and many of these require further augmentation schemes. The Water Supply Scheme for Vengurla has already been undertaken while the schemes for Vasai and Malvan would be taken up in the Eighth Plan. All these three schemes are adequately provided in the Eighth Plan.

The Bombay Municipal Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme phase-III is being implemented with World Bank assistance. The scheme has been delayed considerably due to technical problems and is expected to be completed by 1994-95.

With increasing population in the urban areas the water supply schemes are rendered inadequate due to depletion of water at the source specially during the summer months. Emergency water supply schemes are required to be undertaken to augment the existing water supply schemes. As this is a recurring feature every year, it has been decided to provide Rs. 2275 lakhs during the Eighth Plan. Another important scheme from the sanitation point of view, particularly in small towns, is the low cost sanitation programme. It is expected that with this programme all dry latrines will be converted into water sealed ones by the end of the Eighth Plan.

1.68 Rural Water Supply

A large part of the population of the State lives in the rural areas in its 40,760 villages and equally large number of habitation sites. One of the major challenges before the State Government is the provision of adequate and potable drinking water to the rural areas. The importance given to this programme both by the Government of India and the State Government is evident from the fact that it is included not only in the Minimum Needs Programme but also incorporated in the 20 Point Programme. The State Government moreover, has provided large outlays to this sector with the hope of covering all difficult drinking water problem villages in the next few years. The problem of drinking water supply in the rural areas is fraught with several difficulties such as drying up of the source of water, the frequent breakdowns in the system, the large amounts that have to be spent on their maintenance, and the fact that the local bodies are unwilling to take over the schemes for their maintenance.

During the Seventh Plan period the State Government covered 18,308 villages of which 7093 villages were provided with Piped Water Supply, 8964 villages with water from bore wells/tube wells and 974 villages with open dug wells; 1277 villages were covered under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme of the Government of India consisting mostly of Piped Water Supply Schemes. It is targeted to cover over 9685 villages and 7060 wadies during the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

It has been decided to undertake large regional water supply schemes estimated to cost Rs. 31.24 crores with bilateral assistance from the United Kingdom. Similarly Piped Water Supply Schemes estimated to cost Rs. 319.58 crores have been undertaken with World Bank assistance. The expenditure in the Seventh Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91, Annual Plan 1991-92 and outlay for the Eighth Plan with related targets for Urban and Rural Water Supply are indicated below :-

(Rs. in lakh)

		Expenditure			Outlay
		Seventh Plan	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	Eighth Plan 1992-97
		1	2	3	4
Urban Water Supply	...	61240.93	15012.02	16050.64	97127.00
Rural Water Supply	...	47220.86	11917.12	12859.58	63120.00
Total	...	108461.79	26929.14	28910.22	160247.00

		Physical Targets			Target for
		Achievements			Eighth Plan
		Seventh Plan	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	1992-97
1		6	7	8	9

Urban Water Supply—

(A) Water Supply Schemes—					
(a) Original Projects (Population covered in lakhs)	4 towns 0.70	Nil	Nil	3 0.65	
(b) Augmentation/Improvement Schemes (Including Backlog) Population covered (in lakhs)	99 61.27	7 3.87	7 2.79	80 28.70	
(B) Urban Sanitation—	3	Nil	Nil	5	
(a) Original Schemes population covered (in lakhs).	2.93			6.31	
(C) Low Cost Sanitation Latrins Converted Towns Covered.	6751	13350	40000	38620	
(D) M.W.S.S. Project (World Bank aided)—					
(a) Water Supply to Towns	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	
(b) Water Supply to villages	84	20	Nil	20	
(E) Training (Persons trained)—	1870	757	600	6000	
Rural Water Supply Scheme (No. of Villages/Wadis)	7042	1064	860	16745	

1.69 Housing

Rapid industrialisation in Maharashtra and the growth of urban population has aggravated the housing problem in the town and cities. An important item of Town Planning

today, is the provision of adequate housing sites coupled with amenities such as proper approach roads, water, electricity etc. The development of housing sites is also an important economic activity. The latest estimate of the National Building Organisation indicates that in 1990 the total shortage of housing in the State was over 8.75 lakhs, for different income groups. With rapidly escalating costs of construction and the shortage of land in the growing towns and cities, the urgent need for developing the housing sector has been well recognized by the State Government. The main schemes undertaken in the housing sector are the Shelter Project (BUDP-I) with World Bank assistance, dwelling units under the MHADA programme, the extension of village gaothans and construction of huts for rural landless labourers. It is further proposed to take up the Maharashtra Urban Development Project (MUDP-I) at an estimated cost of Rs. 414 crores in 12 cities with World Bank assistance. Some shortfall in the BUDP project in the VII Plan period has been due to the difficulties in acquisition of private land, revision of layouts etc. However, this shortfall may be made good in the current year and during the next financial year. Similarly, in the dwelling units constructed by MHADA, there is a considerable shortfall; MHADA has however, undertaken extensive construction of dwelling units with loan from financial institutions and from non-plan grants. As regards construction of huts for the rural landless, most of the rural landless labourers in the original list prepared by the State Government have been covered.

The VII Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 expenditure, approved outlay for VIII Plan and the related targets and achievements are indicated below :

		Actual Expenditure			Approved
Sr. No.	Sector	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	Outlay Eighth Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5	6
(Rs. in lakh)					
1. Housing—					
	(a) Urban Housing	12540.77	3928.24	3686.64	17980.00
	(b) Rural Housing	2682.79	152.65	147.85	3451.15
	(c) Other Housing	6638.65	2026.48	2307.60	9166.85
	(d) Police Housing	4726.10	830.19	1200.00	.....
	Total	26588.31	6937.56	7342.09	30598.00
Achievements					
1	2	Seventh Plan 1985-90 3	Annual Plan 1990-91 4	Annual Plan 1991-92 5	Targets proposed Eighth Plan 1992-97 6
1. MAHADA's Housing Scheme					
	(a) Dwelling Unit Nos.	64275	8662	10918	123500
	(b) Acquisition of land (Ha.)	680	...	200	1200
2. Shelter Project—					
	(a) Development of services sites Nos.	54451	25000	15000	20000
	(b) Upgradation of Slum house holds-Nos.	19835	5000	5000	25000
3.	Construction of huts for landless & houseless rural labours-Nos.	131255	8766	1700	N.F.
4.	Extension of Gaothans No. of villages	4230	600	470	2000

1.70 Urban Development

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

Among important schemes being implemented in the Urban Development Sector are financial assistance to Municipal Councils for the implementation of development plans, Integrated Urban Development Programme in small and medium towns, loans to CIDCO for Development of new towns, contribution to BMRDA and Training in Town Planning.

Among the new schemes undertaken in this sector are the Special Programme for Infrastructure Development in selected cities, Special Programme for Development of pilgrimage places, Urban Social Forestry and the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Self-Employment for the urban poor viz. Nehru Rozgar Yojana. The Programme for Infrastructure Development in selected cities was started in the year 1989 primarily for the development of Nagpur and Aurangabad. As this scheme has progressed well, it is proposed to extend it to other cities in the State. An outlay of Rs.22 was provided in the Annual Plan 1991-92 for this programme and Rs. 91 crore for the VIII Plan. The Special Programme for the development of pilgrim places envisages providing basic civic amenities for the pilgrim centres such as Pandharpur, Shegaon, Alandi, Dehu and Tuljapur. Basic amenities such as drinking water, drainage system, street lighting etc. would be provided under this programme. For this programme, Rs.68.25 crore has been provided in the VIII Plan.

The Urban Development Department has also proposed a new scheme for the conservation of old, historical and important buildings for which Rs. 0.91 crore has been provided in the VIII Plan.

1.71 Slum Improvement

The problem of the proliferation of slums is a growing one, most severely felt in the city of Bombay. Under the Slum Improvement Programme of the State Government certain minimum facilities like water taps, storm water drains, sewerage, latrines, pathways and street lights are provided in the declared slums. It is proposed to extend this programme to slums in all cities with a population of 50,000 and above. During the Annual Plan 1991-92, the basic amenities such as those mentioned above would be provided for 4 lakh slum dwellers in the State. An outlay of Rs.63.14 crore in the VIII Plan for this programme is approved. With these outlays it is expected to cover 12.63 lakh slum dwellers in the State in the course of VIII Plan.

The Seventh Plan expenditure, expenditure in the Annual Plan 1990-91, and 1991-92 and the outlay for the VIII Plan along with some related targets are indicated below:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector	Actual Expenditure			Outlay Eighth Plan 1992-97
	Seventh Plan	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5
Urban Development	9688.94	5806.51	5818.02	33261.00
Slum Improvement	4653.22	1000.00	800.00	6314.00
Total	14342.16	6806.51	6618.02	39575.00

1	Achievements			Targets proposed Eighth Plan 1992-97 5
	Seventh Plan 1985-90 2	Annual Plan 1990-91 3	Annual Plan 1991-92 4	
1. Urban Development—				
(a) Master Plans prepared	35	10	.....	50
(b) Regional Plans	13	3	.....	5
2. Slum Improvement (Persons benefited in lakhs).	15.17	4.04	4.01	12.63

1.72 Social Welfare Programme

The Social Welfare programme aims at the welfare of women and children and improvement of the conditions of the physically handicapped. A special Corporation Mahila Artik Vikas Mahamandal for improving the economic status of needy women particularly those in economic distress has been set up by the State Government. This organisation also receives Central assistance from the Government of India.

Among the important schemes implemented by the Social Welfare Department are Welfare of Physically Handicapped Persons, which seeks to rehabilitate these persons with the help of financial assistance, scholarships and grant-in-aid to agencies involved in their rehabilitation; schemes related to womens' welfare are also taken up; one of these on which the State lays great stress is the rehabilitation of Devdasis for whom a special programme of rehabilitation has been undertaken with earmarked outlays. Other important schemes include welfare of destitute children, rehabilitation of leprosy affected persons, anti drug addiction campaign, prison welfare programmes and a number of other child welfare programmes. The VII Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 & 1991-92 expenditure, and the outlay for VIII Plan alongwith the related targets and achievements are indicated below :

Sr. No.	Sector	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay Eighth Plan 1992-97 9
		Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 6	Annual Plan 1990-91 7	Annual Plan 1991-92 8	
(Rs. in lakh)					
1. Social Welfare—					
S.W.D.	...	1040.62	148.75	208.48	1457.00
H.D.	...	44.05	8.67	83.36	145.00
G.A.D.	55.00
Total		1084.67	157.42	291.84	1657.00

1	2	Achievements			Proposed Target for Eighth Plan 1992-97 6
		Seventh Plan 1985-90 3	Annual Plan 1990-91 4	Annual Plan 1991-92 5	
1.	S.W.D. Concelling Cells	...	2	.....	.....
	Margin Money (Benefisherries)	...	346	214	56
	G.I.A. to Vol. Instt.	...	55	30	47
	Package Programme for Working Women (Sevaghar).	...	2	.....	.....
	Observation Homes	...	2	.....	1
	G.I.A. to Home for aged & in firm	...	5	9	19

1.73 Backward Class Welfare

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

The benefit of these schemes would flow to all Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Neo-Buddhists, VJ & NTs. The main schemes under the State's backward class welfare programme are subsidies for the construction of Ashram Shala complexes, tuition/examination fees and scholarships for school going children, installation of pumpsets and oil engines and pre-recruitment training for ST youth for entry into Police/Military services. There is also a provision for share capital for the Maharashtra State Cooperative Tribal Development Corporation for schemes designed entirely for the welfare of tribals. Share capital is also provided by the State Government for Backward Class Corporations which sponsor individual beneficiary schemes for the welfare of the SCs, STs & VJ NTs. The 3 main Corporations which cater exclusively to the welfare of the Backward Classes are the Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation, Lok Shahir Anna Bhau Sathe Development Corporation and the Vasantrao Naik VJ & NT Corporation.

Construction of Ashram Shala complexes is one of the major programmes for helping the Scheduled Tribes to come to the main stream of development by providing free boarding and lodging facilities for tribal students. There are in all today 394 Ashram Shalas run by the State Government. Besides this, there are 173 Ashram Schools run by several voluntary agencies at the end of VII Plan. The VII Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 and Annual Plan 1991-92 expenditure, the approved outlay for the VIII Plan 1992-97 alongwith the related targets and achievements are indicated below :

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Sector	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay Eighth Plan 1992-97 6
		Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 3	Annual Plan 1990-91 4	Annual Plan 1991-92 5	
1	2				
	Welfare of back-ward Classes—				
	T.D.D.	...	6440.95	1216.95	2492.35
	SWD	...	4641.27	467.65	1133.26
	Total	...	11096.19	1684.60	3625.61

1	2	Achievements			Targett proposedl Eighth Plan 1992-97 6	
		Seventh Plan 1985-90 3	Annual Plan 1990-91 4	Annual Plan 1991-92 5		
1. TDD						
	Model School	...	2	.....	2	2
	Ashram Schools	...	65	5	5	100
	Grant of Tuition fees (No. of students)...		7668	3145	3258	28750
	Installation of Electric Motor Pump (No. of beneficiaries)		4489	2173	1510	3300
	Supply of Oil Engine	...	723	327	368	375
2. SWD—						
	Residential Public School	...	1	.....	2	5
	Grant of Tuition fees (No. of students)		429190	62300	37240	2440000
	Award of Scholarships to B. C. students studying in High School.		82480	8760	15260	109000
	F.A. to Co-operative Housing Society ...		12943	540	1506	6660
	Incentive for inter-caste marriages	...	2002	281	755	272

1.74 Nutrition

The main objective of the Nutrition Programme is to reduce mortality and morbidity and to improve functional efficiency and productivity of the weaker sections of the society. With a view to provide minimum nutritional requirements and allied health facilities to the most vulnerable sections of the society i.e. children, pregnant and nursing mothers, Government has been implementing the following schemes :-

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

This programme is implemented by the Rural Development Department in rural areas and the Social Welfare Department in urban areas. The Integrated Child Development Service scheme sponsored by the Government of India provides a package of services to children below 6 years of age and pregnant women, nursing mothers and adult women in the age group of 15 to 44 years. This scheme is being implemented in 131 blocks all over the State. The nutrition programme for school going children upto IV Std. provides ready-to-eat food packets called Paushtik Ahar or 150 ML. of milk at places where primary dairy cooperative societies are accessible. The nutrition programme in urban area also covers children below the age of 6 years and expectant and nursing mothers of the weaker sections of the society, particularly in the urban slums. Nutritious food of a specified weight along with vitamin tablets is distributed to the beneficiaries. At present about 2.01 lakh beneficiaries are covered under this programme. The expenditure in the Seventh Plan, the Annual Plan 1990-91, Annual Plan 1991-92 and approved outlays for the Eighth Plan with related targets for the Nutrition Programme are indicated below :-

(Rs. in lakh)

1	Expenditure			Approved outlay Eighth Plan 1992-97 5
	Seventh Plan 1985-90 2	Annual Plan 1990-91 3	Annual Plan 1991-92 4	
Nutrition—				
R.D.D. ...	2106.63	382.50	284.39	5460.00
S.W.D. ...	136.89	.....	64.59	119.00
Total ...	2243.52	382.50	348.98	5659.00

Physical Targets

1	Achievements Targets			Proposed Target Eighth Plan 1992-97 9
	Seventh Plan 6	Annual Plan 1990-91 7	Annual Plan 1991-92 8	
Nutrition—				
R.D.D.—				
(1) School Feeding Programme (No. of beneficiaries).	1797000	1340000	1976000	3416000
(2) I.C.D.S. Scheme (No. of Projects) ...	131	10	30	50
S.W.D.				
(3) I.C.D.S. Scheme (Including Spl. Nutrition Programme)—				
(a) No. of Projects ...	8	6	6	13
(b) No. of beneficiaries ...	80000	600000	60000	130000

1.75 Information and Publicity

The main objective of the programme is to reach the rural, backward and tribal regions through appropriate media of mass communications. Through a wide network of T.V. transmitters, it is intended to reach information on Government's developmental activities to people living in the rural and remote areas of the State. The main scheme under this programme is the provision of Community Television sets in the rural areas on a contributory basis. There are presently three high power and 40 low power T.V. Transmitters in Maharashtra which serve about 70 per cent of the population.

The Seventh Plan expenditure, expenditure in the Annual Plan 1990-91, and 1991-92, an outlay approved for VIII Plan 1992-97 along with targets are as follows:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Actual Expenditure			Approved outlay/ Eighth Plan 1992-97'
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5
Information and Publicity—				
Dir. of Publicity ...	84.44	.....	55.93	452.80
Directorate of Rural Broadcasting ...	533.77	113.93	85.05	470.20
Total ...	618.21	113.93	140.98	923.00
1	Achievements			Targets: proposed/ Eighth Plan 1992-97'
	Seventh Plan	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
6	7	8	9	
(Community T. V. Service) T.V. Sets (Nos.) ...	6199	930	714	3100

1.76 Strengthening of Planning Machinery

The Evaluation Studies of various Government Programmes are taken up continuously in order to get a proper feedback on the implementation of Plan schemes. These evaluation studies have so far been conducted by the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics and from the year 1990-91 private agencies have also been assigned similar evaluations. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakh has been provided in Eighth Five Year Plan and 24 Evaluation Studies have been/proposed to be given to private agencies so far. Under this scheme, the District Planning machinery is also strengthened so as to make it more effective. Facilities such as jeeps etc. have been proposed to the field staff. An outlay of Rs. 223 lakhs has therefore been provided during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

1.77 Yashada

A premier State Level Institute formerly known as Maharashtra Institute of Development Administration (MIDA) and now renamed as Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA) was set up in June 1984 with a view to reorient administrators for the implementation of the development programmes of the Government with a sharp focus on rural development. A new orientation to work, change in attitude, improvement in skills and knowledge of the Administrators involved in the implementation of development programmes are the focus areas of the training undertaken by YASHADA. YASHADA has so far conducted 496 training courses for about 10795 participants. The Seventh Plan expenditure, expenditure in the Annual Plans 1990-91, 1991-92 and the agreed outlay for Eighth Plan are indicated in the table below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Actual Expenditure			Outlay Eighth Plan 1992-97
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Approved outlay 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5
Yeshwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration—				
GAD	118.75	155.00	50.00	273.00
RDD	51.03	50.00	52.40	160.00
Total	169.78	205.00	102.40	433.00

1	Achievements			Proposed Eighth Plan 1992-97
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Approved outlay 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Courses No.	322	82	92	
(2) Participants No.	7956	1721	1118	Specific target not prescribed

1.78 General Services Administrative building

This programme envisages construction of administrative buildings, rest houses, circuit houses, etc. for which an outlay of Rs. 99.56 crore was approved for the Seventh Plan period. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 84.13 crores has been incurred.

At present, nearly 3,520 Government offices have been accommodated in private premises, admeasuring about 6,10,184 square metres for which Government has to pay annual rent of Rs. 5.05 crores. To accommodate all these offices, it is estimated that an area of about 9,80,000 square meters will have to be created. Due to limited resources an area of about 96,021 square meters has been created during the Seventh Plan. The main activities to be undertaken in the VIII Plan would be (i) Construction of Administrative Buildings of various departments, (ii) Construction of buildings of Prison, RTO, Courts and Labour Departments and (iii) Development of Head-quarters at newly created districts/talukas. Outlays for the VIII Plan have been stepped up considerably. As against the expenditure in the VII Plan of Rs. 84 crores it is proposed to provide Rs. 221 crores in the VIII Plan for this Sector.

The VII Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 expenditure and approved outlay for the VIII Plan are indicated below :—

Sr. No.	Sector	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay
		Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Approved outlay 1991-92	Eighth Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. General Services—					
	Administrative Buildings	8412.61	1760.06	2306.81	20136.00

1.79 Environment

The protection of the Environment is a basic requirement for sustainable growth. Development activities have to be so planned that there is a continuous renewal of natural resources, even if these are disturbed in the process of development. Ecological damage would have to be minimized and plant and animal species preserved, as the tropical region in which we live, houses more than 50 per cent of plant and animal species of the world.

The State Government has set up the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board as far back as 1970, which is charged with the responsibility of monitoring, assessing the level of pollution in river systems, other water bodies, air pollution etc. Besides this, the Central Government's legislations also help in enabling the States to protect the environment such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and the Air Pollution, (Control and Prevention) Act 1981 and the Hazardous Disposal and Management Rules 1989.

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

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

- (1) Identification of sites for disposal of hazardous and toxic wastes
- (2) Implementation of off-site disaster management plans and containment of any episodal pollution problems such as oil spill etc.
- (3) Environmental Education and Awareness Programmes
- (4) Setting up of an Environment Management Training Institute for imparting training on specific environmental issues to MPCB staff. An outlay of Rs. 243.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

1.80. Wardha Plan

The State Government has been implementing the Wardha Plan since the 6th Plan period. This is a special programme for the District of Wardha in which the development schemes are oriented to Gandhian principles. The main items of work Plan included in this programme are small irrigation works as well as K.T. Weirs and underground bandharas, afforestation, sericulture, technical training (ITI based) for the physically handicapped and adult education. Up to the end of 7th Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 6.08 crores had been incurred on the programme.

The expenditure in VIIth Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91 & 1991-92 & outlay for VIIIth Plan indicated below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Actual Expenditure			Outlay Eighth Plan 1992-97
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5
Wardha Plan	608.00	170.00	160.00	1456.00

1.81 Local Development Programme

In addition to the provisions made for the regular District Level Plans, an amount of Rs. 311.32 crores has been kept at the disposal of the DPDCs in the VIII Five Year Plan for taking up small works under the Local Development Programme (formerly known as Programme of Small works based on felt needs of the Districts). The works are to be taken up within the overall guidelines issued by the State Government from time to time.

The VII Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 expenditure, and the VIII Plan proposed outlays / Achievements / Targets are indicated below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector	Actual Expenditure			Proposed Outlay Eighth Plan 1992-97
		Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Local Development Programme	27968.95	2730.00	4473.00	31132.00

Sr. No.	Sector	Achievements			Target proposed Eighth Plan 1992-97
		Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Local Development Programme	64900 (works)	2145 (works) (Antici- pated)	6831 (works) (Antici- pated)	38000

1.82 Tourism

The promotional and commercial activities related to Tourism have been entrusted to the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation. The main activities of the MTDC include

development of coastal, scenic, historical and Tourism religious places. Among the newer activities undertaken by the MTDC are the development of water sports and the improvement of tourist facilities at Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta caves; places of religious importance are also being developed to provide for the large number of pilgrims who visit these towns throughout the year. An attempt is being made to develop forest tourism in the State. As tourism has an inherent employment potential and is also a foreign exchange earner, considerable stress has been given to this sub-sector. Consequently, as against investments in the VII Plan of Rs. 7.36 crore it is proposed to provide Rs. 64.47 crores in the VIII Plan. These outlays would be primarily for the OECF assisted Ajanta Ellora Development Programme. The Ist Phase of this project has been estimated to cost about Rs.75.65 crore and besides the outlay provided to the MTDC for this project almost Rs. 60 crore would be borne by other Departments like PWD, MSEB, Forests etc. It is expected that the IInd Phase of the OECF project would also be undertaken in the course of the VIII Plan. The VII Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 expenditure, and the approved outlay for VIII Plan are indicated below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay
		Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	Eighth Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tourism MIDC Share ...	388.24	62.00	185.00	1001.00
	Capital Dir. of Tourism GIA ...	312.90	184.50	337.16	4991.00
	Creation of facility at Raigad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Forest Tourism ...	35.08	5.23	9.91	455.00
	Total ...	736.22	251.73	532.07	6447.00

□ □ □

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1992-97

आठवीं पंचवर्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७

A-ABSTRACT STATEMENTS/अ-गोषबारा विवरणपत्र

(STATEMENT GN-1)

(Rs. in lakhs)

आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७ महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यम्य व

Head/Sub-Head of Development and Name of Department शेज/उपशेज बाणि विभागाचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Seventh Five Year Plan Actual Expenditure (1985-90) सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1990-91) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९१ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1991-92) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९१-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5
A-Economic Services				
I. Agriculture and Allied Services				
1. (a) Crop Husbandry A. & A. D. F. ..	101 210.001	1,27,54.99	17,64.70	18,73.20
2. (b) Horticulture A. & A. D. F. ..	2401.00	15,02.49	3,08.37	3,51.15
3. Soil and Water Conservation				
A. & A. D.F. ..	2402.00	76,78.30	5,37.81	14,39.64
R. D. & W. C. D. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. & F. D. ..	.....	92.41	5.12	10.04
I. D. ..	.....	24,08.41	5,86.07	5,83.41
Sub Total—3 Soil and Water Conservation	.....	1,01,79.12	11,29.00	20,33.09
4 Animal Husbandry				
A. & A. D. F. ..	2403.00	42,78.73	4,01.59	5,01.61
Dairy Development A. & A. D. F. .	2404.00	35,10.45	2,62.66	4,23.60
6. Fisheries A. & A. D. F. ..	2405.00	17,83.40	3,96.66	5,37.11
7. Forest and Wild Life				
(a) Forest R. & F. D. (F) ..	†2406-00	62,52.39	14,05.06	18,96.42
8. (b) Social Forestry R & F. D, R. D. & W. C. .D } ..	†2406-00	65,27.77	11,03.59	14,75.91

Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		
Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Content त्यापैकी भांडवली भाग	विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
6	7	१
1,36,50.00	315.00	अ. आर्थिक सेवा एक. कृषि व संलग्न सेवा-- १. (अ) पीक संवर्धन. कृ.व पदूम
24,28.00	1,085.50	२. (ब) फलोद्यान. कृ.व पदूम
4,49.00	66.00	३. मृद व जल-संधारण. कृ.व स.वि.
1,77,51.00	1,76,03.72	आ. वि. व जल स. वि.
97.00	9.70	म.व व.वि.
29,14.00	29,14.00	पा.वि.
2,12,11.00	2,05,93.42	उप-शेरीज—३, मृद व जल संधारण
53,42.00	9,07.43	४. पशुसंवर्धन कृ.व पदूम
75,56.00	64,46.00	५. दुग्धशाला विकास कृ.व पदूम
29,14.00	16,25.00	६. पत्स्यव्यवसाय कृ.व पदूम
4,05,09.00	49,15.42	७. वने व बन्यजीवन (अ) वने म.व व.वि.
97,12.00	6,39.30	८. (ब) सामाजिक वना म व व वि

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development and Name of Department क्षेत्र/उपक्षेत्र आणि विभागाचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Seventh Five Year Plan Actual Expenditure (1985-90) सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1990-91) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजनास १९९०-९१ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1991-92) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९१-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5
9. Food Storage and Ware housing C. & T. D.	2408 00	2,22.17	20.42	14.29
10. Agricultural Research and Education Institutions. A. & A. D. F.	2415 00	2,253.93	5,74.93	6,04.18
11. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution. C. & T. D.	2416 00	1,490.45	5,62.10	5,86.00
12. Co-operation C. & T. D.	2425 00	1,06,82.88	23,11.97	69,22.47
Total—1-Agriculture and Allied Services (1 to 12).	1010 000 00	6,14,38.77	1,02,41.05	1,72,19.03
II. Rural Development				
<i>Special Programme for Rural Development—</i>				
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). R. D. D. (RE)	1022 501 00 2501 01	1,19,18.02	33,18.90	31,39.23
2. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP). R. D. D. (RD)	2501 02	32,91.92	7,08.23	6,78.56
3. Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP). I. E. & L. D.	2501 04	1,49.29	42.50	45.00
4. Share Capital to Regional Rural Development Bank. P. D. (IF)	1022 50 500	45.00	11.25	15.00
5. Rural Employment— (A) Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (NREP). R. D. D.	2505 01	1,28,35.78	38,41.00	36,25.00
(B) Employment Guarantee Scheme (E.G.S.) P. D.	2505 60	1,288,37.00	2,35,00.00	3,08,54.00

Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		
Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Content त्यापैकी भांडवली भाग	विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
6	7	१
1,12.00	990.00	९. मोदामे व वखार स.व.व.उ.वि.
38,85.00	20,559.00	१०. कृषि संशोधन आणि शिक्षण कृ.व.पदूम
18,20.00	18,220.00	११. कृषि वित्तीय संस्थात गुंतवणूक स.व.व.ऊ.वि.
2,38,83.00	1,94,884.00	१२. सहकार स.व.व.ऊ.वि.
13,50,22.00	5,99,880.00	एकूण—एक-कृषि व संलग्न सेवा—(१ ते १२)
		बोन. ग्रामीण विकास—
		ग्रामीण विकासाकरिता विशेष कार्यक्रम
1,67,06.00	.....	१. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम. ग्रा.वि.वि.
36,40.00	.....	२. अचरण प्रबण क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम. ग्रा.वि.वि.
2,73.00	2,288.00	३. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम छ.ऊ. व का.वि.
51.00	511.00	४. प्राथमिक ग्रामीण बँकेसाठी भाग-भांडवल. वि.वि.
1,98,38.00	.....	५. ग्रामीण रोजगार— (क) जवाहर रोजगार योजना ग्रा.वि.वि.
12,99,56.00	.....	६. (ब) रोजगार हमी योजना. नि.वि.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development and name of Department क्षेत्र/उपक्षेत्र आणि विभागाचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Seventh Five Year Plan Expenditure (1985-90) सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1990-91) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९०-९१ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1991-92) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९१-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5
7. Land Reforms R. & F. D.(Rev.)	1022 50600	3,67.10	65.97	1,05.88
8. Community Development R.D.D.	251500	1,42.33	60.23	70.81
Total—II-Rural Development (1 to 8)	....	15,75,86.44	3,15,48.08	3,85,33.48
III. Special Area Programmes—				
1. Area Development Scheme in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts. S.W.C.A.S.&T.D. .. ..	....	78.74	....	....
2. Wardha Plan (P.D.) .. ..	....	6,08.28	1,70.00	1,60.00
3. Special Action Plan for Gadchiroli Chandrapur districts and Akkalkua, Dhadgaon and Kinwat Talukas (P.D.)	....	4,67.48	11,36.76	16,00.57
4. Special Action Plan for hilly area (P.D.)	....	....	....	5,24.00
5. Special Programme for Bombay Devel- opment. (U.D.D.)	....	63,00.00	....	....
Total—III-Special Area Programme (1 to 5)	....	74,54.50	13,06.76	22,84.57

VII

विद्युतरणायन जीएन-१-बालू

(रुपये लाखांत)

Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवी पंचवाषिक योजना १९९२-९७		
Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय 6	Of which Capital Content भांडवली भाग 7	विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष 9
1,09.00	30.00	७. भू-सुधारणा. म. व न.वि.(अ)
4,10.00	....	८. सामुहिक विकास व पंचायत ग्रा.वि.वि.
17,09,83.00	309.00	एकूण--दोन-ग्रामविकास (१ ते ८)
....	....	तीन-विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम १. रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यातील क्षेत्रविकास योजना स.क.सा.का.व.प.वि.
14,56.00	12,37.60	२. वर्षा योजना
1,36,50.00	1,36,50.00	३. गडचिरोली व चंद्रपूर जिल्हा, अक्कल- कुवा, धडगांव व किनवट तालुका या निबरक क्षेत्रांसाठी विशेष कृती योजना.
65,50.00	65,50.00	४. डोंगरी विभागाच्या विकासासाठी विशेष कृती योजना.
....	....	५. मुंबईच्या विकासासाठी विशेष कार्यक्रम.
2,16,56.00	2,14,37.60	एकूण--तीन-विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम (१ ते ५)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head Sub-Head of Development and Name of Department क्षेत्र/उपक्षेत्र आणि विभागाचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Seventh Five Year Plan Actual Expenditure (1985-90) सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1990-91) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९०-९१ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1991-92) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९१-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च			
1	2	3	4	5			
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control—							
1. Major and Medium Projects .. I.D.	1042 701 00	14,97,57.17	3,36,26.57	2,98,10.00			
2. Rehabilitation R.&F.D.	1042 701 00				51,76.62	13,48.43	10,32.00
3. Loans to Project affected persons .. R.&F.D.	1042 701 00				12,52.94	2,91.01	3,20.00
4. Special Establishment for Land acqui sition. R.&F.D.	1042 701 00						
5. Land acquisition R.&F.D.	1042 701 00						
Total—IV-Sub total—Major and Medium Project. (1 to 5)	1040 000 00	15,61,86.73	3,52,66.01	3,11,62.00			
2. Minor Irrigation A.&C.D.	2702 00	....	....	11,39	
R.D.D. .. ..	....	1,40,15.35	41,55.70	36,95.02		
I.D. .. ..	....	2,60,50.36	73,07.00	75,00.95		
Sub-total—Minor Irrigation	2702 00	4,00,65.71	1,14,62.70	1,12,07.36			
3. Command Area Development .. Programme. I.D.	2705 00	2,45,77.30	45,00.00	38,09.89			
4. Ayacut Development A.&C.D.	2705 00	30,25.59	3,00.00	2,94.00			
5. Flood Control Projects I.D.	2711 00	97.64	30.00	30.00			
Sub-total—C, ADA, Ayacut & Flood Control (3 to 5)	....	2,77,00.53	48,30.00	41,33.89		
Total—IV-Irrigation and Flood Control	1040 000 00	22,39,52.97	5,15,58.71	4,65,03.25			

Eight Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७		
Approved Outlay भाष्य नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Content भांडवली भागा	विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
6	7	१
23,00,10.00	22,65,10.00	चार-पाटबंधारे व पूरनियंत्रण— (१) मोठे व मध्यम प्रकल्प पा.वि.
72,99.00	72,99.00	(२) पुनर्वसन म.व.व.वि.
18,45.00	18,45.00	(३) प्रकल्पग्रस्तांसाठी कर्जे म.व.व.वि.
....	....	(४) भूसंपादनासाठी विशेष आस्थापना म.व.व.वि.
....	....	(५) भू संपादन म.व.व.वि.
23,91,54.00	23,56,54.00	एकूण—चार-मोठे व मध्यम प्रकल्प (१ ते ५)
1,00.00	1,00.00	२. लघु पाटबंधारे (१) सहकार विभाग
2,26,21.00	2,23,13.00	(२) ग्रामविकास विभाग
3,84,96.00	3,84,96.00	(३) पाटबंधारे विभाग
6,12,17.00	6,09,09.00	उप-बेरीज —२ लघु पाटबंधारे
2,94,79.00	1,81,50.00	३. जलप्रदाय क्षेत्रविकास पा.वि.
29,14.00	29,14.00	(४) आयाकट विकास व.व.स.वि.
1,46.00	1,46.00	(५) पूर नियंत्रण प्रकल्प पा. वि.
3,25,39.00	2,12,10.00	उप-बेरीज—जलदाय, क्षेत्र विकास, आयाकट व पूर नियंत्रण (३ ते ५)
33,29,10.00	31,77,73.00	एकूण—चार-पाटबंधारे व पूरनियंत्रण

Includes Provision for Water Conservation Deptt.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development and Name of Department क्षेत्र/उपक्षेत्र आणि विभागाचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Seventh Five Year Plan Actual Expenditure (1985-90) सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1990-91) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९०-९१ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1991-92) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९१-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5
V. Power Development—				
1. Hydro Project				
I. D.	1052 801 00	2,82,98.77	57,57.92	1,10,49.46
R. & F. D.	....	7,10.86	1,07.95	91.68
2. Sardar Sarovar Project—				
(a) I. D. .. .. .	....	....	....	....
(b) Public Health .. .. .	....	....	....	....
(c) R. & F. D. (F) .. .. .	....	....	....	....
(d) R. & F. D. (Agricultural)	....	....	....	....
(e) Environment .. .. .	....	....	....	....
(f) A. D. F. (Fish) .. .. .	....	....	....	....
(g) R. & F. D. (Affairs) .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Total—Sardar Sarovar .. .. .	....	....	....	....
3. Thermal Project				
I. E. & L. D.	1052 801 00	25,42,27.07	6,12,11.00	7,12,89.90
4. Non-conventional Sources of Energy				
I. E. & L. D.	2810 00	3,02.00	85.00	1,00.00
Total—V-Power Development	1050 000 00	28,35,38.70	6,71,61.87	8,25,31.04
VI. Industry and Minerals				
(1) Village and Small Scale Industries				
I. E. & L. D. (Ind.)	1062 851 00	55,62.04	27,43.34	41,04.40
E. & E. D.		93.61	13.74	14.78
Textile Department		28,98.63	10,16.72	12,75.72
Co-operation Department		240.67	51.56	55.24
Sub-Total 1 Village and Small Scale Industries.	....	87,94.95	38,25.36	54,50.14
(2) Medium and Large Scale Industries				
I. E. & L. D.	2852 00	2,46,91.32	31,64.87	40,38.24
Textile Department		69,77.52	24,16.77	30,24.00
Co-operation Department	....	2,24.58	....	1.50
S. W. C. A. S. & T. D.		2,44.00	8.79	50.33
Sub-Total 2 Medium and Large Scale Industries.		3,21,37.42	55,90.43	71,14.07

Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97
आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७

Approved Outlay मान्य निवृत्त व्यय 6	Of which Capital Content त्यापैकी भांडवली भाग 7	विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष १
11,14,71.00 8,49.00 10,00.00 	10,99,71.00 8,49.00 10,00.00 	पाच-विद्युत विकास— १. जल विद्युत प्रकल्प पा. वि. (अ) म.व.व.वि. (महसूल) २. सरदार सरोवर प्रकल्प (अ) पा.वि. (ब) सार्वजनिक आरोग्य (क) म.व.व.वि. (वने) (ड) म.स.व.वि. (कृषि) (ड) पर्यावरण (एफ) कृ. व पशु (मत्स्य) (जी) म.व.व.वि. (वनिकरण)
10,00.00	10,00.00	.. एकूण—सरदार सरोवर
34,39,44.00 7,34.00	3,439,44.00 5,28.50	३. औष्णिक प्रकल्प उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. ४. ऊर्जेची अपारंपारिक साधने उ.ऊ.व.का.वि.
45,79,98.00	45,62,92.50	.. एकूण—पाच-विद्युत विकास
1,78,41.00 1,36.00 43,68.00 2,33.00	1,40,62.00 9,88.05 1,00.00	महा—उद्योग व खनिजे— (१) ग्रामीण व लघु उद्योग उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. शि.व.से.वि. स.व.व.का.वि. स.वि.
2,25,78.00	1,51,54.05	.. उप-बेरीज—(१) ग्रामीण लघुउद्योग
2,20,53.00 3,39,66.00 1,00.00 4,55.00	2,20,53.00 3,38,91.00 90.00 4,55.00	(२) मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. स.व.व.का.वि. स.व. व ऊ.वि. स.क.सा.का.की.प.वि.
5,65,74.00	5,64.89.00	.. उप बेरीज—(२) मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development and Name of Department क्षेत्र/उपक्षेत्र आणि विभागाचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Seventh Five Year Plan, (1985-90) Actual Expenditure सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1990-91 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९१ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1991-92 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९१-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5
(3) Infrastructural facilities for central public sector undertaking. I. E. & L. D.	2852 00	7,95.55	1,09.40	1,24.40
(4) Mineral and Metallurgical Industries I. E. & L. D.	2853 02	2,97.63	56.11	27.75
Total—VI—Industry & Minerals (1 to 4) ..	1060 000 00	4,20,25.55	95,81.30	1,27,16.36
<i>VII—Transport</i>				
1. Ports and Light Houses H. D.	1073 051 00	5,23.73	96.26	1,27.30
2. Civil Aviation G. A. D.	3053 00	3,04.67	67.54	1,05.33
3. Roads and Bridges P. W. D. R. & P. D.	3054 00	3,50,27.00 12.50	97,79.79	1,07,10.99
4. Road Transport (i) (M.S.R.T.C.) H. D. (ii) Motor Vehicle H.D.	3055 00 3055 00	1,92,10.00 20.50	81,70.00 7.86	89,73.00 4.77
5. Inland Water Transport H. D.	3056 00	86.33	12.00	24.93
6. Urban Transport U. D. .. ..	.....	33,82.00	15,00.00	16,56.00
7. State's Participation in Railway Projects H. D. ..	3075 00	10.00	22,00.00	22,00.00
Total—VII—Transport (1 to 7) ..	1070 000 00	5,85,76.73	2,18,33.45	2,38,02.32
<i>VIII—Communication</i>				
.....				
<i>IX—Science Technology and Environment</i>				
1. Science and Technology E. & E. D.	1093 400 00	87.50	40.00	15.30
2. Remota Sensing Application Centre.. P. D.	3425 00	} 67.88	55.00	40.00
3. Land and Water Resources Project .. P. D.	3425 00			
4. Water Pollution Control ENV	3425 00	1,44.66	73.00	15.19
Total—IX—Science Technology and Environment (1 to 4), ..	1090 000 00	3,00.04	1,68.00	70.49

Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७		
Approved Outlay माल्य नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Content त्यापैकी सांडवली भाग	विकास शीर्षे/उपशीर्षे आणि विभागाचे नाव
6	7	१
18,20.00	18,20.00	(३) केंद्रीय/खाजगी उद्योग क्षेत्र उपक्रमाकरिता मूलभूत सुखसोयी. उ.ऊ.व.का.वि.
4,74.00	4,74.00	(४) खनिज व धातुविपयक उद्योग उ.ऊ.व.का.वि.
8,14,46.00	7,93,37.05	.. एकूण-सहा-उद्योग व खनिजे (१ ते ४)
29,14.00	29,14.50	सात-वाहतूक १. बंदरे, व दीपगृहे गृ. वि.
8,25.00	8,25.00	२. नागरी विमान वाहतूक. सा. प्र. वि.
6,29,08.00	6,29,08.00	३. रस्ते व पूल सा. बा. वि.
6,86,61.00	6,86,61.00	४. रस्ते वाहतूक (१) (म. या. मा. परिवहन मंडळ) गृ. वि.
2,91.00	....	(२) मोटार वाहतूक गृ. वि.
1,56.00	1,56.00	५. भू-अंतर्गत जल वाहतूक गृ. वि.
3,36,88.00	3,36,70.00	६. नागरी वाहतूक न. वि.
44,80.00	44,80.00	७. रेल्वे प्रकल्पात राज्यांना सहभाग गृ. वि.
17,39,23.00	17,36,14.50	.. एकूण-सात-वाहतूक (१ ते ७)
....	....	.. बाठ-दळणवळण
2,28.00	....	नऊ-वैज्ञानिक सेवा व संशोधन-- १. विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान शि. व से. वि.
3,40.00	....	२. रिमोट सेंसिंग ॲप्लिकेशन सेंटर नि. वि.
2,43.00	26.57	३. भू व जल संपत्ती प्रकल्प नि. वि.
8,11.00	26.57	४. जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प. वि.
		.. एकूण-नऊ-वैज्ञानिक तंत्रज्ञान आणि पर्यावरण (१ ते ४).

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development and Name of Department क्षेत्र/उप क्षेत्र आणि विभागाचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 Actual Expenditure सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan 1990-91 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९०-९१ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan 1991-92 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९१-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5
<i>X-General Economic Services—</i>				
1. Statistics P.D.	1103 45 00	83a03	....	1.14
2. Planning Machinery P.D.	3451 002	2.09	11.90	42.00
3. Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration. G.A.D.	3545 004	1,18.75	1,55.00	50.00
4. Installation of computer in Selected District Treasuries. F.D.	3475 00	1,42.92	55.58	1,00.00
5. Prizes to Districts under 20 point programmes. P.D. .. .. .	....	40.57	44.38	36.00
6. Local Development Programme P.D. .. .. .	....	2,79,68.95	27,30.68	48,43.50
7. Tourism—				
(i) M.T.D.C. S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	34 00	3,88.24	62.00	1,85.00
(ii) Forest Tourism R. & F.D. .. .. .	....	35.08	5.23	9.91
(iii) Director of Tourism S.W.C.A.S. & T.D. .. .. .	....	3,12.90	1,84.50	3,37.16
(iv) Chikhaldara & Raigad Development				
Sub-Total Tourism (i—ii—iii) .. .. .	....	7,36.22	251.73	5,32.07
Total—X-General Economic Services (1 to 8)	1100 000 00	2,90,92.53	32,49.27	56,04.71
<i>XI-Social & Community Services—</i>				
1. General Education E. & E.D.	2212 202 00	2,76,18.87	24,63.93	79,85.89
2. Sport and Youtun Services S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	2204 00	9,27.94	3,48.84	1,83.31
3. Art and Culture E. & E.D.	2205 00	1,82.54	27.66	22.40
S.W.C.A.S. & T.D. .. .. .	....	2,52.69	36.49	31.84
G.A.D. .. .. .	....	75.00	50.00	1.00
Sub-Total—3- Art and Culture .. .. .	....	5,10.23	1,14.15	75.24

Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७		
Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय 6	Of which Capital Content त्यापकीभांडवली भाग 7	विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष आणि विभागाचे नाव 1
		दहा-सर्वसाधारण आर्थिक सेवा--
2,49.00	1,76.00	(१) सांख्यिकी नि.वि.
2,73.00	1,09.00	(२) नियोजन यंत्रणा नि.वि.
2,73.00	2,45.00	(३) यशवंतराव चव्हाण प्रशासनिक संस्था सा.प्रा.वि.
Non-Plan	....	(४) काही निवडक जिल्हा कोषाभारांत संगणक संघ बसविणे. नि.वि.
2,28.00	....	(५) जिल्ह्यांना वीस कलमी कार्यक्रमांतर्गत बक्षिस वाटप नि.वि.
3,11,32.00	3,11,32.00	(६) स्थानिक विकास कार्यक्रम
10,01.00	10,01.00	(७) पर्यटन-- (एक) म.प.वि.म. स.क.सा.का.क्रो.प.वि.
4,55.00	....	(दोन) वन पर्यटन म.व.वि.
49,91.00	....	(तीन) पर्यटन संचालनालय स.क.सा.का.क्रो.प.वि.
....	....	(चार) चिखलद्वारा रायगड सुधारणा
64,47.00	10,01.00	.. उप बेरीज--पर्यटन (एक+दोन+तीन)
3,86,02.00	3,26,63.00	एकूण दहा--सर्वसाधारण आर्थिक सेवा: (१ ते ८)
		अकरा--सामाजिक आणि सामूहिक सेवा--
7,30,07.00	12,88.00	१. सामान्य शिक्षण शि.व.से.वि.
21,18.00	50.00	२. क्रीडा व युवक सेवा स.क.सा.का.क्रो.प.वि.
993.00	5,06.00	३. कला आणि संस्कृती शि.व.से.वि.
14,31.00	9,75.00	स.क.सा.का.क्रो.प.वि.
1.00	....	सा.प्रा.वि.
24,25.00	14,81.00	.. उप बेरीज--कला व संस्कृती

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development Name of Department क्षेत्र/उपक्षेत्र आणि विभागाचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Seventh Five Year Plan Actual Expenditure (1985-90) सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1990-91) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९१ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1991-92) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९१-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5
4. Technical Education E. & ED.	2203 00	55,55.65	8,36.83	17,69.09
5. Health				
1. Medical Education and Drugs M.E.D.	2210 000 00	23,79.47	6,40.99	8,63.77
2. Employees State Insurance Scheme M.E.D.	2222 210 00	43.80	12.82	28.91
3. Public Health and Sanitation P.H.D.	2222 210 00	2,57,18.83	46,24.43	53,23.69
Total 5—Health (1 to 3) ..	2222 210 00	2,81,42.10	52,78.24	62,16.37
6. Sewerage and Water Supply				
U.D.D.	2232 215 00	6,12,40.93	1,58,34.00	1,44,76.24
R.D.D.	2232 215 00	4,72,20.86	1,19,17.12	1,28,59.58
Total—6—Sewerage and Water Supply ..		10,84,61.79	2,77,51.12	2,73,35.82
7. Housing				
P.W.D.	2232 216 00	31,01.95	8,68.48	7,28.00
H. & S.A.D.		1,25,40.77	39,33.54	36,92.74
R. & F.D.(F)		38.84	....	....
R. & F.D.(R)		29,18.68	2,16.27	1,91.75
U.D. .. .. .		....	....	....
A. & C.D.(Co-op.)		20,96.01	8,75.00	9,00.00
R.D.D. (Z.P.)		110.66	38.65	32.00
A. & C.D.(Agri.)		8.87	0.85	1.60
F.D.(HB ADV)		10,35.50	1,74.58	5,96.00
H.D.(Prohi.)		10.93	....	2.00
Police Housing		47,26.10	8,30.19	12,00.00
I.E. & L.D. .. .. .		....	....	....
Sub-total—7. Housing ..	2232 21 000	2,65,88.31	69,37.56	73,42.09

Eight Five Year Plan 1992-92 आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना, १९९२-९७		
Approved Outlay मान्य नियतधन्य	Of which Capital Content त्यापैकी भांडवली भाग	विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
7	8	9
2,25,18.00	99,28.00	४. तांत्रिक शिक्षण. वि.व.से.वि.
1,15,16.00	55,36.61	५-आरोग्य— १. वैद्यकीय शिक्षण आणि ओषधे वै.व.वि.
3.69.00	1,35.00	२. राज्य कामगार विमा योजना वै.व.वि.
4,34,41.00	2,31,04.38	३. सार्वजनिक आरोग्य आणि स्वच्छता सा.आ.वि.
5,53,26.00	2,87,75.99	एकूण—५-आरोग्य (१ ते ३)
9,71,27.00	6,90,63.00	६. मलप्रवाह आणि पाणीपुरवठा न.वि.वि.
6,31,20.00	5,99,77.47	आ.वि.वि.
16,02,47.00	12,90,40.47	एकूण—६-मलप्रवाह आणि पाणीपुरवठा
72,85.00	72,85.00	७. गृहनिर्माण सा.वा.वि.
1,80,00.00	7,40,00	गृ.वि.वि.वि.
97.00	58.00	मं.व.व.वि. (वन)
51,15.00	51,15.00	म.व.व.वि. (महसूल)
.....	.....	न.वि.वि.
.....	.....	क.व.स.वि. (सहकार)
.....	.....	आ.वि.वि. (जिल्हा परिषद)
.....	.....	क.व.स.वि. (कृषि)
.....	.....	वि.वि.
20.00	20.00	गृ.वि. (दारुबंदी)
.....	.....	पोलीस गृहनिर्माण गृ.वि.
81.00	81.00	उ.ऊ. व क.वि.
3,05,98.00	1,32,99.00	अ.वेरीज—७-गृहनिर्माण

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development and Name of Department क्षेत्र/उपक्षेत्र विभागाने नाम	Code No. सके क्र	Seventh Five Year Plan Actual Expenditure (1985-90) सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1990-91) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९०-९१ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1991-92) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९१-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5
8. Urban Development U.D.	223221700	96,88.94	58,06.51	58,18.02
H. & S.A.D.		46,53.22	10,00.00	8,00.00
Sub-total—Urban Development	223221700	1,43,42.16	68,06.51	66,18.02
9. Information and Publicity G.A.D.	224222000	6,18.21	1,13.93	1,42.69
10 Welfare of B. C. S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	225222500	46,55.10	4,67.65	11,33.26
T.D.D		64,40.95	12,16.95	24,92.35
A. & C.D.		0.14	.....	.....
Sub-total 10 Welfare of B.C.	225222500	1,10,96.19	16,84.60	36,25.61
11. Social Welfare S.W.C.A.S. & T.D. H.D G.A.D.	227223500	19,40.62 44.85	1,48.75 8.67	2,08.48 83.36
Sub-total—Welfare of S.C.	227223500	10,84.67	1,57.42	2,91.84
Total—B. C. & Social Welfare 10 & 11		1,21,80.86	18,42.02	42,05.90
12. Labour and Labour Welfare E. & E.D. (Technical) E.E., E.D. (Employ) I.E. & L.D. H. & S.A.D. R. & F.D. Co-operation Total—Labour and L.W.	226223000	3979.04 36.18 7,60.00 24.88 7.12	3,02.98 99.50 1.10 0.67	9,13.40 6.07 2.69 88.00 0.19 0.27
226223000	4807.23	9,04.25	10,10.62	
13. Nutrition RD.D.	227223600	21,06.63	3,82.50	2,84.39
S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.		1,36.89	.....	64.59
Total—Nutrition	227223600	22,43.52	3,82.50	3,48.98
Total—XI—Social and Community Services (1 to 13)	200000000	23,20,41.87	5,37,79.88	6,29,45.57

Eigoth Plan 1992-97 आठवी योजना १९९२-९७		
Approved Outlay माव्य नियतव्यय	Of which Capital Contents सांख्यिकी भाग	विकास शीर्ष/उप-शीर्ष
6	7	१
3,32,61.00	62,58.78	८. नगर विकास म वि वि
63,14.00	....	गृ वि वि स वि
3,95,75.00	62,58.78	उप-वेरीज-८
9,23.00	2,58.16	९-माहिती आणि प्रगिद्धी सा.प्र.वि.
64,92.00	9,79.79	१०. मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण स क सा का व का व प वि
82,55.00	25,82.53	भा वि.वि.
....	....	क.व.स.वि.
1,47,47.00	35,62.32	• उप-वेरीज- १०-मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण
14,57.00	2,00.00	११ समाजकल्याण
1,45.00	1,19.95	स.क.सा.का.व.को.व.प.वि.
55.00	....	गृ.वि. सा.प्र.वि.
16,57.00	3,19.40	उप-वेरीज-अकरा समाजकल्याण
1,64,04.00	38,51.72	एकूण-मागासवर्गीय व समाजकल्याण (१० व ११)
87,47.74	43,09.50	१२-कामगार व कामगार कल्याण
2,46.00	10.00	शि.व.से.वि. (तंत्र शिक्षण)
2,48.00	1,56.51	शि.व.से.वि. (रोजगार)
4,55.00	4,55.00	उ.ऊ.व.का.वि.
9.00	....	गृ.व.वि.स.वि.
8.00	2.60	म.व.व.वि. क.व.स.वि.
97,13.00	49,33.61	एकूण-बारा कामगार व कामगार कल्याण
54,60.00	....	१३-पोषण सा.वि.वि.
1,99.00	....	स.क.सा.का.व.को.व.प.वि.
56,59.00	....	एकूण ६ पोषण
41,85,13.00	19,91,94.73	एकूण-ब-सामाजिक आणि सामुहिक सेवा (एक व तेरा)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development क्षेत्र/उप क्षेत्र 1	Code No.. साकेतांक 2	Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 Actual Expenditure सातवी पंचवाषिक योजना, १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च 3	Annual Plan, (1990-91) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९१ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च 4	Annual Plan, 1991-92 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९१-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च 5
C. General Services				
XII-General Services—				
1. Public Works—Infrastructure facilities for social services.				
P.W.D. ..	2 059 000	45,46.55	11,35.85	13,53.00
R.D.D. ..	.....	3,27.15	40.12	36.00
R. & F.D. (Revenue)	.....	384.08	84.27	4,12.00
R. & F.D.(F) ..	.....	87.14	.....	.....
LE. & L.D. (Lab.)	.....	2,56.93	.....	.....
H.D. (Prohibition)	.....	8.28	.....	.....
H.D.(Transport) ..	.....	1,75.71	34.78	12.25
H.D. (Jail) ..	3422 056 (00)	1,67.46	13.53	59.56
L. & J.D. ..	2 070 (00)	21,44.31	4,51.51	4,34.00
A. & C.D. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
G.A.D. ..	.....	3,15.00	.....	.....
Total—C-XII-General Services ..	3 0000 000 (00)	84,12.61	17,60.06	23,06.81
XIII-Others Programme	.....	29.29	.....	.....
Grand Total—(I to XIV) ..	9 999 9999 99	1,10,44,50.00	25,21,88.43	29,45,17.63

Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७		
Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय	Of which Capital content त्यापैकी भांडवली भाग	विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष
6	7	१
92,27.00	92,27.00	क. सामान्य सेवा
4,47.00	44,7.00	बारा-सर्वसामान्य सेवा--
53,80.00	53,80.00	सामाजिक सेवांसाठी सार्वजनिक बांधकामाच्या प्रारंभिक सुविधा
156.00	94.00	सा.वां.वि.
4,83.00	8,43.00	प्रा.वि.वि.
15.00	15.00	म.व.व.वि. (महसूल)
1,68.00	1,68.00	म.व.व.वि. (वन)
3,17.00	3,71.00	ख.ऊ.ब.का.वि.
38,53.00	38,53.00	गृ.वि. (शास्त्रबंदी)
36.00	36.00	गृ.वि. (वाहतूक)
.....	.....	गृ.वि. (सुरंग)
.....	.....	वि.ध.न्या.वि.
.....	.....	कृ. व स. वि.
.....	.....	सा.प्र.वि.
2,01,36.00	2,00,74.00	.. एकूण--क-बारा-सामान्य सेवा
.....	.....	तेरा--इतर कार्यक्रम
1,85,20,00.00	1,36,07,02.02	.. एकूण बेरीज--(एक ते चौदा)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROVISIONS FOR

आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७ मध्ये प्रादेशिक

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of the Programme	Administrative Departments प्रशासकीय विभाग	Expenditure during Seventh Five Year Plan सातव्यायोजनेच्या कालावधीत झालेला प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan 1990-91 Actual expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९१ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan 1991-92 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९१-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Soil and Water Conservation ..	Agriculture	29,08.97	1,85.70	9,56.57
(2) Animal Husbandry ..	A.D.F.	6,56.72	....	50.00
(3) Major and Medium Irrigation ..	L.D.		1,84,91.00	2,03,76.00
(4) Minor Irrigation (Local sector) ..	R.D.D.	5,56,47.96 }	20,05.17	20,00.00
(State sector) ..	I.D.		37,11.57	61,24.00
(5) Command Area Development ..	L.D.	54,34.91	....	....
(6) Rural Electrification ..	I.E. & L.D.	1,32,11.54	18,27.70	20,00.00
(7) Roads and Bridges ..	P.W.D.	1,42,10.45	61,27.21	54,13.76
(8) General Education ..	E. & E.D.	90,53.87	1,87.13	8,78.24
(9) Technical Education ..	E. & E.D.	22,81.13	6,34.23	12,50.00
(10) Public Health ..	P.H.D.	92,00.61	34,35.53	35,14.09
(11) Water Supply (Urban water supply) ..	U.D.D.	1,29,68.95	32,26.19	40,00.00
(Rural water supply) ..	R.D.D.	82,57.51	9,78.56	....
(12) Labour and Labour Welfare (Industrial Training Institutes)	E. & E.D.	21,91.67	4,82.12	4,12.67
Grand Total—1 to 12 ..		13,60,24.29	4,12,92.11	4,69,75.33

विवरणपत्र जीएम-१अ

REMOVAL OF BACKLOG IN THE EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1992-97

अनुसंधान दूर करण्यासाठी कोलेखा तरतुदी घर्षविणारे विवरणपत्र

(रुपये लाखात)

Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		कार्यक्रमाचे शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
Approved Outlay मंजूर नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Content त्यापकी भांडवली भाग	
6	7	९
53,00.00	53,00.00	(१) मूढ व जल संघारण
....	....	(२) पशुसंवर्धन.
11,59,00.00	11,59,00.00	(३) मोठे आणि मध्यम पाटबंधारे प्रकल्प.
1,00,00.00	1,00,00.00	(४) लघु पाटबंधारे (स्थानिक क्षेत्र)
3,00,00.00	3,00,00.00	(राज्य क्षेत्र)
....	....	(५) जल प्रदाय क्षेत्रविकास.
37,00.00	37,00.00	(६) ग्रामीण बिजुलीकरण.
3,25,00.00	3,25,00.00	(७) रस्ते व पूल.
40,00.00	....	(८) सामान्य शिक्षण.
59,00.00	59,00.00	(९) तांत्रिक शिक्षण.
2,09,00.00	2,09,00.00	(१०) सार्वजनिक आरोग्य.
1,34,00.00	1,34,00.00	(११) पाणीपुरवठा (नागरी)
....	....	(ग्रामीण)
40,00.00	40,00.00	(१२) कामगार व कामगार कल्याण (औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था)
24,56,00.00	24,16,00.00	एकूण - १ ते १२

Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97

आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७

STATEMENTS SHOWING OUTLAYS

केंद्रीय पुरस्कृत कार्यक्रमवर्तीक

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Seventh Five Year Plan Actual Expenditure (1985-90) सातवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष लक्ष	Annual Plan (1990-91) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९०-९१ प्रत्यक्ष लक्ष	Annual Plan (1991-92) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९१-९२ प्रत्यक्ष लक्ष
	1	2	3	4
I A. Outlay for which Central Assistance is made available to Departments by Ministries of Govt. of India.				
<i>1. Agriculture and Allied Services—</i>				
1	(a) Crop Husbandry	57,10.02	14,92.78	17,23.69
	(b) Horticulture	1,46.55	24.68	20.54
2	Soil Conservation	20,40.64	6,32.75	47,13.20
3	Animal Husbandry	3,82.06	1,03.18	1,57.14
4	Dairy Development	94.84	6.56	6.18
5	Fisheries	7,83.93	99.68	2,27.99
6	(a) Forests	6,61.35	2,24.73	1,95.68
	(c) Social Forestry	13,81.05	3,12.59	5,86.40
7	Marketing and Warehousing	3,49.50	44.50	1,01.59
8	Co-operation	2,88.65	86.03	1,07.48
	Total—I-Agriculture and Allied Services ..	1,18,38.59	30,27.48	78,39.89
<i>II. Rural Development—</i>				
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme	4,11.96	2,08.74	3,01.01
2	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana	5,29,82.00	1,92,06.00	1,44,99.30
3	Drought Prone Area Programme	29,42.14	6,33.09	6,10.64
4	Development of Western Ghats	49,62.69	13,33.50	13,42.93
5	Land Reforms	2,78.39	65.07	48.04
6	Community Development	77.84	50.00	32.62
	Total—II-Rural Development ..	6,16,55.02	2,14,96.40	1,68,34.54

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Seventh Five Year Plan Actual Expenditure (1985-90) सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1990-91) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९०-९१ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1991-92) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९१-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1		2	3	4
III. Irrigation and Flood Control—				
1	Command Area Development	79,76.42	17,57.75	15,93.78
IV. Power				
		5,20.42	60.00	23.78
V. Industry and Mining				
		76,38.39	12,86.90	21,28.35
VI. Transport and Communications				
		2,11.46	5.72	15.00
VII. Planning Machinery				
		2.09	11.90	49.00
VIII. Tourism				
		7,36.22	2,51.73	5,32.07
Total—III to VIII		1,70,85.00	33,74.00	43,41.98
IX. Social and Community Services—				
1	General Education	19,40.76	10,18.98	434.83
2	Technical Education	8,90.70	2,66.37	689.65
3	Sport and Youth Services	3,81.05	71.27	40.69
4	Medical Education	34.85	3.27	....
5	Public Health	3,69,95.95	83,39.53	1,06,14.13
6	Sewerage and Water Supply	1,31,90.78	28,58.16	33,00.34
7	Urban Development	8,46.79	7,78.58	17,62.27
8	Labour and Labour Welfare	2,54.05	23.69	1,85.87
9	Welfare of Backward Classes	28,71.22	6,59.92	9,94.33
10	Social Welfare	1,79.08	55.04	1,37.08
11	Nutrition	68,73.18	26,18.62	20,25.74
Total—IX-Social and Community Services		6,44,58.41	1,66,93.40	2,01,84.93
X. Other Programmes—				
	(i) Court Buildings	....	....	....
	(ii) General Services—Modernisation of Prison Administration	85.02	....	20.98
Grand Total—A		15,51,22.04	4,45,91.28	4,92,22.32

(रुपये लाखों में)

Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		योजना/कार्यक्रमाचे नाव
Approved Outlay नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Content भांडवली भाग	
5	6	1
1,02,83.00	23,41.00	तीन. पाटबंधारे व पूरनियंत्रण
2,18.00	2,18.00	(१) जल प्रवाय क्षेत्रविकास
1,94,91.84	1,18,16.19	चार. विद्युत
....	....	पाच. उद्योग व खाणकाम
70.00	....	सहा. वाहतुक व दळणवळण
N.A.	....	सात. नियोजन यंत्रणा
		आठ. पर्यटन
3,00,62.84	1,43,75.19	एकूण—१ ते ८
2,17,54.13	4,35.90	नऊ. सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा
21,30.00	3,50.00	१. सामान्य शिक्षण
5,06.00	....	२. तांत्रिक शिक्षण
35.00	....	३. क्रीडा व युवकसेवा
6,35,76.40	6,30.00	४. वैद्यकीय शिक्षण
2,00,00.00	1,80,00.00	५. सार्वजनिक आरोग्य
83,77.00	13,77.00	६. पाणीपुरवठा व स्वच्छता
15,14.25	2,58.50	७. नगर विकास
58,49.94	9,74.54	८. कामगार आणि कामगार कल्याण
4,54.74	1,19.95	९. मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण
10,72.00	7.54	१०. समाजकल्याण
		११. पोषण
12,52,69.46	2,21,53.43	एकूण—नऊ—सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा
38,53.00	....	दहा. इतर कार्यक्रम
2,49.00	....	(१) न्यायालयीन इमारत
		(२) सामान्य सेवा-सुबंग प्रशासन आधुनिकीकरण
29,43,12.70	4,43,04.41	एकूण बेरीज—अ

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Seventh Five Year Plan Actual Expenditure (1985-90) सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९० प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1990-91) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९०-९१ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan (1991-92) Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९१-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1		2	3	4
B-II. ASSISTANCE RECD. FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS OR AGENCIES TO MANTRALAYA DEPARTMENT				
I. Agriculture and Allied Services—				
1.	Crop Husbandry .. .. .	....	....	34.36
2.	Animal Husbandry .. .. .	....	2,04.05	199.07
3.	Dairy Development	2,42.46	....	....
4.	Fisheries	4,10.06	3,52.95	1,55.59
5.	Co-operation	24,95.32	1,66.67	1,07.66
6.	Marketing and warehouse (N.C.D.C.)	19,25.57	1,09.56	4,54.89
Total—I Agriculture and Allied Services ..		50,73.41	833.23	9,51.57
II. Rural Development—				
1.	I.R.E.P.	35.94	18.52	16.52
Total II-Rural Development ..		35.95	18.52	16.52
IV. Power				
Total—IV to V ..		20,08.00	5,93.42	....
V. Industry and Mining				
Total—IV to V ..		10,78.02	11,08.82	....
Total—IV to V ..		30,86.02	17,02.24	....
IX. Social and Community Services—				
1.	General Education	82.35	13.43	7.68
2.	Art and Culture	21.62	0.59	....
Total—IX-Social and Community Services ..		103.37	14.02	7.68
X. Other Programmes				
Grand Total—B-II ..		82,98.75	25,68.01	9,75.77
C-III. ASSISTANCE DIRECTLY RECEIVED FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES.				
I. Copy Husbandry				
Total—I ..		9,32.16	2,75.10	3,07.82
II. Rural Development—				
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme ..	1,15,06.06	31,40.16	28,38.22
Total—II-Rural Development ..		1,15,06.06	31,40.16	28,38.22
IX. Social and Community Services—				
1.	Technical Education	5,07.98	1,11.00	65.00
Total—IX-Social and Community Services ..		5,07.98	1,11.00	65.00
Grand Total—C-III ..		1,29,46.20	35,26.26	32,11.04
Grand Total—A-1—B-II—C-III ..		17,63,66.99	5,06,85.55	5,34,09.13

Eighth Five Year Plan 1993-94
आठवी पंचवर्षीय योजना १९९३-९४

Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Content भांडवली भाग	योजनाचे/कार्यक्रमाचे नाव
5	6	
7,50.00	....	ब-२. केंद्र शासनाची महामंडळे क्षयना संपन्न एजन्सी कडून मंत्रालयीन विभागात मिळणारे सहाय्य.
7,20.00	7,20.00	एक. कृषि व संरक्षण सेवा--
375.00	375.00	१. पीक संवर्धन
31,30.00	331,30.00	२. पशुसंवर्धन
2,20,80.00	1,330,25.00	३. दुग्धशाला विकास
20,50.00	220,00.00	४. मत्स्यव्यवसाय
		५. सहकार
		६. वन्यजीव संरक्षण
2,91,05.00	1,992,50.20	एकूण--एक-कृषि व संरक्षण सेवा
....	....	दोन. ग्रामीण विकास--
....	....	१. एकार्थिक ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम--
		एकूण--दोन--ग्रामीण विकास
62,50.00	652,50.00	चार. विद्युत
62,50.00	652,50.00	पाच. उद्योग व खाणकाम
		एकूण--४ ते ८
1,00.00	....	नऊ. सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा
7.50	....	१. सामान्य शिक्षण
1,57.80	....	२. कला व संस्कृती
....	....	एकूण--नऊ--सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा
3,55,12.80	2,555,00.00	दहा. इतर कार्यक्रम
....	....	एकूण--बेरीज ब
....	....	क-३. अमलबजावणी एजन्सीकड केंद्र शासनाकडून परस्पर येणारे अर्थसहाय्य,
....	....	एक. पीकसंवर्धन--
1,47,40.00	....	दोन. ग्रामीण विकास--
1,47,40.00	....	१. एकार्थिक ग्रामीण विकास
		एकूण--दोन ग्रामीण विकास
3,25.00	....	नऊ. सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा
3,25.00	....	१. तांत्रिक शिक्षण
		एकूण--नऊ--सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा
1,50,65.00	....	एकूण--बेरीज क-३
34,48,90.58	6,988,04.41	एकूण--बेरीज अ१ + ब२ + क३

STATEMENT-TISP-1
EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 19912-97
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985-90 सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९८५-९०		Annual Plan, 1990-91 वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९१		Annual Plan, 1991-92 वार्षिक योजना, १९९१-९२	
		State Plan Actual expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP(%) आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्रा-वाहेरील आदिवासी घरून)	State Plan Actual expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP(%) आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्रा-वाहेरील आदिवासी घरून)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals Including OTSP(%) आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्रावाहेरील आदिवासी घरून)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A-Economic Service						
	I. Agriculture and Allied Services						
1	(a) Crop Husbandry A. & A. D. F.	1,27,54.99	7,71.47 (6.05)	17,64.70	1,48.39 (8.40)	18,73.20	216.02 (11.53)
	(b) Horticulture A. & A. D. F.	15,02.49	88.79 (5.91)	3,08.37	28.82 (9.34)	3,51.15	38.40 (10.94)
2	Soil and Water conservation A.&A.D.F. (Agri.)	27.30	....	....	....	....	....
	R.&F.D. (Forest)	92.41	....	5.12	....	10.04	....
	R.D. & W.C.D. (W.C.D.)	76,51.00	2,85.64 (3.73)	5,37.81	87.50	14,39.64	2,12.81 (14.78)
	I.D. (KharLands)	24,08.41	....	5,86.07	....	5,83.41	....
	Sub-Total-2, Soil and Water Conservation.	1,01,79.12	2,85.64 (2.80)	11,29.00	87.50 (7.75)	20,33.09	212.81 (10.46)
3	Animal Husbandry A. & A. D. F.	42,78.73	5,40.66 (12.64)	4,01.59	38.35 (9.55)	5,01.61	48.83 (9.73)
4	Dairy Development A. & A. D. F.	35,10.45	5,03.82 (14.35)	2,62.66	62.13 (23.65)	4,23.66	48.51 (11.45)
5	Fisheries A. & A. D. F.	17,83.40	1,68.49 (9.45)	3,96.66	46.74 (11.78)	5,37.11	92.51 (17.22)
6	Forest and Wild Life (a) Forest R. & F. D. (F)	62,52.39	17,27.62 (27.63)	14,05.06	2,79.88 (19.91)	18,96.42	512.31 (27.01)
	(b) Social Forestry R.D.&W.C.D. (Water Conservation)	65,27.77	5,36.95	11,03.59	1,29.45 (11.72)	14,75.91	300.05 (20.33)
7	Food Storage and Water housing C. & T. D.	2,22.17	7.50 (3.78)	20.42	....	14.29	....
8	Agricultural Research and Education Institutions. A. & A. D. F.	22,53.93	....	5,74.93	....	6,04.18	....
9	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution. C. & T. D. (Co-op.)	14,90.45	....	5,62.10	....	5,86.00	....
10	Co-operation C. & T. D. (Co-op)	1,06,82.88	2,30.31 (2.15)	23,11.97	2,01.33 (8.70)	69,22.47	465.39 (6.72)
	Total-I—Agriculture and Allied Services (1 to 10).	6,14,38.77	48,61.25	1,02,41.05	10,22.60	1,72,19.03	19,34.83 (11.24)

विवरणपत्र-आठमो-१

आठवीं पंच वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७

आदिवासी उपयोजना, नियतव्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखात)

Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97
आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७

Total State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना एकूण नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP आदिवासी उप योजनेचा भाग			विकासाचे शिर्षे
	TSP आदिवासी उप योजना	OTSP आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्रावाहेरीरू आदिवासी	Total (%) एकूण (टक्के)	
9	10	11	12	1
1,36,50.00	22,77.30	3,78.00	26,55.30 (19.45)	अ. वार्षिक सेवा १. कृषि व संलग्न सेवा— १. (अ) पीक संवर्धन. क.व.पदुम (ब) फलोत्पान. क.व.पदुम
24,28.00	1,76.00	7.00	183.00 (7.54)	२. मृद व जल-संधारण. क.व.पदुम (कृषि) म.व.व.वि. (वने) ग्रा.वि.व.ज.सं.वि. (जलसंधारण)
4,49.00	.....	.....	.....	प्रा.वि. (वारजमिती)
97.00	.....	.....	.....	उप-बेरोज-२ मृद व जल संधारण
1,77,51.00	15,03.37	.....	15,03.37 (8.47)	३. पशुसंवर्धन क.व.पदुम
29,14.00	.....	.....	.....	४. दुग्धव्यवसाय विकास. क.व.पदुम
2,12,11.00	15,03.37	.....	15,03.37 (7.69)	५. मत्स्यव्यवसाय. क.व.पदुम.
53,42.00	5,45.18	52.60	597.78 (11.19)	६. वने व वन्यजीवन (अ) वने म.व.व.वि.(वने) (ब) सामाजिक वनीकरण, ग्रा.वि.व.ज.सं.वि. (जल संधारण)
75,56.00	339.57	49.50	388.97 (5.15)	७. गोदामे व वखार स.व.व.(सहकार)वि.
29,14.00	218.00	11.25	229.25 (7.87)	८. कृषि संशोधन आणि शिक्षण संस्था क.व.पदुम (कृषि)
4,05,09.00	14,47.00	.....	14,47.00 (3.57)	९. कृषि वित्तीय संस्थात गुंतवणूक स.व.व.(सहकार)वि.
97,12.00	8,84.32	246.38	11,30.70 (11.64)	१०. सहकार सहकार विभाग]
1,12.00	11.00	.....	11.00 (9.82)	एकूण-१ कृषि व संलग्न सेवा (१६९०)
38,85.00	.....	.....	.....
18,20.00	.....	.....	.....
2,58,83.00	24,71.72	17.02	24,88.74 (9.62)	
13,50,22.00	98,73.36	761.75	1,06,35.11 (7.88)	

STATEMENT-TSP-1
EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९८५-९०		Annual Plan 1990-91 वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९१		Annual Plan 1991-92 वार्षिक योजना, १९९१-९२	
		State Plan Actual expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP (%) आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उप- योजना क्षेत्रा- बाहेरील आदि- वासी घटक)	State Plan Actual expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP (%) आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उप- योजना क्षेत्रा- बाहेरील आदि- वासी घटक)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals Including OTSP (%) आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घटक)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II. Rural Development							
<i>Special Programme for Rural Development—</i>							
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). R. D. D. (RE)	1,19,18.02	20,28.82 (17.00)	33,18.90	4,92.52 (18.64)	31,39.23	4,63.00 (8.93)
2	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP). R. D. D. (RD)	32,91.92	3,11.67 (9.47)	7,08.23	1,76.25 (13.13)	6,78.56	1,69.27 (24.95)
3	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP). I. E. & L. D.	149.29	3.60 (2.41)	42.50	....	45.00	5.00 (11.11)
4	Share Capital to Regional Rural Development Bank. P. D. (IF)	45.00	....	11.25	....	15.00	....
5	Rural Employment— (A) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana JRY. R. D. & W.C.D. (W.C.D.) ..	1,26,78.00	....	38,41.00	....	36,25.00	3,67.65 (10.14)
	(B) Employment Guarantee Scheme (E.G.S.) P.D. ..	12,88,37.09	74,21.00 (5.76)	2,35,00.00	18,00.00 (8.00)	3,08,54.00	16,96.86 (5.49)
6	Land Reforms R. & F. D. (Rev.)	3,67.10	70.72 (19.26)	65.97	14.11 (6.35)	105.88	5.27 (4.97)
7	Community Development R. D. D.	1,42.33	1.36 (0.96)	60.23	0.37	70.81	1.02 (44.40)
8	Mahila & Balkalyan Vikas Samitee (Z.P.) R.D. & W.C.D. (R.D.D.)	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total—II-Rural Development (1 to 8)	15,75,86.44	2,22,30.31 (14.10)	3,15,48.08	34,48.75 (10.94)	3,85,33.48	27,08.07 (7.03)
III. Special Area Programmes—							
1	Area Development Scheme in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts S. W. C. A. S. & T. D. ..	78.74	....	....	....	....	....
2	Wardina plan (P. D.)	6,08.28	....	1,70.00	....	1,60.00	....
3	Special Action Plan for Gadchiroli district and Part of Chandrapur, Dhule, Nanded and Yavatmal district, (P.D.)	4,67.48	4,67.48 (100.00)	11,36.76	11,36.76 (100.00)	16,00.57 (100.00)	16,00.57
4	Special Action Plan for hilly areas (P. D.)	....	....	....	....	5,24.00	1,85.00

विश्वरूपपत्र आठवी-१
आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७
आदिवासी उप योजना नियतव्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखांत)

Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७				विकासाचे शीर्ष
Total State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा एकूण नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग			
	TSP आदिवासी उपयोजना	OTSP आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी	Total (%) एकूण (टक्के)	
१	१०	११	१२	१
1,67,06.00	30,07.08	2,16.51	32,23.59 (19.30)	ग्रामीण विकासाकरिता विशेष कार्यक्रम १. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम. प्रा.वि.वि.
36,40.00	4,92.50	....	4,92.50 (13.53)	२. अवर्षण प्रवण क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम. प्रा.वि.वि.
2,73.00	27.00	....	27.00 (9.89)	३. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम उ.ऊ.व.का.वि.
51.00	....	....	..	४. प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँके- साठी भाग भांडवल. नि.वि.
1,98,38.00	43,68.00	....	43,68.00 (22.02)	५. ग्रामीण रोजगार- (अ) जवाहर रोजगार योजना प्रा.वि. व ज.सं.वि, (जलसंधारण)
12,99,56.00	1,17,45.63	....	1,17,45.63 (9.04)	(ब) रोजगार हमी योजना नि. वि.
1,09.00	12.18	12.18	24.36 (22.35)	६. धू-सुधारणा. स.व.व.वि.(म)
4,10.00	7.33	....	7.33 (1.79)	७. सामुहिक विकास प्रा.वि.वि.
....	....	....	..	८. महिला व बालकल्याण विकास समिती प्रा.वि.वि
17,09,83.00	1,96,59.72	2,28.69	1,98,88.41 (11.63)	एकूण-दोन ग्रामविकास (१ ते ७)
....	....	....	....	तीन-विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम
14,56.00	....	....	....	१. रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यातील क्षेत्रविकास योजना स.क.सा.का.व.प.वि.
1,36,50.00	1,36,50.00	....	1,36,50.00 (100.00)	२. बघी योजना नि.वि. ३. गडचिरोली जिल्हा आणि चंद्रपूर, छुळे, नांदेड व यवतमाळ या जिल्ह्यां- तील काही भागांसाठी विशेष कृती कार्यक्रम (नि.वि.)
65,50.00	23,25.00	....	23,25.00 (35.50)	४. डोंगरी विभागाच्या विकासासाठी विशेष कृती योजना. नि.वि.

(Rs. in lakhs)

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Serial No	Head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 सातवी पंचवारिक योजना, १९८५-९०		Annual Plan 1990-91 वारिक योजना, १९९०-९१		Annual Plan 1991-92 वारिक योजना, १९९१-९२		
		State Plan Actual expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP(%) आदिवासीचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उप-योजनाअन्तर्गत बाहेरील आदिवासी घराने)	State Plan Actual expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP(%) आदिवासीचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उप-योजना अन्तर्गत बाहेरील आदिवासी घराने)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP आदिवासीचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उप-योजना अन्तर्गत बाहेरील आदिवासी घराने)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
5	Special Programme for Bombay Development—UD	63,00.00	....	....	....	....	....
	Total—III-Special Area Programme	74,54.50	4,67.48 (6.24)	13,06.76	11,36.76 (86.99)	22,84.57	17,85.57 (78.16)	
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control—								
1	Major and Medium Projects I.D.	14,97,57.17	70,36.91 (4.78)	3,36,26.57	14,15.12 (4.1)	2,98,10.00	13,40.00 (4.49)	
2	Rehabilitation R. & F.D.	....	....	13,48.43	94.33 (9.67)		
3	Loans to Project affected persons R.&F.D.	51,76.62 12,52.94	....	2,91.01	26.00 (12.99)		
	Total—IV-Sub total—Major and Medium Project. (1 to 3)	15,61,86.73	70,36.91 (4.51)	3,52,66.01	15,35.45 (4.21)	3,11,62.00	1,30.00 (44.30)	
2	Minor Irrigation							
	1) Co-operation Department. Lift Irrigation	....	46,54.43 (13.47)	....	....	11,39	.... 5,70.05
	(2) R.D.D.							
	(a) Minor Irrigation	1,40,15.35		41,55.70	9,69.81 (8.46)	36,95.02	(15.42)	
	(d) Lift Irrigation	....	73,07.00	....	75,00.95	9,53.13 (12.70)	
	(3) I.D.	2,60,50.36						
	Sub-total—Minor Irrigation	4,00,65.71	46,54.43 (13.47)	1,14,62.70	9,69.81 (8.46)	1,12,07.36	15,23.18 (13.60)	
3	Command Area Development Programme I.D	2,45,77.30	38.30 (0.15)	45,00.00	17.68 (0.39)	38,09.89	33.00 (0.86)	
4	Ayacut Development A.&C.D.	30,25.59	50.00 (1.65)	3,00.00	38.32 (12.77)	2,94.00	10.59 (3.60)	
5	Flood Control Projects I.D.	97.64	....	30.00	....	30.00	0.97 (3.23)
	Sub-total—CADA, Ayacut & Flood Control (3 to 5)	2,77,00.53	88.30 (0.31)	48,30.00	29.90 (0.61)	41,33.89	44.56 (1.07)	
	Total—IV-Irrigation and Flood Control	22,39,52.97	1,17,79.64 (5.26)	5,15,58.71	25,61.26 (4.96)	4,65,03.25	29,07.74 (6.25)	

विवरणस्य आद्यो-१

आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७.

आदिवासी उप योजना. नियतव्यय आणि खर्च.

(रुपये लाखांत)

Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७				विकासाचे शिर्षे
Total State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा एकूण नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP			
9	TSP आदिवासी उप योजना	OTSP आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी	Total (%) एकूण (टक्के)	
9	10	11	12	१
.....	.....	.....	.....	(५) मुंबई जिल्ह्यासाठी विकास कार्यक्रम. (नवि)
2,16,56.00	1,59,75.00	.....	1,59,75.00 (73.77)	एकूण—तीन-विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम
23,00,10.00	11,39.54	.....	11,39.54 (4.84)	चार-पाटबंधारे व पूर नियंत्रण—
72,99.00	.....	.....	.....	(१) मोठे व मध्यम प्रकल्प पा.वि.
18,45.00	.....	.....	.....	(२) पुनर्बासन म.व.व.वि.
23,91,54.00	11,39.54	.....	11,39.54 (4.66)	(३) प्रकल्पयस्तांसाठी कर्ज म.व.व.वि.
1,00.00	.....	.....	.....	चार-मोठे व मध्यम प्रकल्प (१ ते ५)
2,26,21.00	34,41.00	.....	34,41.00 (15.21)	२ लघु पाटबंधारे
3,84,96.00	34,65.00	.....	34,65.00 (9.00)	(१) सहकार विभाग (अ) उपसा सिंचन
6,12,17.00	69,06.00	.....	69,06.00 (11.28)	(२) ग्रामविकास विभाग (अ) लघु पाटबंधारे (ब) उपसा सिंचन (३) पाटबंधारे विभाग
2,94,79.00	69.45	.....	69.45 (0.24)	उप-बेरीज : (२) लघु पाटबंधारे
29,14.00	2,62.00	.....	2,62.00 (8.99)	३. जलप्रदाय क्षेत्रविकास कार्यक्रम पा.वि.
1,46.00	2.50	.....	2.50 (17.12)	४. आयाकट विकास कू.व.स.वि.
3,25,39.00	3,33.95	.....	3,33.95 (10.26)	५. पुनरियंत्रण प्रकल्प. पा.वि.
33,29,10.00	1,83,79.49	.....	1,83,79.49 (5.52)	उप-बेरीज जलप्रदाय क्षेत्र विकास आयाकट व पूर नियंत्रण (३ ते ५)
				एकूण-चार-पाटबंधारे व पुनरियंत्रण

(Rs. in lakhs)

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Serial No.	Head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९८५-९०		Annual Plan 1990-91 वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९१		Annual Plan 1991-92 वार्षिक योजना १९९१-९२	
		State Plan Actual expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP(%) आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्रा बाहेरील आदि- वासी घरून)	State Plan Actual expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP (%) आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उप- योजना क्षेत्रा- बाहेरील आदि- वासी घरून)	State Plan Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च राज्य योजना	Flow to Tribals Including OTSP% आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V.	Power Development—						
1	Hydro Project						
	I.D.	2,82,98.77	.....	57,57.92	.....	1,10,49.46	.....
	R.&F.D.	7,10.86	.....	1,07.95	.....	91.68	.....
2	Thermal Project						
	I.E.L.D. (Energy)	25,42,27.07	42,24.90 (2.16)	6,12,11.00	1700.00 (2.78)	7,12,89.90	83,31.33 (11.69)
3	Sardar Sarovar.						
	I.D. .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Non-conventional Sources of Energy						
	I.E.&L.D.	3,02.00	7.55 (2.50)	85.00	9.00 (10.54)	1.00.00	11.00 (11.00)
	Total—V-Power Development ..	28,35,38.70	42,31.45 (1.88)	6,71,61.87	1709.00 (2.54)	8,25,31.04	33,44.33 (4.05)
VI.	Industry and Mineral						
(a)	Village and Small Scale Industry						
	I.E.&L.D.(Ind.)	55,62.04	.....	27,43.34	.....	41,04.40	16.12 (0.39)
	E.&E.D. (Employment) ..	93.61	3,07.05 (0.75)	13.74	46.00 (1.20)	14.78	..
	Textile Department	28,98.63		10,16.72		12,75.72	4.02 (0.31)
	Co-operation Department ..	2,40.67		51.56	.....	55.24	3.47 (6.28)
	Sub-Total—Villages and Small Scale Industries.	87,94.95	3,07.05 (0.75)	38,25.36	46.00 (1.20)	54,50.14	23.61 (0.43)
(b)	Medium and Large Scale Industries						
	I.E.&L.D. (Ind)	2,46,91.32	.....	31,64.87	.....	40,38.24	1,30.50 (3.23)
	Textile Department	69,77.52	.....	24,16.77	104.00 (1.86)	30,24.00 (1.50)	1,05.75 (3.50)
	Co-operation Department	2,24.58		.....		
	S.W.C.A.S.&T.D.	2,44.00	.....	8.79	.....	50.33	.....
	Sub-Total Medium and Large Scale Industries.	3,21,37.42	.....	55,90.43	104.00 (1.86)	71,14.07	2,36.25 (3.32)

बिबरणपत्र आउटपी-१
आठवीं पंचवारिक योजना, १९९२-९७
आदिवासी उपयोजना नियतम्यय आणि अर्थ

(रुपये लाक्षांत)

Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97
आठवी पंचवारिक योजना, १९९२-९७

Total State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना एकूण नियतम्यय	Flow to TSSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग			विकासामे शिर्ष
	TSP आदिवासी उपयोजना	OTSIP आदिवासी उपयोजना अनावाहेरील आदिवासी	Total (%) एकूण (टक्के)	
9	10	11	12	1
11,14,71.00	....	.....	....	१. जल विद्युत प्रकल्प पा.वि..
8,49.00	....	.....	....	म.व.व.वि.
34,39,44.00	75,00.00	500.00	80,00.00 (2.33)	२. औष्णिक प्रकल्प उ.ऊ.व का वि. (उर्जा)
10,00.00	....	.....	....	३. सरकार प्रकल्प पा. वि.
7,34.00	66.06	.....	66.06 (9.00)	४. ऊर्जेची अपारंपारिक साधने उ.ऊ.वका.वि.
45,79,98.00	75,66.06	500.00	80,66.06 (1.76)	एकूण-पाच-विद्युतविकाम
1,78,41.00	2,08.00	.....	2,08.00 (1.16)	(अ) ग्रामीण व ऊष्ण उद्योग उ.ऊ.व का.वि. (उद्योग)
1,36.00	....	.....	....	शि.व.से.वि. (सेवायोजना)
43,68.00	1,50.00	.....	1,50.00 (3.43)	वस्त्रोद्योग विभाग
2,33.00	8.40	0.60	9.00 (3.86)	सहकार विभाग
2,25,78.00	3,66.40	0.60	3,67.00 (1.63)	उप-बेरीज-अ ग्रामीण लघु उद्योग
2,20,53.00	....	.....	....	(ब) मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग उ.ऊ.व का.वि. (उद्योग)
3,39,66.00	5,49.50	.....	5,49.50 (1.62)	स.व.व.ऊ.वि. (वस्त्रोद्योग) स.व.व.ऊ.वि. (सहकार)
1,00.00	....	.....	....	स.क.सा.का.की.प.वि.
4,55.00	....	.....	....
5,65,74.00	5,49.50	.....	5,49.50 (0.97)	उप-बेरीज-ब मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग.

(Rs. in lakhs)

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Serial No.	Head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९८५-९०		Annual Plan, 1990-91 वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९१		Annual Plan, 1991-92 वार्षिक योजना, १९९१-९२	
		State Plan Actual expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP(%) आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून)	State Plan Actual expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP(%) आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals Including OTSP(%) आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(c)	Infrastructural facilities for central public sector undertaking I.E.&L.D. (Ind)	7,95.55	....	1,09.40	....	1,24.40	....
(d)	Mineral and Metallurgical Industries I.E.&L.D. (Ind)	2,97.63	....	56.11	....	27.75	....
	Total—VI-Industry & Minerals:..	4,20,25.55	3,07.05 (0.73)	95,81.30	1,50.00	1,27,16.36	2,59.86 (2.04)
VII	Transport and Communication—						
1	Ports and Light Houses H.D.	5,23.73	....	96.26	....	1,27.30	....
2	Civil Aviation G.A.D.	3,04.67	....	67.54	....	1,05.33	....
3	Roads and Bridges P.W.D. ..	3,50,27.00	59,20.01 (16.90)	97,79.79	24,45.87 (25.00)	1,07,10.99	23,86.10 (17.06)
	R. & F.D. ..	12.50	....	....	....	....	....
4	Road Transport (i) M.S.R.T.C. H.D.	1,92,10.00	....	81,70.00	....	89,73.00	....
	(ii) Motor Vehicle H.D.	20.50	....	7.86	....	4.77	....
5	Inland Water Transport H.D.	86.33	....	12.00	....	24.93	....
6	Urban Transport U.D.	33,82.00	....	15,00.00	....	16,56.00	....
7	State's Participation in Railway Projects H.D.	10.00	....	22,00.00	....	22,00.00	....
	Total—VII-Transport and Communication.	5,85,76.73	59,20.01 (10.11)	2,18,33.45	24,45.87 (11.02)	2,38,02.32	23,86.10 (10.02)

बिम्बरणपत्र आउटयो-१

आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७

आदिवासी उप योजना. नियतव्यय भागि सच.

(रुपये लाखांत)

Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97

आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७

Total State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना एकूण नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग			विकासाचे शिर्ष
	TSP आदिवासी उप योजना	OTSP आदिवासी उप योजना शेजावाहेरील आदिवासी	Total (%) एकूण (टक्के)	
9	10	11	12	१
18,20.00	....	....	....	(क) केंद्रीय/स्वाजगी उद्योग क्षेत्र उपक्रमा- करिता मूलभूतसुखसोयी उ.ऊ. व का.वि. (उद्योग)
4,74.00	....	....	....	(ड) सनिज व वातु विषयक उद्योग उ.ऊ. व का.वि. (उद्योग)
8,14,46.00	9,15 40	0.60	9,16.00 (1.12)	एकूण—सहा-उद्योग व सनिजे
29,14.00	....	....	....	सात-वाहतूक व दळणवळण— १. बंदरे, दीपगृहे ग.वि.
8,25.00	....	....	....	२. नागरी विमान वाहतूक सा. प्र. वि.
6,29,08.00	56.62.00	....	56,62.00 (9.00)	३. रस्ते व पुल सा.वां.वि. म. व. व.वि.
....	....	....	....	४. रस्ते वाहतूक (१) म.रा. परिवहन महा- मंडळ ग.वि.
6,86,61.00	....	....	....	(२) मोटार वाहतूक ग.वि.
2,91.00	....	....	....	५. भू-अंतर्गत जल वाहतूक ग.वि.
1,56.00	....	....	....	६. नागरी वाहतूक
3,36,88.00	....	....	....	७. रेल्वे प्रकल्पात राष्ट्राचा सहभाग ग.वि.
44,80.00	....	....	....
17,39,23.00	56,62.00	....	56,62.00 (3.27)	एकूण—सात-वाहतूक व दळणवळण

STATEMENT TSP-1
EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN
OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985-90 सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९८५-९०		Annual Plan, 1990-91 वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९१		Annual Plan, 1991-92 वार्षिक योजना, १९९१-९२	
		State Plan Actual expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP(%) आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्रा-बाहेरील आदिवासी वरून)	State Plan Actual expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP(%) आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्रा-बाहेरील आदिवासी वरून)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP(%) आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी वरून)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VIII. Science Technology and Environment							
1	Science and Technology E. & B. D. (Edu)	87.50	....	40.00	....	15.30	....
2	Remote Sensing Application Centre P.D.	67.88	....	55.00	....	40.00	....
3	Water Pollution Control ... ENV	1,44.66	....	73.00	....	15.19	....
Total—VIII-Science Technology and Environment.		3,00.04	....	1,68.00	....	70.49	....
IX. General Economic Services							
1	Statistics P.D.	83.03	....	....	....	1.14	....
2	Planning Machinery P.D.	2.09	....	11.90	....	42.00	....
3	Yashwantrao Chavan Development Administration. G.A.D.	1,18.75	....	1,55.00	....	50.00	....
4	Installation of computer in Selected District Treasuries. F.D.	1,42.92	....	55.58	....	60.00	....
5	Prizes to District under 20 point P.D.	40.57	....	44.38	....	36.00	....
6	Local Development Programme P.D.	2,79,68.95	38,23.35 (13.67)	27,50.68	3,75.28 (13.66)	48,45.50	3,73.2 (7.70)

विबरणपत्र बाउमो-१

आठवी पंचवारिक योजना, १९९२-९७

आदिवासी उप योजना

नियतव्य आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखांत)

Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97
आठवी पंचवारिक योजना, १९९२-९७

Total State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना एकूण नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग			विकासाचे शिर्षे
	TSP आदिवासी उपयोजना	OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजना खेळावाहेरील आदिवासी	Total (%) एकूण (टक्के)	
9	10	11	12	१
2,28.00	1 आठ-वैज्ञानिक सेवा व संशोधन— १. विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान शि.व.से.नि. (शिक्षण)
3,40.00	२. रिपोर्ट सेंसिंग सेंटर केशन सेंटर नि.वि.
2,43.00	३. जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प.वि.
8,11.00	एकूण-आठ-वैज्ञानिक तंत्र- ज्ञान आणि पर्यावरण
2,49.00	मऊ-सर्वसाधारण आर्थिक सेवा— (१) सांख्यिकी नि.वि.
2,73.00	(२) नियोजन संस्था नि.वि.
2,73.00	(३) यशवंतराव चव्हाण प्रशासकिय विकास (यशदा) सा.प्र.वि.
....	(४) काही निबद्धक जिःद्वारा कोषाभारांत संगणक संघ संगणिकी वि.वि.
2,28.00	(५) जिल्ह्यांना वीस कलमी कार्यक्रमांतर्गत सिडिस घाटप नि.वि.
3,11,32.00	33,00.00	....	33,00.00 (10.60)	(६) स्थानिक विकास कार्यक्रम वि.वि.

(Rs. in lakhs)

TRIBAL SUB PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Serial No.	Head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 सातवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९८५-९०		Annual Plan 1990-91 वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९१		Annual Plan 1991-92 वार्षिक योजना, १९९१-९२	
		State Plan Actual expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP(%) आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उप-योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून)	State Plan Actual expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP(%) आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उप-योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals Including OTSP(%) आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Tourism—						
	(i) M.T.D.C. S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	3,88.24	....	62.00	....	1,85.00	....
	(ii) Forest Tourism R. & F.D. (Forest)	35.08	....	5.23	....	9.91	....
	(iii) Director of Tourism S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	3,12.90	....	1,84.50	....	3,37.16	....
	Sub-Total-Tourism	7,36.22	....	2,51.73	....	5,32.07	....
	Total-IX-General Economic Services	2,90,92.53	38,23.35	32,49.27	3,73.28 (11.48)	55,64.71	3,73.28 (6.70)
	X. Social & Community Services						
1	General Education E. & E.D.	2,76,18.87	29,03.54 (10.51)	24,63.93	2,66.77 (10.82)	79,85.89	7,17.05 (8.98)
2	Sport and Youth Services S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	9,72.94	26.31 (2.64)	3,48.84	3.30 (0.94)	1,83.31	6.43
3	Art and Culture E. & E.D.	1,82.54	....	27.66	....	22.40	....
	S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	2,52.69	....	36.49	....	51.84	....
	G.A.D.	75.00	....	50.00	....	1.00	....
	Sub-Total—3-Art and Culture	5,10.23	....	1,14.15	....	75.24	....
4	Technical Education E. & E.D.	55,55.65	1,01.87 (1.82)	8,36.83	26.00 (3.10)	17,69.09	17.50 (0.98)
	Total—X-Social & Community Services (1 to 4)	3,46,57.69	30,31.72 (8.75)	37,63.75	2,96.07 (7.86)	1,00,13.53	7,40.98 (7.40)
	XI. Health						
1	Medical Education and Drugs M.E.D.	23,79.47	8.38 (0.35)	6,40.99 (12.80)	57.20	8,13.70	5.94 (0.73)
2	Employees State Insurance Scheme M.E.D.	43.80	....	....	....	38.29	....
3	Public Health and Sanitation P.H.D.	2,57,00.77	32,10.78 (12.49)	4,624.43	6,11.12 (13.21)	53,23.69	7,10.51 (13.34)
	A. & C.D.	18.06	....	....	....	....	....
	Total XI—Health (1 to 3)	2,81,42.10	32,19.16 (11.44)	52,78.24	6,68.32 (12.68)	62,36.30	7,16.45 (11.49)

XLIII

वितरणपत्र-आउटो-१.

आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७

आदिवासी उप योजना. नियतव्यय आणि खर्च.

(रुपये लाखांत)

Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७				विकासाचे दिर्घ.
Total State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनाचा एकूण नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP आदिवासी उपयोजनाचा भाग			
9	TSP आदिवासी उपयोजना	O'USP आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी	Total (%) एकूण (टक्के)	
1,001.00	....	....	....	(७) पर्यटन— (एक) म.प.वि.म. स.क.सा.का.क्रो.प.वि. (दोन) वन पर्यटन म.व.वि. (वने) (तीन) पर्यटन संचालनालय स.क.सा.का.क्रो. व.प.वि.
4,55.00	....	....	....
49,91.00	....	....	....
64,47.00	....	....	....	उप-वेरीज-पर्यटन
3,86,02.00	33,00.00	....	33,00.00 (8.55)	एकूण-नऊ-सर्वसाधारण आर्थिक सेवा
7,30,07.00	79,27.56	25,01.71	1,04,29.27 (14.29)	दहा-सामाजिक आणि सामूहिक सेवा— १. सामान्य शिक्षण शि.व.से.वि.
21,18.00	52.17	....	52.17 (5.25)	२. क्रीडा व युवक सेवा स.क.सा.का.क्रो. व.प.वि.
9,93.00	....	....	....	३. कला आणि संस्कृती शि.व.से.वि.
14,31.00	....	....	....	स.क.सा.का.क्रो. व.प.वि.
1.00	....	....	....	सा.प्र.वि.
24,25.00	....	....	....	उप-वेरीज—कला व संस्कृती
2,25,18.00	3,21.75	....	3,21.75 (1.43)	४. तांत्रिक शिक्षण शि.व.से.वि.
10,00,68.00	83,01.48	25,01.71	1,08,03.19 (10.80)	एकूण-दहा-सामाजिक सामूहिक सेवा (१ ते ४)
1,15,16.00	40.00	....	40.00 (0.35)	अकरा-आरोग्य— १. वैद्यकीय शिक्षण आणि औषधी द्रव्ये. वै.शि. व.ओ. द्र. वि.
3,69.00	....	....	....	२. राज्य कामगार विमा योजना वै.शि.वि.
4,34,41.00	74,04.77	....	74,04.77 (17.05)	३. सार्वजनिक आरोग्य आणि स्वच्छता सा.आ.वि.
....	....	....	....	कू.व.स.कि.
5,53,26.00	74,44.77	....	74,44.77 (13.46)	एकूण—अकरा-आरोग्य (१ ते ३)

STATEMENT-TSP-1
EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 सातवी पंचवर्षीक योजना, १९८५-९०		Annual Plan 1990-91 वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९१		Annual Plan 1991-92 वार्षिक योजना, १९९१-९२	
		State Plan Actual expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP (%) आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उप- योजना क्षेत्रा- बाहेरील आदि- वासी घटक)	State Plan Actual expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP (%) आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उप- योजना क्षेत्रा- बाहेरील आदि- वासी घटक)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals (%) Including OTSP आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घटक)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XII. Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development							
1	Sewerage and Water Supply		3,29.75	1,58,34.00	223.00 (1.40)	1,44,76.24	1,41.74 (0.98)
	U.D.D.	6,12,40.93	(0.54)		11,36.87		
	R.D.D.	4,72,20.86	37,35.21 (7.91)	1,19,17.12	(9.53)	1,28,59.58	7,87.96 (5.45)
	Sub-Total-Sewerage and Water Supply	10,84,61.79	40,64.96 (3.75)	27,751.12	13,59.87 (4.90)	2,73,35.82	9,29.70 (3.40)
2	Housing—						
	P. W. D.	31,01.95	....	8,68.48	....	7,28.00	....
	H. & S.A.D.	1,25,40.77	17.75 (0.14)	39,33.54	8.66 (0.22)	36,92.74	1.55 (0.04)
	R. & F.D. (F)	38.84	....	....	....	....	....
	R. & F.D. (R)	29,18.68	1,69.61 (5.81)	2,16.27	6.52 (3.01)	1,91.75	27.00 (14.08)
	A. & C. D. (Co-op.)	20,96.01	....	8,75.00	....	9,00.00	....
	R.D.D. (ZP)	1,10.66	....	38.65	....	28.00	....
	A. & A.D.F. (Agri.)	8.87	....	0.85	....	1.60	....
	F. D. (HB ADV)	10,35.50	....	1,74.58	....	5,76.00	....
	H.D. (Prohi)	10.93	....	....	....	2.00	....
	Police Housing—H. D.	47,26.10	....	8,30.19	....	12,00.00	....
	I. E. & L.D. .. .. .	.. .. .	....	....	....	.. .. .	....
	Sub-total—2 Housing	2,65,88.31	11,87.36 (0.70)	69,37.56	15.18 (0.22)	73,20.09	28.55 (0.39)
3	Urban Development—						
	U. D.	96,88.31	} 2,38.80 (1.72)	} 58,06.05	} 78.22 (1.15)	} 58,18.02	} 47.84 (0.82)
	H. & S. A. D. (Slum)	46,53.22						10,00.46	8,00.00	6.22 (0.77)
	Sub-total—Urban Development	1,43,42.16	2,38.80 (1.72)	68,06.51	78.22 (1.15)	66,18.02	54.06 (0.81)
	Total—XII-Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development.	1,49,392.26	44,91.12 (3.00)	4,14,91.19	14,53.27 (3.50)	4,12,73.93	10,12.31 (2.45)

विवरणपात्र-आउटयो-१
आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७
आदिवासी उपयोजना निवृत्तव्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखात)

Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७				विकासाचे शिर्ष
Total State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा एकूण नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग			
	TSP आदिवासी उप योजना	OTSP आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी	Total (%) एकूण (टक्के)	
9	10	11	12	१
9,71,27.00	3,70.00	....	3,70.00 (0.38)	बारा-पाणीपुरवठा, गृह निर्माण व नगरविकास १. मलप्रवाह आणि पाणी पुरवठा न.वि.वि. ग्रा.वि.वि.
6,31,20.00	25,66.00	2,82.12	28,51.12 (4.52)	
16,02,47.00	29,36.00	2,85.12	32,21.12 (2.01)	एकूण-बेरीज (१) मलप्रवाह आणि पाणीपुरवठा.
72,85.00	....	....	....	(२) गृहनिर्माण सा. बा. वि.
1,80,00.00	....	8,82.00	8,82.00 (4.90)	गृ. वि. व. वि. स.
97.00	....	....	....	म. व. व. वि. (वन)
51,15.00	1,20.00	60.00	1,80.00 (3.52)	म. व. व. वि. (महसूल).
....	....	....	....	स. व. व. वि. (सहकार).
....	....	....	....	ग्रा. वि. वि. (जिल्हा परिषद).
....	....	....	....	कृ. व. पदुम. वि. (कृषी).
20.00	....	....	....	वि. वि.
....	....	....	....	गृ. ह. (दारूबंदी).
81.00	....	....	....	पोलीस गृहनिर्माण (गृ. वि.).
....	....	....	....	उ. उ. व का. वि.
3,05,98.00	1,20.00	9,42.00	10,62.00 (3.47)	एकूण बेरीज (२) गृहनिर्माण
3,32,61.00	5,50.00	....	5,50.00 (1.65)	(३) नगरविकास न. वि. वि.
63,14.00	....	3,78.84	3,78.84 (6.00)	गृ. नि. व वि. स.
3,95,75.00	5,50.00	3,78.84	9,28.84 (2.35)	एकूण बेरीज-(३) नगर विकास
23,04,20.05	36,06.00	16,05.96	52,11.96 (2.26)	एकूण--बारा-पाणी पुरवठा, गृहनिर्माण व नगरविकास.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 सातवी पंचवाषिक योजना, १९८५-९०		Annual Plan 1990-91 वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९१		Annual Plan 1991-92 वार्षिक योजना, १९९१-९२	
		State Plan Actual expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उप- योजना क्षेत्रा- बाहेरील आदि- वासी धरून)	State Plan Actual expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उप- योजना क्षेत्रा- बाहेरील आदि- वासी धरून)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals Including OTSP. आदिवासींचा भाग (टक्के) (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XIII. Information and Publicity							
	G. A. D.	6,18.21	77.50 (12.18)	1,13.93	15.47	1,42.69	....
XIV. Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.							
1	Welfare of B. C.— S.W.C.A.S. & T. D.	46,55.10	..	4,67.65	} 0.10	11,33.26	7.15 (0.63)
	T. D. D.	64,40.95	64,40.95	12,16.95		24,92.35	24,92.35 (100.00)
	A. & C. D.	0.14	..	..	
	Sub-total—Welfare of B. C. ..	1,10,96.19	64,40.95 (58.04)	16,84.60	0.10	36,25.61	24,99.50 (68.94)
2	Social Welfare—						
	S. W. C. A. S. & T. D.	10,40.62	..	1,48.75	} 2.94	2,08.48	1.78 (0.85)
	H. D.	44.05	..	8.67		83.36	....
	G. A. D. .. .. .	..	..	..		....	....
	Sub-total—Welfare of S. C. ..	10,84.67	..	1,57.42	2.94 (1.87)	2,91.84	1.78 (0.60)
	Total—XIV—B. C. and Social Welfare 1 and 2.	1,21,80.86	64,40.95 (52.88)	18,42.02	12,03.84 (65.35)	39,17.45	25,01.28 (63.85)
XV. Labour and Labour Welfare							
	E. & E.D. (Technical)	39,79.04		8,02.98	} 1,68.59 (18.64)	9,14.40	1,23.49 (13.51)
	E. & E.D. (Employment)					6.07	1.21 (19.93)
	I.E. & L.D.	36.19	5,71.87			2.69	....
	H. & S.A.D.	7,60.00	(11.85)	99.50		88.00	6.80 (7.72)
	R. & F.D.	24.88		1.10		0.19	....
	C. & T.D.	7.12		0.67	0.27	0.28 (103.70)	
	Total—Labour and Labour Welfare ..	48,07.23	5,71.87 (11.85)	9,04.25	1,68.59 (18.64)	10,11.62	1,31.78 (13.03)

(रुपये लाखांत)

Eighth Five Year Plan आठवी पंचवर्षिक योजना				विकासाचे शिर्ष
Total State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना एकूण नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग			
	TSP आदिवासी उप योजना	OTSP आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी	Total (%) एकूण (टक्के)	
9	10	11	12	१
9,23.00	1,14.00	....	1,14.00 (12.35)	तेरा. माहिती आणि प्रसिद्धी सा. प्र. वि.
64,92.00	12.00	33.00	45.00 (0.69)	चौदा. मागासवर्गीय जाती व जमाती यांचे कल्याण १ मागास वर्गीयांचे कल्याण स. क. व. सा. क्रि. व. प. वि.
82,55.00	66,99.17	15,55.83	82,55.00 (1,00.00)	आ. वि. वि.
....	....	....	....	इ.व. पदुम विभाग
1,47,47.00	67,11.17	15,88.83	83,00.00 (56.28)	उपबेरीज--(१) मागास- वर्गीयांचे कल्याण
14,57.00	....	....	....	(२) समाज कल्याण
1,45.00	....	....	....	स. क. सा. का. व क्रि. व. प.
55.00	....	....	....	गृ. वि.
....	....	....	....	सा. प्र. वि.
16,57.00	....	....	....	उपबेरीज--(२) समाजकल्याण
1,64,04.00	67,11.17	15,88.83	83,00.00 (50.60)	एकूण--चौदा. मागासवर्गीय व समाजकल्याण १ ते २
87,47.00	7,26.40	....	7,26.00 (8.30)	पंधरा. कामगार व कामगार कल्याण
2,46.00	50.00	....	50.00 (29.32)	शि.व.से.वि. तंत्रशिक्षण विभाग शि.व.से.वि. सेवायोजन विभाग
2,48.00	....	....	....	उ. उ. व का. वि.
4,55.00	87.00	....	87.00 (19.12)	गृ.नि.वि.स.वि.
9.00	....	....	....	म. व. व. वि.
8.00	0.63	....	0.63 (7.87)	स.व.व.वि.
97,13.00	8,64.03	....	8,64.03 (8.89)	एकूण--पंधरा. कामगार व कामगारकल्याण.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९८५-९०		Annual Plan 1990-91 वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९१		Annual Plan 1991-92 वार्षिक योजना, १९९१-९२	
		State Plan Actual expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP (%) आदिवासींचा (आदिवासी उप-योजना क्षेत्रा-बाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) भाग (टक्के)	State Plan Actual expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP (%) आदिवासींचा (आदिवासी उप-योजना क्षेत्रा-बाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) भाग (टक्के)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to Tribals including OTSP (%) आदिवासींचा (आदिवासी उप-योजना क्षेत्रा बाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) भाग (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XVI. Nutrition							
	R.D.D.	21,06.63	1,64.13 (7.79)	382.50	66.60 (77.48)	2,84.39	1,05.05 (36.89)
	S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	1,36.89	..	..	..	64.59	..
	Total—Nutrition	22,43.52	1,64.13 (7.32)	382.50	66.60 (77.48)	3,48.98	1,05.05 (0.30)
XVII. General Services							
I Public Works—Infrastructure facilities for social services.							
	P.W.D.	45,46.55	..	11,35.85	..	13,53.00	..
	R.D.D.	3,27.15	..	40.12	..	36.00	..
	R. & F.D. (Revenue)	3,84.08	..	84.27	..	4,12.00	..
	R. & F.D.(F)	87.14	..	..	..	..	..
	I.E. & L.D. (Lab.)	2,56.93	..	..	..	..	..
	H. D. (Prohibition)	8.28	..	..	..	..	..
	H. D. (Transport)	1,75.71	..	34.78	..	12.25	..
	H.D. (Jni)	1,67.46	..	13.53	..	59.56	..
	L. & J.D.	21,44.31	..	4,51.51	..	4,34.00	..
	A. & C.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	G. A. D.	3,15.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Total—C. XVII-General Services	84,12.61	..	17,60.06	..	23,06.81	..
XVIII. Consumer Protection							
	F. & C.S.D.	29.29	..	..	..	..	..
XIX. Other schemes							

Grand Total (I to XIX)		1,10,44,50.00	7,16,16.99 (6.48)	25,21,88.43	1,67,19.68 (6.63)	29,44,76.56	2,09,07.63 (7.10)

विवरणपत्र-आउटयो-१

आठवी पंच वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७

आदिवासी उपयोजना नियतव्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखांत)

Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७				विकासाचे शिर्ष
Total State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा एकूण नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग			
	TSP आदिवासी उप योजना	OTSP आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी	Total (%) एकूण (टक्के)	
9	10	11	12	१
54,60.00	273.00	84.78	3,57.78 (6.55)	सोळा. पोषण ग्रा. वि. वि.
199.00	स. क. सा. क्रि. व प. वि.
56,59.00	273.00	84.78	3,57.78 (6.32)	एकूण—सोळा. पोषण.
92,27.00	क. सामान्य सेवा सतरा. सर्वसामान्य सेवा, सामाजिक सेवांसाठी सार्वजनिक बांधकामाच्या प्रारंभिक सुविधा.
4,47.00	सा. बा. वि.]
53,80.00	ग्रा. वि. वि.
1,56.00	म. व. व. वि. (महसूल)
4,83.00	म. व. व. वि. (वने)
15.00	उ. उ. व. का. वि. (कामगार)
1,68.00	गृ. वि. (दारुबंदी).
3,71.00	गृ. वि. (वाहतूक).
38,53.00	गृ. वि. (तुरुंग).
36.00	वि. व न्या. वि.
....	म. व. व. वि. (सहकार)
....	सा. प्र. वि.
2,01,36.00	एकूण—क-सतरा सामान्य सेवा.
....	एकूण—अठरा-ग्राहक संरक्षण. अ. व. ना. पु. वि.
....	एकूण—एकोणीस-इतर योजना.
1,85,20,00.00	10,86,45.48	72,72.32	11,59,17.80 (6.26)	एकूण—बेरीज-एक ते एकोणीस.

STATEMENT SCP-1
EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1992-97
SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN
OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९०		Annual Plan 1990-91 वार्षिक योजना १९९०-९१		Annual Plan 1991-92 वार्षिक योजना १९९१-९२	
		State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	Total State Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A-Economic Services							
<i>I. Agriculture and Allied Services</i>							
1	(a) Crop Husbandry A. & A.D.F.	1,27,54.99	13,55.14 (10.62)	17,64.70	4,01.15 (22.73)	18,73.20	4,97.51 (26.56)
	(b) Horticulture A. & A.D.F.	15,02.49	62.73 (4.17)	3,08.37	....	3,51.15	2.11 (0.60)
2	Soil and Water Conservation A. & A.D.F. (Agri)	27.30	....	....	....	....	....
	R. & F.D. (Forest)	92.41	....	5.12	....	10.04	....
	R. D. & WCD (WCD)	76,51.00	....	5,37.81	....	14,39.64	2,93.00
	I.D. (Khar lands)	24,08.41	....	5,86.07	....	5,83.41	....
	Sub Total—2, Soil and Water Conservation.	1,01,79.12	....	11,29.00	....	20,33.09	2,93.00 (14.48)
3	Animal Husbandry A. & A.D.F.	42,78.73	1,34.84 (3.15)	4,01.59	33.47 (8.33)	5,01.61	19.16 (3.82)
4	Dairy Development A. & A.D.F.	35,10.45	98.89 (2.82)	2,62.66	19.41 (7.38)	4,23.60	22.61 (5.34)
5	Fisheries A. & A.D.F.	17,83.40	14.58 (0.81)	3,96.66	12.56 (3.16)	5,37.11	14.69 (2.74)
6	Forest and Wild Life (a) Forest R. & F.D.(F.)	62,52.39	13.47 (0.21)	14,05.06	....	18,96.42	....
	(b) Social Forestry R. .D. & W. C. D. (Water Conservation)	65,27.77	3.22 (0.05)	11,03.59	....	14,75.91	....
7	Food Storage and Ware housing C. & T.D.	2,22.17	....	20.42	....	14.29	....
8	Agricultural Research and Education Institutions A. & A.D.F.	22,53.93	....	5,74.93	....	6,04.18	....
9	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution. C. & T.D. (Co-op.)	14,90.45	....	5,62.10	20.00 (3.56)	5,86.00	70.00 (11.94)
10	Co-operation C. & T.D. (Co-op.)	1,06,82.88	6,08.60 (5.70)	23,11.97	50.72 (2.19)	69,22.47	4,49.38 (6.47)
	Total—Agriculture and Allied Services (1 to 10)	6,14,38.77	19,29.79 (3.14)	1,02,51.05	5,95.46 (5.80)	1,72,19.03	13,68.46 (7.93)

विश्वरूप-बिद्यो-१
आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७
विशेष घटक योजना
नियंत्रण मागि खर्च

(रुपये लाखात)

Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७		
Total outlay State Plan राज्य योजनेचा एकूण नियतधर्य	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो.चा भाग (टक्के)	विकास शिर्ष/ उपशिर्ष
9	10	१
1,36,50.00	33,80.00 (24.76)	(अ) आर्थिक सेवा १ कृषी व संलग्न सेवा
24,28.00	75.00 (3.09)	(अ) पीक संवर्धन. कृ. व पट्टम. (ब) फलोत्पादन कृ. व पट्टम
4,49.00	....	२ मृद व जलसंधारण
97.00	....	कृ. व पट्टम. (कृषि) म. व. व. वि. (वने)
1,77,51.00	18,37.45 (10.35)	प्रा. वि. व. जसं. वि. (जलसंधारण)
29,14.00	....	पा. वि. (खार जमिनी)
2,12,11.00	18,37.45 (8.66)	उप वरीज—२ मृद व जलसंधारण
53,42.00	2,45.00 (4.58)	(३) पशुसंवर्धन कृ. व पट्टम
75,56.00	1,42.00 (1.88)	(४) दुग्धशाळा विकास कृ. व पट्टम
29,14.00	43.50 (1.49)	(५) मत्स्यव्यवसाय कृ. व पट्टम.
4,05,09.00	....	(६) वने व वन्य जीवन (अ) वने. म. व. व. वि. (वने)
97,12.00	5,87.88 (6.05)	(ब) सामाजिक वनीकरण (जलसंधारण)
1,12.00	....	(७) गोदामे व वखार स. व. व. वि. (सहकार)
38,85.00	....	(८) कृषी संशोधन आणि शिक्षण संस्था कृ. व पट्टम. (कृषि)
18,20.00	3,50.00 (19.23)	(९) कृषी वित्तीय संस्था गुंतवणुक स.व.व.वि. (सहकार)
2,58,83.00	18,15.00 (7.01)	(१०) सहकार स.व.व.वि. (सहकार)
13,50,22.00	84,75.83 (6.28)	एकूण—१ कृषी व संलग्न सेवा १ ते १०

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head Sub-head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९०		Annual Plan 1990-91 वार्षिक योजना १९९०-९१		Annual Plan 1991-92 वार्षिक योजना १९९१-९२	
		State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो.चा भाग (टक्के)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो.चा भाग (टक्के)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो.चा भाग (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II. Rural Development							
<i>Special Programme for Rural Development—</i>							
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). R.D.D. (RE)	1,19,18.02	19,94.28 (16.73)	33,18.90	7,44.94 (23.52)	31,39.23	7,46.64 (14.40)
2	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) R.D.D. (RD)	32,91.92	....	7,08.23	....	6,78.56	....
3	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP). I.E.&L.D.	1,49.29	....	42.50	....	45.00	....
4	Share Capital to Regional Rural Development Bank, P.D. (IF)	45.00	....	11.25	....	15.00	....
5	Rural Employment— (A) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY). R.D.&W.C.D. (W.C.D.) (B) Employment Guarantee Scheme (E.G.S.) P.D.	1,26,78.06	18,83.95 (14.86)	38,41.00	36,29.55 (94.49)	36,25.00	10,21.25 (28.17)
6	Land Reforms R.& F.D.(Rev.)	12,88,37.00	3,22,09.00 (25.00)	2,35,00.00	58,75.00 (25.00)	3,08,54.00	47,13.50 (15.27)
7	Community Development R.D.D.	3,67.10	72.00 (19.61)	65.97	14.75 (10.89)	1,05.88	13.92 (13.14)
8	Mahila & Balakalyan Vikas Samitee (RD & WDC (RD),	1,42.33	....	60.23	....	70.81	1.02 (0.65)
	
	Total—II-Rural Development (1 to 7)	15,75,86.44	2,75,00.98 (17.45)	3,15,48.08	64,17.69 (20.37)	3,85,33.48	64,96.33 (15.98)
III. Special Area Programmes—							
1	Area Development Scheme in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg district. S.W.C.A.S.& T.D.	78.74	....	....	....	....	....
2	Wardha Plan (P.D.)	6,08.28	....	1,70.00	....	1,60.00	....
3	Special Action Plan for Gadchiroli districts parts of Chandrapur Distt. and Akkalkua, Dhadgaon Tal. of Dhule and Kinwat Taluka. of Nanded dist. and part of Yavatmal and Bhandara District. P.D.	4,67.48	....	11,36.76	....	16,00.57	....
4	Special Action Plan for hilly area (P.D.)	....	....	....	....	524.00	....

निवृत्तपत्र-विषयो-१

आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७

विशेष घटक योजना-निश्चितव्यय व खर्च

(रुपये लाखात)

Eighth FiveYear Plan, 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७		विकासशील/उपशील
Total outlay State Plan राज्य योजनाचा एकूण नियतव्यय	Flow to SCP (%) बि.घ.यो.चा भाग (टक्के)	१
9	10	
		दोन ग्रामीण विकास
1,67,06.00	31,74.14 (19.00)	ग्रामीण विकासाकरिता विशेष कार्यक्रम १. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम. प्रा.वि.वि.
36,40.00	....	२. अवर्षण प्रवण क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम. प्रा.वि.वि.
2,73.00	....	३. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम स.ऊ.व.का.वि.
51.00	....	४. प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँके- साठी भाग-भांडवल नि.वि.
1,98,38.00	49,59.50 (25.00)	५. ग्रामीण रोजगार- (अ) जवाहर रोजगार योजना प्रा.वि.वि. व.ज.सं.वि (जलसंधारण)
12,99,56.00	3,26,26.75 (25.10)	(ब) रोजगार हमी योजना नि.वि.
1,09.00	18.80 (17.25)	६. भू-सुधारणा. म.व.व.वि.(म)
4,10.00	....	७. सामुहिक विकास प्रा.वि.वि.
....	....	८. महिला व बालकल्याण विकास समिती-प्रा.वि.वि.
17,09,83.00	4,07,79.19 (23.84)	एकूण—दोन—ग्रामविकास (१ ते ७)
		तीन—विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम
....	....	१. रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यातील क्षेत्रविकास योजना. स.क.सा.का.व.प.वि.
14,56.00	....	२. बर्धा योजना (नि.वि.)
1,36,50.00	....	३. गडचिरोली जिल्हा, आणि चंद्रपूर, धुळे, नांदेड यवतमाळ व भंडारा या जिल्ह्यातील काही भागामध्ये वि. कृ. का. (नि. वि.)
65,50.00	....	४. डोंगरी विभागाच्या विकासासाठी विशेष कृती योजना. (नि.वि.)

STATEMENT SCP-1
EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1993-94
SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No	Head Sub-head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 सातवी पंचवारिक योजना, १९८५-९०		Annual Plan 1990-91 वारिक योजना, १९९०-९१		Annual Plan 1991-92 वारिक योजना १९९१-९२	
		State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना, प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to CSP (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to H SCP (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	(U.D.). Special Programme for Bombay Development.	63,00.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total---III-Special Area Programme ..	74,54.50	.....	13,06.76	.....	22,84.57	.....
	IV Irrigation and Flood Control—						
1	Major and Medium Projects I.D.	14,97,57.17	.....	3,36,26.57	14,84.06 (4.21)	2,98,10.00	14,24.00 (4.78)
2	Rehabilitation .. R. & F.D.	51,76.62	.....	13,48.43	.....	10,32.00	.....
3	Loans to Project affected persons R. & F.D.	12,52.94	.....	291.01	.....	3,20.00	.....
	Total---IV-Sub total—Major and Medium Project. (1 to 5)	15,61,86.73	.....	3,52,66.01	14,84.06 (4.07)	3,11,62.00	14,24.00 (4.57)
2	Minor Irrigation .. Co-op.	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.39	.....
	R.D.D. ..	1,40,15.35	16,38.32 (4.09)	41,55.70	3,19.43 (2.79)	36,95.02	3.02 (0.08)
	I.D. ..	2,60,50.36	.....	73,07.00	.....	75,00.95	412.55 (5.50)
	Sub-total—Minor Irrigation ..	4,00,65.71	16,38.32 (4.09)	1,14,62.70	3,19.43 (2.79)	1,12,07.36	4,15.55 (3.71)
3	Command Area Development .. Programme. I.D.	2,45,77.30	16,80.90 (6.84)	45,00.00	77.03 (1.71)	38,09.89	27.36 (0.71)
4	Ayacut Development .. A. & C.D.	30,25.59	.....	3,00.00	42.90 (14.30)	2,94.00	42.90 (14.59)
5	Flood Control Projects .. I.D.	97.64	.....	30.00	.....	30.00	.....
	Sub-total—CADA, Ayacut & Flood Control (3 to 5)	2,77,00.53	16,80.90 (6.06)	48,30.00	1,19.93 (2.48)	41,33.89	70.26 (1.69)
	Total—IV-Irrigation and Flood Control	22,39,52.97	33,19.22 (1.48)	5,15,58.71	19,23.42 (3.73)	4,65,03.25	19,09.81 (4.10)

द्विचरणपत्र-बिचयो-१

आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७

शिक्षण क्षेत्र योजना नियतम्यय आणि खर्च.

(रुपयें लाखोंत)

Eight Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		विकास शिर्ष उपशिर्ष
Total State Plan outlay राज्य योजनाचा एकूण नियतम्यय	Flow to SCP (%) बि.व.यो.चा भाग (टक्के)	१
9	10	
.....	.....	न.वि.वि. मुंबई विकासचा विशेष कार्यक्रम
2,16,56.00	.....	एकूण—तीन-विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम
23,00,10.00	1,15,53.76 (5.02)	चार-पाटबंधारे व पूर- नियंत्रण— (१) मोठे व मध्यम प्रकल्प पा.वि.
71,99.00	.....	(२) पुनर्वसन म.व.व.वि.
18,45.00	.....	(३) प्रकल्पवस्तांसाठी कज म.व.व.वि.
23,91,64.00	1,15,53.76 (4.83)	चार-मोठे व मध्यम प्रकल्प (१ ते ३)
1,00.00	.....	२. लघु पाटबंधारे (१) सहकार विभाग (२) ग्रामविकास विभाग
2,16,21.00	3,53.00 (1.56)	(३) पाटबंधारे विभाग
3,84,96.00	15,00.00 (3.90)	
6,12,17.00	18.53.00 (3.03)	उप-बेरीज-(२) लघु पाटबंधारे
2,94,79.00	462.80 (1.57)	३. जलप्रदाय क्षेत्र विकास पा.वि.
29,14.00	407.00 (13.97)	४. आयाकट विकास कृ.व.स.वि.
1,46.00	.....	५. पूरनियंत्रण प्रकल्प. पा.वि.
3,25,39.00	869.80 (2.67)	उप-बेरीज जलप्रदाय क्षेत्र विकास आयाकट पूर नियंत्रण (३ ते ६)
33,29,10.00	1,42,76.56 (4.29)	एकूण—चार-पाटबंधारे व पूरनियंत्रण

(Rs. in lakhs)

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९०		Annual Plan 1990-91 वार्षिक योजना १९९०-९१		Annual Plan 1991-92 वार्षिक योजना १९९१-९२	
		State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो.चा भाग (टक्के)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो. चा भाग (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	V. Power Development— ..						
1	Hydro Project	2,82,98.77	....	57,57.92	....	1,10,49.46	....
	I.D.						
2	R. & F. D.	7,10.86	....	1,07.95	....	91.68	....
3	Sardar Sarovar Project I. D. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	Thermal Project	25,42,27.07	15,13.46 (0.59)	6,12,11.00	8,25.00	7,12,89.90	703.05 (0.98)
	I. E. & L. D. (Energy)						
4	Non-conventional Sources of Energy. I. E. & L. D.	3,02.00	....	85.00	....	1,00.00	....
	Total—V-Power Development ..	28,35,38.70	15,13.46 (0.53)	6,71,61.87	8,25.00 (1.23)	8,25,31.04	7,03.05 (0.85)
	VI. Industry and Minerals—						
	(a) Village and Small Scale Industries	55,62.04		27,43.34	....	41,04.40	128.03 (3.12)
	I. E. & L. D. (Ind.) ..	93.61		13.74	....	14.78	4.31
	E. & E.D. (Employment) ..		2,93.37 (3.33)	10,16.72	50.14 (1.31)	12,75.72	(0.34)
	Textile Department ..	28,98.63					
	Co-operation Department ..	2,40.67		51.56		55.24	0.39 (0.71)
	Sub-Total—Village and Small Scale Industries.	87,94.95	2,93.37 (3.33)	38,25.36	50.14 (1.31)	54,50.14	132.63 (2.43)
	(b) Medium and Large Scale Industries	2,46,91.32	....	31,64.87	....	40,38.24	5.00 (0.12)
	I. E. & L. D. (Inds)	69,77.52				30,24.00	
	Textile Department ..	2,24.58	....	24,16.77	22.65 (0.40)	1.50	....
	Co-operation Department ..					50.33	....
	S. W. C. A. S. & T. D.	2,44.00	....	8.79			
	Sub-Total—Medium and Large Scale Industries.	3,21,37.42	....	55,90.43	22.65 (0.40)	71,14.07	5.12 (0.07)
	(c) Infrastructural facilities for central private sector undertaking. I. E. & L. D. (Inds)	7,95.55	....	1,09.40	....	1,24.40	....
	(d) Mineral and Metallurgical Industries. (Inds)	2,97.63	....	56.11	....	27.75	....
	Total—VI-Industry & Minerals	4,20,25.55	2,93.37 (0.70)	95,81.30	72.79 (0.76)	1,27,16.36	1,37.63 (1.08)

विवरणपत्र बिधयो-१

आठवी पंचवाषिक योजना, १९९२-९७
विशेष घटक योजना नियतव्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखांत)

Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवी पंचवाषिक योजना, १९९२-९७		
Total State Plan outlay राज्य योजनेचा एकूण नियतव्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि.ध.यो. चा भाग (%)	विकासशिर्षे/उपशिर्षे
9	10	१
		पाच-विद्युत विकास--
11,14,71.00	....	१. जल विद्युत प्रकल्प पा.वि.
8,49.00	....	म.व.व.वि. (महसूल)
10,00.00	....	२. सरदार सरोवर प्रकल्प पा. वि.
34,39,44.00	26,25.00 (0.76)	३. औष्णिक प्रकल्प उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (ऊर्जा)
7,34.00	....	४. ऊर्जेची अपारंपरिक साधने उ.ऊ.व.का.वि.
45,79,98.00	26,25.00 (0.57)	एकूण--पाच-विद्युत विकास
		सहा--उद्योग व खनिजे--
1,78,41.00	6,27.75 (3.52)	(अ) ग्रामीण व लघु उद्योग
1,36.00	18.00 (13.23)	उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (उद्योग)
43,68.00	16.15 (0.37)	शि.व.से.वि. (सेवायोजन)
....	....	वस्तीउद्योग विकास
2,33.00	....	सहकार विभाग
2,25,78.00	6,61.90 (2.93)	उप-बेरीज-अ ग्रामीण लघु उद्योग
		(ब) मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग
2,20,53.00	....	उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (उद्योग)
3,39,66.00	50.00 (0.15)	स.व.व.ऊ.वि. (वस्तीउद्योग)
....	....	स.व.व.ऊ.वि. (सहकार)
1,00.00	....	स.क.सा.का.की. व प.वि.
4,55.00	....
5,65,74.00	50.00 (0.09)	उप-बेरीज-ब मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग
18,20.00	....	(क) केंद्रीय/खाजगी उद्योग क्षेत्र उपभ्रमाकरिता मूलभूत सुखसोयी
4,74.00	....	उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (उद्योग)
		(ड) खनिज व धातु- विषयक उद्योग
		उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (उद्योग)
8,14,46.00	7,11.90 (0.87)	एकूण--सहा-उद्योग खनिजे

STATEMENT SCP—1
SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE
EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1992-97

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head Sub-Head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९०		Annual Plan 1990-91 वार्षिक योजना १९९०-९१		Annual Plan 1991-92 वार्षिक योजना १९९१-९२	
		State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि. ध. यो. चा. भाग (टक्के)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि. ध. यो. चा. भाग (टक्के)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि. ध. यो. चा. भाग (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	VII. Transport and Communications						
1	Ports and Light Houses H. D.	5,23.73	....	96.26	....	1,27.30	....
2	Civil Aviation G. A. D.	3,04.67	....	67.54	....	1,05.33	....
3	Roads and Bridges— P. W. D.	3,50,27.00	7,09.00 (2.02)	97,79.79	1,79.08 (1.83)	1,07,10.99	8,44.73 (11.95)
	R. & F.D.	12.50	....	....	....	....	....
4	Road Transport (i) M.S.R.T.C. H. D.	1,92,10.00	....	81,70.00	....	89,73.00	....
	(ii) Motor Vehicle H. D.	20.50	....	7.86	....	4.77	....
5	Inland Water Transport H. D.	96.33	....	12.00	....	24.93	....
6	Urban Transport U. D.	33,82.00	....	15,00.00	....	16,56.00	....
7	State's Participation in Railway Project H. D.	10.00	....	22,00.00	....	22,00.00	....
	Total-VII—Transport and Communication	5,85,76.73	7,09.00 (1.21)	2,18,33.45	1,79.08 (0.82)	2,38,02.32	8,44.73 (3.54)
	VIII. Science Technology and Environment.						
1	Science and Technology E. & E. D. (Edu.)	87.50	....	40.00	....	15.30	....
2	Remote Sensing Application Centre. P. D.	67.88	....	55.00	....	40.00	....
3	Water Pollution Control E N V	1,44.66	....	73.00	....	15.19	....
	Total—VIII Science Technology Environment.	3,09.04	....	1,68.00	....	70.49	....

विवरणपत्र-विधयो-१

विशेष घटक योजना नियत व्यय आणि खर्च

आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७

(रुपये लाखांत)

Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७		
Total State Plan outlay राज्य योजनेचा एकूण नियतव्यय 9	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो. चा भाग (टक्के) 10	विकास शिर्षे/उपशिर्षे १
		सात-वाहतूक व दळणवळण
2,914.00	....	१. बंदरे, दीपगृहे गृ. वि.
825.00	....	२. नागरी विमान वाहतूक सा. प्र. वि.
62,908.00	5,833.20 (9.27)	३. रस्ते व पूल गा. बा. वि.
....	....	म. व. व. वि.
68,661.00	....	४. रस्ते वाहतूक (१) म. रा. मा. परिवहन मंडळ गृ. वि.
291.00	....	(२) मोटार वाहतूक गृ. वि.
156.00	....	५. भू-अंतर्गत जल वाहतूक गृ. वि.
33,688.00	....	६. नागरी वाहतूक
44,80.00	....	७. रेल्वे प्रकरणात राज्याचा सहभाग गृ. वि.
17,39,23.00	5,833.20 (3.37)	एकूण—सात-वाहतूक व दळणवळण
		आठ-वैज्ञानिक सेवा व संशोधन—
228.00	....	१. विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान शि. व. से. वि. (शिक्षण)
340.00	....	२. रिमोट सेन्सिंग अॅप्लिकेशन सेंटर नि. वि.
243.00	....	३. जलप्रदूषण नियंत्रण प. वि.
811.00	....	एकूण—आठ-वैज्ञानिक तंत्रज्ञान पर्यावरण

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९८५-९०		Annual Plan 1990-91 वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९१		Annual Plan 1991-92 वार्षिक योजना १९९१-९२	
		State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	SCP (%) वि.घ.यो. चा. भाग (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>IX. General economic Services</i>						
1	Statistics P. D.	83.03	....	11.90	....	1.14	....
2	Planning Machinery P. D.	2.09	....	....	....	42.00	....
3	Yashwantrao Chavan Develop- ment Administration. / Pune (Yashda) G.A.D.	1,18.75	....	1,55.00	....	50.00	....
4	Installation of computer in Selected District Treasuries. F.D.	1,42.92	....	55.58	....	60.00	....
5	Prizes to Districts under 20 point Programmes. P.D.	40.57	....	44.38	....	36.00	....
6	Local Developmant Programme P.D.	2,79,68.95	....	27,30.68	....	4,843.50	....
7	Tourism— (i) M.T.D.C. S.W.C.A.S. & T.D. (ii) Forest Tourism R. & F.D. (Forest) (iii) Director of Tourism S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	3,88.24 35.08 3,12.90	.... .... ....	62.00 5.23 1,84.50	.... .... ....	185.00 9.91 337.16	............
	Sub-Total—Tourism	7,36.22	....	2,51.73	....	532.07	....
	Total—IX-General Economic Services.	2,90,92.53	....	32,49.27	....	5,564.71	....
	<i>X. Social & Community Services</i>						
1	General Education E. & E.D.	2,76,18.87	6.00.07 (2.17)	24,63.93	86.55 (3.51)	79,85.89	8.08 (0.10)
2	Sport and Youth Services S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	9.72.94	....	3,48.84	....	1,83.31	....
3	Art and Culture E. & E.D. S.W.C.A.S. & T.D. G.A.D.	1,82.54 2,52.69 75.00	.... .... ....	27.66 36.49 50.00	.... .... ....	22.40 51.84 1.00	............
	Sub-Total—3-Art and Culture	5,10.23	....	1,14.15	....	75.24	....
4	Technical Education E. & E.D.	55,55.65	3,06.14 (5.51)	8,36.83	14.92 (1.78)	17,69.09	33.23 (1.87)
	Total—X-Social & Community— Services (1 to 4)	3,46,57.69	9,06.21 (2.61)	37,63.75	1,01.47 (2.69)	1,00,13.53	41.31 (0.41)

विवरणपत्र-विधयो-१

आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७

विशेष घटक योजना-नियतव्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखोंत)

Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७		
Total State Plan outlay राज्य योजनेचा एकूण नियतव्यय 9	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो. चा भाग (%) 10	विकास शीर्ष/उपशिर्ष १
		नऊ-सर्वसाधारण कसेवा
2,49.00	(१) सांख्यिकी नि.वि.
2,73.00	(२) नियोजनयंत्रणा नि.वि.
2,73.00	(३) यशवंतराव चव्हाण प्रशासकिय विकास यंत्रणा) सा. प्र. वि.
....	(४) काही निव्वळक बिबहा कोषागारात संगणक संच बसविणे. दि.वि.
2,28.00	...	(५) जिल्ह्यांना वीस- कलमी कार्यक्रमांतर्गत बक्षिस वाटप. नि.वि.
3,11,32.00	(६) स्था. वि. कार्यक्रम नि.वि.
10,01.00	(७) पर्यटन— (एक) म.प.वि. म. स.क.सा.का.क्री.वप.वि.
4,55.00	(दोन) वन पर्यटन म.व.व.वि. (वने)
49,91.00	(तीन) पर्यटन संचालनालय स.क.सा.का.क्री.वप वि.
64,47.60	उप-बेरीज पर्यटन
38602.00	एकूण—नऊ-सर्वसाधारण आर्थिकसेवा.
73007.00	97.60-33 (13.37)	दहा-सामाजिक आणि सामूहिक सेवा—
2118.00	१. सामान्य शिक्षण शि.व.से.वि.
993.00	२. क्रीडा व युवक सेवा स.क.सा.का.क्री.वप.वि.
1431.00	३. कला व संस्कृती शि.व.से.वि.
1.00	स.क.सा.का.क्री.प.वि. सा.प्र.वि.
2425.00	उप-बेरीज—कला व संस्कृती
22518.00	539.29 (2.39)	४. तांत्रिक शिक्षण शि.व.से.वि.
100068.00	1,02,99.62 (10.29)	एकूण—दहा-सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा (१ ते ४)

STATEMENT SCP-1
EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97
SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९०		Annual Plan 1990-91 वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९१		Annual Plan 1991-92 वार्षिक योजना १९९१-९२	
		State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो. चा भा. (टक्के)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि. घ. यो. चा. भाग (टक्के)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो.चा भाग (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	XI. Health Medical Education and Drugs						
2	M.E.D.	24,23.27		6,40.99	....	8,13.70	....
	Employees State Insurance Scheme						
3	M.E.D.			12.82	....	38.29	....
	Public Health and Sanitation						
	P.H.D.	2,57,00.77	....	46,24.43	5.00	53,23.69	4.81
	A. & C.D.	18.06	....		(0.10)		(0.09)
	Total—XI-Health (1 to 3)	2,81,42.10	....	52,78.24	5.00	62,36.30	4.81
			....		(0.09)		7.50
							(0.07)
	XII. Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development.						
1	Sewerage and Water Supply						
	U.D.D.	6,12,40.93		1,58,34.00	....	1,44,76.24	....
	R.D.D.	4,72,20.86	41,20.77 (3.79)	1,19,17.12	11,83.50 (4.26)	1,28,59.58	10,16.62 (7.90)
	Sub-Total—1-Sewerage and Water	10,84,61.79	30,50.77 (2.81)	2,77,51.12	11,83.50 (4.26)	2,73,35.82	10,16.62 (3.72)
2	Housing—						
	P.W.D.	31,01.95	....	8,68.48	....	7,28.00	....
	H. & S.A.D.	1,25,40.77	5,75.48	39,33.54	4,76.52	36,92.74	4,42.01
	R. & F.D. (F)	38.84	....	....	....	....	(11.98)
	R. & F.D. (R)	29,18.68	1,94.85	2,16.27	20.71	1,91.75	39.00
	A. & C.D. (Co-op.)	20,96.01	80.00	8,75.00	1,00.00	9,00.00	1,00.00
	R.D.D. (ZP) ... ..		....	38.65	(11.42)	28.00	....
	A. & A.D.F. (Agri.)	1,10.66	....	0.85	....	1.60	....
	F.D. (HB ADV)	8.87	....	1,74.58	....	5,76.00	....
	H. D. (Prohi.)	10,35.50	....	....	....	2.00	....
	Police Housing	10.93	....	....	....	12,00.00	....
	H.D.	47,26.10	....	8,30.19	....	....	....
	I.E. & L.D. ... ..		....	....	....	....	....
	Sub-Total—2-Housing	2,65,88.31	8,50.33 (3.19)	69,37.56	5,97.23 (8.61)	73,20.09	5,81.01 (7.91)
3	Urban Development						
	U.D.	96,88.94	6,03.60	58,06.05	....	58,18.02	....
	H. & S.A.D. (Slum.)	46,53.22	(4.20)	10,00.04	1,30.00 (1.91)	8,00.00	....
	Sub-Total—Urban Development	1,43,42.16	6,03.60 (4.20)	68,06.51	1,30.00 (1.91)	66,18.02	....
	Total—XII-Water Supply, (Housing) and Urban Development.	14,93,92.26	55,74.70 (3.73)	4,14,91.19	19,01.73 (4.60)	4,12,73.93	17,27.63 (3.89)
	XIII. Information and Publicity						
	G.A.D.	6,18.21	....	1,13.93	....	1,42.69	....

विवरणपत्र-विषयो-१

आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७
विशेष घटक योजना नियत व्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखांत)

Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७		
Total State Plan outlay राज्य योजनेचा एकूण नियतव्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	विकास शिर्षे /उपशिर्षे
9	10	१
1,15,16.00 3,69.00	11.50 (0.10)	अकरा-आरोग्य— १. वैद्यकीय शिक्षण आणि औषधे वै.शि.व.ओ.ड.वि. २. राज्य कामगार विमा योजना वै.शि.व.ओ.ड.वि. ३. सार्वजनिक आरोग्य आणि स्वच्छता सा.आ.वि. कृ.व.स.वि.
4,34,41.00	75.00 (0.17)	
5,53,26.00	86.50 (0.16)	एकूण—अकरा-आरोग्य (१ ते ३)
9,71,27.00 6,31,३०.००	..... 37,47.64 (5.94)	बारा.—पाणीपुरवठा गृहनिर्माण व नागरिक विकास १. मलप्रवाह आणि पाणीपुरवठा न.वि.वि. ग्रा.वि.वि.
16,02,47.00	37,47.64 (2.34)	एकूण—(१) मलप्रवाह आणि पाणीपुरवठा
72,85.00 1,80,00.00 97.00 51,15.00 20.00 81.00 .....	..... 17,98.40 (24.68) 2,60.00 (5.08)	२. गृहनिर्माण सा.वि.वि. गृ.वि.वि.वि. म.व.व.वि. (वफ) म.व.व.वि. (महसूल) स.व.व.वि. (सहकार) ग्रा.वि.वि. (जिल्हा) कृ.व.पदम. वि. (कृषि) वि.वि. गृ.वि. (दाखंडी) पोलीस गृहनिर्माण गृ.वि. उ.ऊ. व का.वि.
3,05,98.00	20,58.40 (6.72)	एकूण—(२)-गृहनिर्माण
3,32,61.00 63,14.00	..... 8,20.82 (13.00)	३. नगर विकास न.वि.वि. गृ.वि.वि.स.वि.
3,95,75.00	8,20.82 (2.07)	एकूण-(३)-नगर विकास
23,04,20.00	66,26.86 (2.87)	एकूण-बारा-(१ ते ३) पाणीपुरवठा गृहनिर्माण व नगरविकास
9,23.00	.....	तेरा-भाहोती व प्रिन्दी सा.प्र.वि.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head Sub-head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 सातवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९०		Annual Plan 1990-91 वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९१		Annual Plan 1991-92 वार्षिक योजना १९९१-९२	
		State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो.चा भाग (टक्के)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो.चा भाग (टक्के)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो.चा भाग (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>XIV. Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.</i>						
1	Welfare of B. C.—						
	S.W.C.A.S. & T.D. ..	46,55.10	25,24.98 (54.40)	4,67.65	2,13.29 (45.60)	11,33.26	6,68.95 (59.02)
	T.D.D. ..	64,40.95	....	12,16.95	....	24,92.35	....
	A. & C.D. ..	0.14	....	....	....	....	....
	Sub-total—Welfare of B.C. ..	1,10,96.19	26,24.98 (23.68)	16,84.60	2,13.29 (12.66)	36,25.61	6,68.65 (18.45)
2	Social Welfare—						
	S.W.C.A.S. & T.D. ...	10,40.62	73.95 (7.10)	1,48.75	19.27 (12.95)	2,08.48	27.50 (13.19)
	H.D. ..	44.05	....	8.67	....	83.36	....
	G.A.D. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sub-total—Welfare of S.C. ..	10,84.67	73.95 (6.81)	1,57.42	19.27 (12.24)	2,91.84	27.50 (13.19)
	Total—XIV—B. C. and Social Welfare 1 and 2.	1,21,80.86	27,14.29 (26.29)	18,42.02	2,32.56 (12.62)	39,17.45	6,96.45 (17.78)
	<i>XV. Labour and Labour Welfare</i>						
	E. & E.D. (Technical) ..	39,79.04	....	8,02.98	....	9,14.40	45.16 (4.87)
	E. & E. D. (Employment) ..	....	....	....	....	6.07	14.78
	I.E. & L.D. ..	36.19	....	....	....	2.69	....
	H. & S.A.D. ..	7,60.00	56.42 (1.16)	99.50	1,04.65 (11.57)	88.00	22.00 (25.00)
	R. & F.D. ..	24.88	....	1.10	....	0.19	....
	A. & C.D. ..	7.12	....	0.67	....	0.27	....
	Total—XV—Labour and Labotrr Welfare	48,07.23	56.42 (1.16)	9,04.25	1,04.65 (11.57)	10,11.62	81.94 (8.00)
	<i>XVI. Nutrition</i>						
	R.D.D. ..	21,06.63	....	3,82.50	53.83 (62.57)	2,84.39	49.25 (17.31)
	S.W.C.A.S. & T.D. ..	1,36.89	4.15 (3.03)	....	....	64.59	8.40 (13.00)
	Total—Nutrition ..	22,43.52	4.15 (0.18)	3,82.50	53.83 (62.57)	3,48.98	57.65 (0.16)

वित्तव्ययपत्र-१

आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७

वित्तव्यय बटक योजना निधतस्थय वार्षिक व्यय

(रुपयें लाखांत)

Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७		
Total State Plan outlay राज्य योजनेचा एकूण निधतस्थय	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो.चा भाग (टक्के)	विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष
9	10	१
64,92.00	38,76.00	चौदा-मागासवर्गीय जाती व जमाती यांचे कल्याण
82,55.00	(53.70)	१ मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण स.क.सा.का.व.क्री.व.प.वि. आ.वि.वि. कृ.व.स.वि.
....	
1,47,47.00	38,76.00 (26.28)	उप-बेरीज-१ मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण
14,57.00	2,74.28 (18.82)	२. समाजकल्याण स.क.सा.का.व.क्री.व.प.वि.
1,45.00	....	गृ.वि.
55.00	....	सा.प्र.वि.
16,57.00	2,74.28 (16.55)	उप-बेरीज-२. समाजकल्याण
1,64,04.00	41,50.28 (25.30)	एकूण-चौदा-मागासवर्गीय व समाजकल्याण (१ व २)
87,47.00	5,76.88 (6.60)	पंधरा-कामगार व कामगार कल्याण शि. ब. से. वि. तंत्र शिक्षण,
2,46.00	....	शि. व. से. वि. (सेवायोजन)
2,48.00	....	उ.ऊ.व.का.वि.
4,55.00	90.00 (19.78)	गृ.व.वि.स.वि.
9.00	....	म.व.वि.
8.00	....	स.व.व.वि.
97,13.00	6,66.88 (6.87)	एकूण-पंधरा-कामगार व कामगार कल्याण
54,60.00	6,69.80 (12.26)	सोळा-पोषण
1,99.00	25.87 (13.00)	आ.वि.वि. न.क.सा.का.व.क्री.प.वि.
56,59.00	6,95.67 (12.29)	एकूण-सोळा-पोषण

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head Sub-head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना (१९८५-९०)		Annual Plan 1990-91 वार्षिक योजना १९९०-९१		Annual Plan 1991-92 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९२	
		State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	State Plan Actual Expenditure राज्य योजना प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Flow to SCP (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	C. General Services						
	<i>XVII. General Services—</i>						
1	Public Works—Infrastructure facilities for social services.						
	P.W.D.	45,46.55		11,35.85		13,53.00	
	R.D.D.	327.15		40.12		36.00	
	R. & F. D. (Revenue) ..	384.08		84.27		4,12.00	
	R. & F.D. (F)	87.14		....		....
	I.E. & L.D. (Lab.) ..	256.93		....		....
	H.D. (Prohibition) ..	8.28	....	....		....
	H.D. (Transport) ..	175.71		34.78		12.25	
	H.D. (Jail)	167.46		13.53		59.56	
	L. & J.D.	21,44.31		4,51.51		4,34.00	
	A. & C.D. .. ..	....		....		..
	G.A.D.	315.00		....		..
	Total—C—XVII General Services	84,12.61	....	17,60.06	....	23,06.81	
	<i>XVIII. Consumer Protection—</i>						
	F. & C.S.D.	29.29		....		....
	<i>XIX. Other needs</i> ..	....	....	....		....
	Grand Total (I to XIX) ..	1,10,44,50.00	4.45,06.23 (4.02)	25,21,88.43	1,24,12.68 (4.92)	29,44,76.56	1,40,68.46 (4.78)

विबरणपत्र-विषयो-१

आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७

विशेष घटक योजना नियतव्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखांत)

Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97
आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७

Total State Plan राज्य योजनेचा एकूण नियत व्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि.प.यो.चा. भाग (टक्के)	विकास शीर्षे/उपशीर्षे
9	10	१
		क-सामान्य सेवा सतरा-सर्वसामान्य सेवा--सामाजिक सेवासाठी सार्वजनिक बांधकामाच्या प्रारंभिक सुविधा
92,27.00	सा.बां.वि.
447.00	प्रा.वि.वि.
53,80.00	म. व व.वि. (महसूल)
1,56.00	म. व व.वि. (वन)
4,83.00	उ.ऊ. व का.वि. (कामगार)
15.00	गृ.वि. (दारूबंदी)
1,68.00	गृ.वि. (वाहतूक)
3,71.00	गृ.वि. (तुरंग)
38,53.00	वि. व न्या.वि.
36.00	स.व.व.वि. (सहकार)
....	सा.प्र.वि.
2,01,36.00	एकूण--क. सतरा-सामान्य सेवा
....	बठरा--ग्राहक सेवा अ व ना पु.वि. एकोणीस--इतर गरजा
....	
18,52,000.00	95,227.49 (5.14)	एकूण बेरीज--(१ ते १९)

Eight Five Year Plan, 1992-97— Head of Development
States/Union Territories— Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development 1	Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९०			Annual Plan, 1990-91 & 1991-92 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९०-९१ व १९९१-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
	Actual expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च			State राज्य 5	District जिल्हा 6	Total एकूण 7
	State राज्य 2	District जिल्हा 3	Total एकूण 4			
A. Economic Services						
I. Agriculture and Allied Services—						
1 Crop Husbandry ..	79,27.87	48,227.12	1,27,54.99	3,39.98	32,97.92	36,37.90
2 Horticulture	65.02	14,37.47	15,02.49	1,75.31	4,84.21	6,59.52
3 Soil and Water Conservation	1,00,86.71	92.41	1,01,79.12	29,32.27	2,29.82	31,62.09
4 Animal Husbandry ..	5,26.80	37,51.93	42,78.73	1,19.27	7,83.93	9,03.20
5 Dairy Development ..	2,70.83	32,39.62	35,10.45	34.93	6,51.33	6,86.26
6 Fisheries	1,31.31	16,52.09	17,83.40	74.74	8,59.03	9,33.77
7 Forestry and Wild Life (a) Forests ..	24,92.22	37,60.17	62,52.39	15,81.00	17,20.48	33,01.48
8 Plantations/Social Forestry (a) Social Forestry ..	10,04.03	55,23.74	65,27.77	....	25,79.50	25,79.50
9 Food, Marketing, Storage and Warehousing.	99.89	11,22.28	2,22.17	34.71	....	34.71
10 Agricultural Research and Education ..	22,53.93	..	22,53.93	11,79.11	....	11,79.11
11 Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.	14,90.45	..	14,90.45	11,48.10	....	11,48.10
12 Co-operation ..	25,11.19	811,71.69	1,06,82.88	16,02.87	76,31.57	92,34.44
Total—I-Agriculture and Allied Services	2,88,60.25	3,25,78.52	6,14,38.77	92,22.29	1,82,37.79	2,74,60.08
II. Rural Development—						
(1) Special Programme for Rural Development.						
(a) Integrated Rural Develop- ment Programme (IRDP)	..	1,19,18.02	1,19,18.02	....	64,58.13	64,58.13
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	..	32,91.92	32,91.92	....	13,86.79	13,86.79
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	1,49.29	..	1,49.29	87.50	....	87.50
(d) Share capital to R. R. D. Bank	45.00	..	45.00	26.25	....	26.25

विबरणः शीपी-१

आठवी पंचवारिक योजना १९९२-९७ विकास शीर्ष
केन्द्रासित प्रदेश-नियत व्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखांत)

Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवी पंचवारिक योजना, १९९२-९७			विकास शीर्ष/उप-शीर्ष
Approved Outlay मान्य निवृत्त व्यय			
State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	
8	9	10	१
			अ. आधिकारिक
			(एक) कृषि व संलग्न सेवा
17,53.00	1,18,97.00	1,36,50.00	(१) पीक संवर्धन
10,17.60	14,11.00	24,28.00	(२) फलोत्पादन
97,66.83	1,14,44.17	2,12,11.00	(३) मृद व जल संधारण
9,46.45	43,95.55	53,42.00	(४) पशुसंवर्धन
18,13.03	57,42.97	75,56.00	(५) दुग्धशाळा विकास
3,93.00	25,21.00	29,14.00	(६) मत्स्यव्यवसाय
3,50,26.00	54,83.00	4,05,09.00	(७) वने व वन्य जीवन (अ) वने
.....	97,12.00	97,12.00	(८) वृक्षारोपण/सामाजिक वनीकरण (अ) सामाजिक वनीकरण
1,00.00	12.00	1,12.00	(९) धान, पणन, भांडारे आणि खजारी
38,85.00	.....	38,85.00	(१०) कृषि, मंशोचन आणि शिक्षण
18,20.00	.....	18,20.00	(११) कृषि विनियम संस्थात गुंतवणक
23,49.00	2,35,34.00	2,58,83.00	(१२) सहकार
5,88,69.31	7,61,32.69	13,50,22.00	एकूण—(एक) कृषि व संलग्न सेवा
.....	.....	.....	(बोन) ग्रामीण विकास—
.....	.....	.....	(१) ग्रामीण विकासाकरिता विशेष कार्यक्रम
.....	1,67,06.00	1,67,06.00	(अ) एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम
.....	36,40.00	36,40.00	(ब) अन्नपेण प्रव क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम
2,73.00	.....	2,73.00	(क) एकात्मिक ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम
51.00	.....	51.00	(ड) ग्रामीण बँकाना भाग भांडवल

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head-Sub-head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९८५-९०			Annual Plan 1990-91 & 1991-92 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९०-९१ व १९९१-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च					
	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(2) <i>Rural Employment—</i>						
(a) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY)	....	1,28,35.78	1,28,35.78	....	74,66.00	74,66.00
(d) Other Programmes—						
(i) Employment Guarantee Scheme	1,95,00.00	10,93,37.00	12,88,37.00	1,19,60.00	4,23,94.00	5,43,54.00
(3) <i>Land Reforms</i>	57.99	3,09.11	3,67.10	81.09	90.76	1,71.85
4) <i>Community Development and Panchayats.</i>	56.03	86.30	1,42.33	28.64	1,02.40	1,31.04
(5) Mahila Bal Kalyan Samittee	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total—(II) Rural Development	1,98,08.31	13,77,78.13	15,75,86.44	1,21,83.48	5,78,98.08	7,00,81.56
III. <i>Special Area Programmes—</i>						
1. <i>Area Development Scheme in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg</i>	....	78.74	78.74	....	....	....
2. Wardha Plan	....	6,08.28	6,08.28	....	3,30.00	3,30.00
3. Special Action Plan for Gad- chiroli, Chandrapur districts and Akkalkuva, Dhadgaon and Kin- wat Talukas etc.	....	4,67.48	4,67.48	....	27,37.33	27,37.33
4. Special Action Plan for Hill Areas.	....	....	....	....	5,24.00	5,24.00
5. Special Programme for Bombay Development.	....	63,00.00	63,00.00	....	....	....
Total—(III) Special Area Programmes.	....	74,54.50	74,54.50	....	35,91.33	35,91.33
IV. <i>Irrigation and Flood Control</i>						
1. Major and Medium Irrigation.	12,35,43.59	3,26,43.14	15,61,86.73	4,94,84.09	1,69,43.92	6,64,28.01
2. Minor Irrigation	....	4,00,65.71	4,00,65.71	....	2,26,70.06	2,26,70.06
3. Command Area Development.	2,44,64.99	1,12.31	2,45,77.30	82,98.76	11.13	83,09.89
4. Flood Control Projects (includ- ing anti-sea erosion etc.)	....	97.64	97.64	....	60.00	60.00
5. Ayacut Development	....	30,25.59	30,25.59	....	5,94.00	5,94.00
Total—(IV) Irrigation and Flood Control.	14,80,08.58	7,59,44.39	22,39,52.97	5,77,82.85	4,02,79.11	9,80,61.96

Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवी पंचवर्षिक योजना १९९२-९७			विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष
Outlay Approved मान्य नियतव्यय			
State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	१
8	9	10	
....	1,98,38.00	1,98,38.00	(२) ग्रामीण रोजगार (अ) जवाहर रोजगार योजना (जरियो) (ब) इतर कार्यक्रम--
74,49.00	12,25,07.00	12,99,56.00	(एक) रोजगार हमी योजना--
27.30	81.70	1,09.00	(३) भू-सुधारणा
1,76.20	2,33.80	4,10.00	(४) सामूहिक विकास आणि पंचायत
....	....	....	(५) महिला बाल कल्याण विकास समिती
79,76.50	16,30,06.50	17,09,83.00	.. एकूण--(दोन) ग्रामीण विकास (तीन) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम--
....	....	....	(१) रत्नागिरी आणि सिव्हुर्ग जिल्हातील विकास योजना.
....	14,56.00	14,56.00	(२) बर्घा योजना
....	1,36,50.00	1,36,50.00	(३) गडचिरोली, चंद्रपूर जिल्हांचे व अक्कलकुवा, धडगाव व किनवट तालुक्यांचा विशेषकृती कार्यक्रम.
....	65,50.00	65,50.00	(४) डोंगरी भागाचा विशेषकृती कार्यक्रम.
....	....	....	(५) मुंबईच्या विकासासाठी विशेष कार्यक्रम
....	2,16,56.00	2,16,56.00	.. एकूण--(तीन) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम
18,90,69.00	5,00,85.00	23,91,54.00	(चार) पाटबंधारे आणि पूर नियंत्रण
....	6,12,17.00	6,12,17.00	(१) मोठे आणि मध्यम पाटबंधारे
2,94,30.00	49.00	2,94,79.00	(२) लघु पाटबंधारे
....	1,46.00	1,46.98	(३) जलप्रदाय क्षेत्रविकास
....	29,04.00	29,14.00	(४) पूर नियंत्रण
21,84,99.00	11,44,11.00	33,29,10.00	(५) आयाकट विकास .. एकूण--(चार) पाटबंधारे आणि पूर नियंत्रण

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९८५-९०			Annual Plan 1990-91 & 1991-92 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९०-९१ व १९९१-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च			State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण
	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण			
	2	3	4	5	6	7
V. Energy (Power Development)						
(1) Hydro Project ..	2,90,09.63	..	2,90,09.63	1,70,07.01	..	1,70,07.01
(2) Thermal Project ..	21,77,73.27	3,64,53.80	25,42,27.07	11,69,71.50	1,55,29.40	13,25,00.90
(3) Non-conventional Sources of Energy ..	3,02.00	..	3,02.00	1,85.00	..	1,85.00
(4) Sardar Sarovar Project ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—(V) Energy (Power Development)	24,70,84.90	3,64,53.80	28,35,38.70	13,41,63.51	1,55,29.40	14,96,92.91
VI. Industry and Minerals—						
1 Village and Small Industries	26,67.05	61,27.90	87,94.95	48,56.56	44,18.94	92,75.50
2 Medium and Large Scale Industries	2,74,16.07	47,21.35	3,21,37.42	79,04.00	48,00.50	1,27,04.50
3 Infrastructural facilities for central undertakings sector.	7,95.55	..	7,95.55	2,33.80	..	2,33.80
4 Mining	2,97.63	..	2,97.63	83.86	..	83.86
Total—(VI) Industries and Minerals.	3,11,76.30	1,08,49.25	4,20,25.55	1,30,78.22	92,19.44	2,22,97.66
VII. Transport and Communications—						
1 Ports and Light Houses ..	56.70	4,67.03	5,23.73	23.83	1,99.73	2,23.56
2 Civil Aviation ..	3,04.67	..	3,04.67	1,72.87	..	1,72.87
3 Roads and Bridges	1,22,76.50	2,27,63.00	3,50,39.50	81,72.32	1,23,18.46	2,04,90.78
4 Special Establishment for Land Aquisition.						
5 Road Transport (MSRTC)	1,92,10.00	..	1,92,10.00	1,71,43.00	..	1,71,43.00
6 Motor vehicles	20.50	..	20.50	12.63	..	12.63
7 Inland Water Transport ..	7.35	78.98	86.33	5.00	31.93	36.93
8 Urban Transport ..	33,82.00	..	33,82.00	31,56.00	..	31,56.00
9 Other Transport Services Konkan Railway.	10.00	..	10.00	44,00.00	..	44,00.00
Total—(VII) Transport and Communications.	3,52,67.72	2,33,09.01	5,85,76.73	3,30,85.65	1,25,50.12	4,56,35.77
VIII. Science, Technology and Environment—						
1 Scientific Research including S & T	87.50	..	87.50	55.30	..	55.30
2 Remote Sensing Centre	67.88	..	67.88	95.00	..	95.00
3 Ground Water Survey Project						
4 Water Pollution Control ..	1,44.66	..	1,44.66	88.19	..	88.19
..
Total—(VIII) Science Technology and Environment.	3,00.04	..	3,00.04	2,38.49	..	2,38.49

Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97
आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७

Approved Outlay
मान्य नियतव्यय

State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	विकास शीषे/उप शीषे
8	9	10	१
11,23,20.00	....	11,23,20.00	(पाच) ऊर्जा (विद्युत विकास)—
29,83,44.00	4,56,00.00	34,39,44.00	(१) जलविद्युत प्रकल्प
7,34.00	....	7,34.00	(२) औष्णिक प्रकल्प
10,00.00	....	10,00.00	(३) अपारंपारिक ऊर्जा लोताची साधने
41,23,98.00	4,56,00.00	45,79,98.00	(४) सरदार सरोवर प्रकल्प
			एकूण—(पाच) ऊर्जा (विद्युत विकास)
1,64,36.25	61,14.75	2,25,78.00	(सहा) उद्योग आणि खाणकाम—
2,62,93.00	3,02,81.00	5,65,74.00	(१) घासीण व लघु उद्योग
18,20.00	....	18,20.00	(२) मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग
4,74.00	....	4,74.00	(३) केंद्रीय खाजगी खेतीतील उपकरणांकरिता मूलभूत सुविधा.
4,50,23.25	3,64,22.75	8,14,46.00	(४) खाणकाम
			(एकूण—(सहा) उद्योग व खाणकाम
7,25.00	21,89.00	29,14.00	(सात) वाहतूक व दळणवळण—
8,25.00	....	8,25.00	(१) बंदरे आणि दीपगुहे
3,47,86.00	2,81,40.00	6,29,08.00	(२) नागरी विमान वाहतूक
6,86,61.00	....	6,86,61.00	{ (३) रस्ते व पूल
2,91.00	....	2,91.00	(४) भू-संपादनासाठी विशेष आस्थापना
15.00	1,41.00	1,56.00	(५) रस्ते वाहतूक (म.रा.मा.प.मं.)
3,36,88.00	....	3,36,88.00	(६) मोटार वाहन
44,80.00	....	44,80.00	(७) भू-अंतर्गत जल-वाहतूक
			(८) नागरी परिवहन
			(९) रेल्वे प्रकल्पात राज्याचा सहभाग—कीकथरेल्वे
14,34,53.00	3,04,70.00	17,39,23.00	एकूण—(सात) वाहतूक व दळणवळण
2,28.00	....	2,28.00	(आठ) वैज्ञानिक तंत्रज्ञान व पर्यावरण—
3,40.00	....	3,40.00	(१) वैज्ञानिक संशोधन (एस व टी ब्रून)
2,43.00	....	2,43.00	{ (२) रिमोट प्रेसिंग ॲप्लीकेशन सेंटर
			(३) भू व जल सर्वेक्षण प्रकल्प
			(४) जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण.
8,11.00	....	8,11.00	एकूण—(आठ) वैज्ञानिक तंत्रज्ञान व पर्यावरण

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development 1	Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९८५-९०			Annual Plan, 1990-91 & 1991-92 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९१ व १९९१-९२ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च			State राज्य 5	District जिल्हा 6	Total एकूण 7
	State राज्य 2	District जिल्हा 3	Total एकूण 4			
IX. General Economic Services—						
1 Secretariat Economic Services	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 Tourism	7,01.14	35.08	7,36.22	7,68.66	15.14	7,83.80
3 Survey and Statistics	83.03	....	83.03	1.14	....	1.14
4 Planning Machinery and Assistance for study in rural development and regional Planning.	2.09	....	2.09	53.90	....	53.90
5 Instalation of Computers in Selected District Treasury.	1,42.92	....	1,42.92	1,55.58	....	1,55.58
6 Yeshwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (Yashda)	1,18.75	....	1,18.75	2,05.00	....	2,05.00
7 Prizes to Districts under 20-Point Programmes.	40.57	....	40.57	80.38	....	80.38
8 Local Development Programme.	....	2,79,68.95	2,79,68.95	....	75,74.18	75,74.18
Total—(IX) General Economic Services	10,88.50	2,80,04.03	2,90,92.53	12,64.66	75,89.32	88,53.98
Total—A-Economic Services (I to IX).	45,26,47.45	35,23,71.63	80,50,19.08	26,10,19.15	16,48,94.59	42,59,13.74
B. Social and Economic Services						
X. Education, Sports, Art and Culture—						
1 General Education	23,27.09	2,52,91.78	2,76,18.87	5,01.60	99,48.22	1,04,49.82
2 Technical Education	32,46.28	23,09.37	55,55.65	21,67.07	4,38.85	26,05.92
3 Art and Culture	4,70.63	39.60	5,10.23	88.00	1,00.39	1,88.39
4 Sports and Youth Services	6,09.50	3,63.44	9,72.94	1,25.00	4,57.15	5,82.15
Total—(X) Education, Sport Art and Culture	66,53.50	2,80,04.19	3,46,57.69	28,81.67	1,09,44.61	1,38,26.28
XI. Health—						
1 Medical Education and Drugs	23,79.47	....	23,79.47	15,24.69	....	15,24.69
2 Public Health and Sanitation	78,35.46	1,78,83.37	2,57,18.83	7,04.34	92,43.78	99,48.12
3 Employees State Insurance Scheme	....	43.80	43.80	7.18	34.55	41.73
Total—(XI) Health	1,02,14.93	1,79,27.17	2,81,42.10	22,36.21	92,78.33	1,15,14.54
XII. Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development—						
1 Water Supply and Sewerage	11.00	1084,50.79	108461.79	35.00	5,50,51.94	5,50,86.94
2 Housing (including Police Housing)	1,24,23.71	1,41,64.60	2,65,88.31	66,31.17	76,26.68	1,42,57.85
Urban Development (including State Capital Projects).	22,31.74	1,21,10.42	1,43,42.16	16,18.06	1,18,06.47	1,34,24.53
Total—(XII) Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development.	1,46,66.45	134725.81	149392.26	82,84.23	7,44,85.09	8,27,69.32

Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवी पंच वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७			विकास शीर्ष/उप-शीर्ष १
Approved Outlay मान्य यतव्यय			
State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	
14	15	16	
.....	.....	.....	(नऊ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवा
59,92.00	4,55.00	64,47.00	(१) सचिवालयीन आर्थिक सेवा
2,49.00	.....	2,49.00	(२) पर्यटन
2,73.00	.....	2,73.00	(३) सर्वेक्षण व सांख्यिकी
.....	.....	.....	(४) नियोजन यंत्रणा व ग्रामीण विकास आणि प्रादेशिक नियोजन.
2,73.00	.....	2,73.00	(५) काही निवडक जिल्हा कोषागारांत संगणक संच बसविणे.
2,28.00	.....	2,28.00	(६) यशवंतराव चव्हाण विकास प्रकाशन प्रबोधिनी
.....	3,11,32.00	3,11,32.00	(७) वीस कलमी कार्यक्रमांतर्गत जिल्ह्यांना बक्षिस वाटप.
70,15.00	3,15,87.00	3,86,02.00	(८) स्थानिक विकास कार्यक्रम.
89,40,45.06	51,93,05.94	1,41,33,51.00	एकूण—(नऊ) सर्वसाधारण आर्थिक सेवा
72,83.00	6,57,24.00	3,30,07.00	एकूण—ए—आर्थिक सेवा (एक ते नऊ)
1,89,43.00	35,75.00	2,25,18.00	(बी) सामाजिक आणि सामूहिक सेवा
23,77.50	47.50	24,22.00	(दहा) शिक्षण, क्रीडा, कला आणि संस्कृती
11,67.00	9,51.00	28,18.00	(१) सामान्य शिक्षण
2,97,70.50	7,02,97.50	10,00,68.00	(२) तांत्रिक शिक्षण
1,12,86.00	2,30.00	1,15,16.00	(३) कला आणि संस्कृती
49,54.05	3,84,86.95	4,34,41.00	(४) क्रीडा आणि युवा सेवा
20.00	3,49.00	3,69.00	एकूण-- (दहा) शिक्षण, क्रीडा आणि संस्कृती.
1,62,60.05	3,90,65.95	5,53,26.00	(अकरा) आरोग्य--
21,25.00	5,81,22.00	16,02,47.00	(१) वैद्यकीय शिक्षण आणि औषधे
1,12,46.85	1,93,51.15	3,05,98.00	(२) सार्वजनिक आरोग्य व स्वच्छता
2,38,62.03	1,57,12.97	3,95,75.00	(३) राज्य कामगार विमा योजना
3,72,33.88	19,31,86.12	23,04,20.00	एकूण-- (अकरा) आरोग्य
21,25.00	5,81,22.00	16,02,47.00	(बारा) पाणीपुरवठा, गृहनिर्माण आणि नगर विकास--
1,12,46.85	1,93,51.15	3,05,98.00	(१) पाणीपुरवठा आणि मलप्रवाह
2,38,62.03	1,57,12.97	3,95,75.00	(२) गृहनिर्माण (पोलीस गृहनिर्माणसह)
3,72,33.88	19,31,86.12	23,04,20.00	(३) नगरविकास (भांडवली राज्य प्रकल्पांसह)
			एकूण-- (बारा) पाणीपुरवठा, गृह निर्माण आणि नगर विकास.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९८५-९०			Annual Plan, 1990-91 & 1991-92 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९०-९१ व १९९१-९२ चा प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च			State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण
	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XIII. Information and Publicity	5,67.55	50.66	6,18.21	1,89.62	67.00	2,56.62
XIV. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	35,92.46	75,03.73	1,10,96.19	8,40.89	44,69.32	53,10.21
XV. Labour and Labour Welfare—	2,45.11	45,62.22	48,07.23	53.57	18,62.30	19,15.87
XVI. Social Welfare ..	2,06.05	8,78.62	10,84.67	1,31.31	3,17.95	4,49.26
XVII Nutrition .. ..	..	22,43.52	22,43.52	..	7,31.48	7,31.48
Total—(XIII to XVII) ..	46,11.17	1,52,38.65	1,98,49.82	12,15.39	74,48.05	86,63.44
Total—(B) Social Services .. (X to XVII)	3,61,46.05	19,58,95.82	23,20,41.87	1,46,17.50	10,21,56.08	11,67,73.58
C. GENERAL SERVICES						
XVIII. Public Works Infra- structural Facilities for Special Services.	84,12.61	..	84,12.61	40,66.87	..	40,66.87
XIX. Consumer Protection ..	29.29	..	29.29	..	..	..
XX. Other Programme ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—C-General Services .. (XVIII to XX)	84,41.90	..	84,41.90	40,66.87	..	40,66.87
GRAND TOTAL—(A+B+C) (I to XX)	55,61,82.55	54,82,67.45	1,10,44,50.00	27,97,04.22	26,70,50.67	54,67,54.89

Eight Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवी पंचवाषिक योजना, १९९२-९७			विकास शीर्ष/उप-शीर्ष
Approved Outlay मान्य नियतव्यय			
State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	१
8	9	10	
7,24.30	1,98.70	9,23.00	(तेरा) माहिती व प्रसिद्धी
20,59.50	1,26,87.50	1,47,47.00	(चौदा) अनुसूचित जाती-जमाती आणि इतर मागसवर्गीयांचे कल्याण
11,31.00	85,82.00	97,13.00	(पंधरा) कामगार आणि कामगार कल्याण.
4,47.35	12,09.65	16,57.00	(सोळा) समाजकल्याण
....	56,59.00	56,59.00	(सतरा) पोषण
43,62.15	2,83,36.85	3,26,99.00	एकूण--(तेरा तेसतरा)
8,76,26.58	33,08,86.42	41,85,13.00	एकूण-- (बी) स माज सेवा (दहा ते सतरा)
2,01,36.00	....	2,01,36.00	(सी) सामान्य सेवा (अठरा) सामाजिक सेवांसाठी सांबंजनिक बांधकामाच्या प्रारंभिक सुविधा
....	....	....	(एकोणिस) ग्राहक संरक्षक (वीस) इतर कार्यक्रम
2,01,36.00	....	2,01,36.00	एकूण--सी-सामान्य सेवा (अठरा ते वीस)
1,00,18,07.64	85,01,92.36	1,85,20,00.00	एकूण बेरीज--(ए+ बी+सी) (एक ते वीस)

20-POINT PROGRAMME—OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in crores)

Point No.	Item	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
		Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	Annual Plan (1990-91)	Annual Plan (1991-92)
1	2	3	4	5
01	<i>Attack on Rural Poverty—</i>			
	(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme	119.18	33.18	31.39
	(b) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	128.36	38.41	36.25
	(c) Village and Small Industries	89.95	38.25	54.50
	(d) Co-operation	106.83	23.12	69.22
02	<i>Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture—</i>			
	(a) Dry Land Farming Development of Microwater Sheds	76.78	5.38	14.34
	(b) Drought Prone Area Programme	32.91	7.09	6.79
03	<i>Better use of Irrigation Water—</i>			
	(a) Major Irrigation Projects	1,561.87	352.66	3,11.62
	(b) Medium Irrigation Projects			
	(c) Minor Irrigation Projects			
	(d) Command Area Development			
		400.66	114.63	1,11.96
		245.77	45.00	38.10
04	<i>Bigger Harvests—</i>			
	(a) National Oilseeds Development Programme	7.68	2.68	1.64
	(b) National Pulses Development Programme	2.10	0.60	0.47
	(c) Horticulture Fruit, Crops and Vegetable Crops	15.02	3.08	3.51
	(d) Animal Husbandry	42.79	4.02	5.02
	(e) Dairy Development	35.10	2.63	4.24
	(f) Fisheries	17.84	3.97	5.37
05	<i>Enforcement of Land Reforms—</i>			
	Land Reforms	3.67	0.66	1.06
06	<i>Special Programmes for Rural Labour—</i>			
	(a) Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery for implementation of minimum wages in agriculture.	0.23	0.47	....
	(b) Rehabilitation of bonded labour.	0.25	0.01	0.0019
07	<i>Clean Drinking Water—</i>			
	Rural Water Supply Programme under M.N.P. in State Sector.	470.60	118.93	1,28.11
08	<i>Health for all—</i>			
	(a) Community Health Centres	48.21	13.92	15.25
	(b) Primary Health Centres	106.93	22.81	23.40
	(c) Sub-Centres	4.31	....	2.86
	(d) Immunisation of Children	2.14	0.93	1.19
	(e) Rural Sanitation	1.61	0.24	0.21
09	<i>Two Child Norm—</i>			
	(a) Family Welfare Programme	201.00	47.07	54.05
	(c) ICDS Blocks	5.72	0.86	0.45

विवरणपत्र टीपीपी-१

८वी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७

२०-कलमी कार्यक्रमांतर्गत योजनांवरील नियतव्यय आणि खर्चदर्शक विवरणपत्र

(रुपये कोटीत)

	Approved Outlay	कलम क्रमांक	बाब
	Eight Five Year Plan (1992-97) नियत व्यय 6	१	२
			०१ ग्रामीण दारिद्र्याविरुद्ध संघर्ष—
	1,67.06		(अ) एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम
	1,98.38		(ब) जवाहर रोजगार योजना
	2,25.78		(क) ग्रामीण व लघुउद्योग
	2,58.83		(ड) सहकार
			०२ पावसावर अवलंबून असलेल्या शेतीचा विकास—
	1,82.00		(अ) कोरडवाहू शेतीचा विकास करण्यासाठी छोटे पाणवहाळ क्षेत्र
	36.40		(ब) अवर्षणप्रवण क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम
			०३ सिंचन जलसंपत्तीचा सुयोग्य वापर—
	23,91.54		(अ) मोठे पाटबंधारे प्रकल्प
	6,12.17		(ब) मध्यम पाटबंधारे प्रकल्प
	2,94.97		(क) लघु पाटबंधारे प्रकल्प
			(ड) जलप्रदाय क्षेत्रविकास
			०४ प्रगत शेती—
	25.42		(अ) राष्ट्रीय तेलबिया विकासाचा कार्यक्रम
	3.00		(ब) राष्ट्रीय कडधान्ये विकासाचा कार्यक्रम
	24.28		(क) फलोत्पादन-फळे, भाजीपाला
	53.42		(ड) पशुसंवर्धन
	75.56		(इ) दुग्धविकास
	29.14		(फ) मत्स्यव्यवसाय
			०५ जमीन सुधारणेची अंमलबजावणी— जमीन सुधारणा.
	1.09		
			०६ ग्रामीण मजुरासाठी विशेष कार्यक्रम—
	0.30		(अ) शेती उद्योगाला किमान वेतन लागू करण्यासाठी अंमल- बजावणी यंत्रणेला बळकट करणे.
	0.09		(ब) वेठबिगारांचे पुनर्वसन
			०७ पिण्यासाठी स्वच्छ पाणी—
	6,28.51		राज्य क्षेत्रातील किमान गरजा कार्यक्रमाखालील ग्रामीण पाणीपुरवठा कार्यक्रम.
			०८ सर्वांसाठी आरोग्य—
	79.30		(अ) सामुहिक आरोग्य केंद्र
	1,59.98		(ब) प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्रे
	68.39		(क) उप केंद्रे
	7.59		(ड) लहान मुलांना रोगप्रतिबंधक लस टोचणे
	....		(इ) ग्रामीण स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम
			०९ दोन मुले हे परिमाण—
	2,82.88		(अ) कुटुंबकल्याण कार्यक्रम
	11.41		(क) एकात्मिक बालविकास सेवागट.

(Rs. in crores)

Point No.	Item	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
		Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	Annual Plan (1990-91)	Annual Plan (1991-92)
1	2	3	4	5
10	<i>Expansion of Education—</i>			
	(a) Elementary Education	78.64	6.10	20.32
	(b) Adult Education	12.56	0.33	1.84
11	<i>Justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—</i>			
	(a) Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Castes ..	445.08	124.12	140.68
	(b) Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes ..	716.17	167.20	205.50
12	<i>Equity for women—</i>	....	....	.....
13	<i>New Opportunities for Youth—</i>			
	Youth Welfare and Sports	9.72	3.48	1.83
14	<i>Housing for the people—</i>			
	(a) Rural Housing— ..			
	(i) House sites to the rural poor ..	20.62	0.55	0.4
	(ii) Programme of assistance for house construction. }	....	....	.....
	(iii) Indira Awas Yojana for SC/ST .. .. .	....	....	.....
	(b) Urban Housing— ..			
	(i) EWS houses	1.28	....	....
	(ii) LIG Houses	1.43	....	0.35
15	<i>Improvement of slums—</i>			
	Environmental Improvement of the Urban Slums ..	46.53	10.00	8.00
16	<i>New Strategy for forestry—</i>			
	Trees plantation	127.80	25.09	33.72
17	<i>Environmental Programme</i>	1.45	0.73	0.73
18	<i>Concern for the Consumer—</i> .. .. .	....	....	....
19	<i>Energy for the villages—</i>			
	*(a) Rural Electrification	364.54	77.54	77.75
	** (c) Improved Chullas	3.22	2.77	0.75
	** (d) National Programme for Bio-gas Development ..	104.28	83.23	12.80
	*(e) Integrated Rural Energy Programme	1.49	0.42	0.45
20	<i>Responsive Administration</i> .. .. .	....	....	.....

* Inclusive of Central Shares/केंद्रीय हिस्सा धरून

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

Approved Outlay		कलम क्रमांक	बाब
Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)			
6		१	२
2,88.02		१०	शिक्षणाचा विस्तार—
20.02		(अ)	प्राथमिक शिक्षण
		(ब)	प्रौढ शिक्षण
952.28		११	अनुसूचित जाती व जमातींना न्याय—
11,59.18		(अ)	अनु. जातींसाठी कल्याण कार्यक्रम
		(ब)	अनु. जमातींसाठी कल्याण कार्यक्रम
....		१२	स्त्रियांसाठी समानता—
		१३	युवकांना नवीन संधी—
21.18			युवकांचे कल्याण व क्रीडा
		१४	लोकांसाठी गृहनिर्माण—
14.31	}	(अ)	ग्रामीण गृहनिर्माण—
....		१.	ग्रामीण भागातील गरिबांना घरासाठी भूखंड
....		२.	घरबांधणीच्या कार्यक्रमासाठी सहाय्य
		३.	अनु. जाती, जमातीसाठी इंदिरा आवास योजन
3.00		(ब)	शहरी गृहनिर्माण—
2.00		१.	आर्थिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल घटकांसाठी घरे
		२.	कमी उत्पन्न गटासाठी गृहनिर्माण
		१५	गलिच्छ वस्त्यांची सुधारणा—
63.14			शहरी गलिच्छ वस्तीत पर्यावरण सुधारणा
		१६	वनीकरणासाठी नवीन धोरण—
5,02.21			झाडे लावणे—
2.67		१७	पर्यावरणाची सुरक्षितता—
....		१८	ग्राहकांचे हितरक्षण
		१९	खेड्यांसाठी ऊर्जा—
4,56.00		(अ)	ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम
4.00		(क)	सुधारित चुली
64.00		(ड)	बायोगॅस निर्मितीचा राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम
2.73		(इ)	एकात्मिक ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम
....		२०	जबाबदार प्रशासन—

CHAPTER 2

ECONOMIC SCENE OF MAHARASHTRA

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

TABLE 2.1

Year	Total Population (in lakh)		Decennial Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)		Density (per sq. km.)	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951	320	3,610	(+) 19.27	(+) 13.31	106	110
1961	396	4,391	(+) 23.60	(+) 21.64	129	134
1971	504	*5,479	(+) 27.45	(+) 24.80	164	167
1981	628	6,852	(+) 24.54	(+) 25.00	204	216
1991	789	8,463	(+) 25.73	(+) 23.85	257	267

* Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Population

2.2 As per the Population Census, the population of Maharashtra in 1991 was 7.89 crore. The State continued to be the third largest State in India both in area (behind Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan) and in population (behind Uttar Pradesh and Bihar). The density of population (persons per sq.km.) was 257 for the State as against 267 for the country as a whole in 1991. The State ranked eleventh in the country in terms of population density. Between 1951 and 1971, the rate of growth of population in Maharashtra was higher than that of India. For example, between 1961 and 1971, the annual average exponential rate of growth for the State was 2.41 per cent as against 2.20 per cent for India. However, between 1971 and 1981, the rate of growth for the State not only declined from 2.41 per cent to 2.22 per cent, but it was also marginally lower than that of the country, viz. 2.25 per cent. This rate of growth has slightly increased to 2.31 per cent between 1981 and 1991.

Urbanisation

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

Table 2.2

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

2.4 Maharashtra has seen a higher degree of urbanisation than the rest of the country in the last few decades. As per 1991 Population Census, the percentage of urban population to total population in Maharashtra is 38.69 as against 25.71 for the nation. Greater Bombay alone has 32.50 per cent of the estimated urban population of the State 1991 and 12.57 per cent of total population in the State. This also indicates the importance of Greater Bombay in urban planning. Eleven Municipal Corporation areas in the State, viz. Bombay, Pune, Nagpur, Thane, Solapur, Kolhapur, Amravati, Aurangabad, Nashik, Kalyan and Pimpri Chinchwad together support 59 per cent of total urban population in the State.

2.5 According to 1981 census, there were 43 lakh immigrants in the State accounting for 7 per cent of the population. The analysis of migration data based on place of last residence with duration of residence 0 to 9 years brought out the fact that interstate migration may exceed 1 per cent only in case of 4 States. Maharashtra is one of these States. Among the four States viz. Bihar, Haryana, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh it was observed that in Maharashtra the net interstate migration rate was positive and high (immigrants exceeds outmigrants) while for Bihar and Uttar Pradesh it was negative. Based on certain assumption, the interstate migration rates for Maharashtra between 1981 and 1991 for males and females respectively would be 3.20 and 2.30.

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

Economic Classification of workers-

2.7 The following table gives the number of workers according to various economic classification in 1971 and 1981 in the State.

Table 2.3

(in '000 Nos.)

Class of workers 1	Maharashtra 1981			Maharashtra 1991		
	Male 2	Female 3	Total 4	Male 5	Female 6	Total 7
1. Cultivators	49,20	16,17	65,37	57,34	28,02	85,36
2. As Agricultural labourers	31,50	33,21	64,71	39,06	44,08	83,14
3. In livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation orchard and allied activities.	2,66	29	2,96	4,28	61	4,89
4. In mining and quarrying	56	9	65	98	17	1,15
5. In manufacturing and repairs—						
(a) Household industry	4,45	1,75	6,20	3,37	1,62	4,99
(b) Other than household industry	25,49	2,28	27,77	32,51	3,47	35,98
6. In construction	4,14	95	5,09	7,09	93	8,02
7. In trade and commerce	16,08	1,37	17,45	24,00	2,56	26,56
8. In transport storage and communication	7,70	32	8,02	11,15	44	11,59
9. In other services	18,66	4,22	22,88	24,68	7,51	32,19
Total main workers in population of the State	1,70,20	72,82	2,43,02	2,09,19	1,00,87	3,10,06

2.8 According to 1981 census, total number of main workers in the State was 243.02 lakh and the percentage of workers engaged in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors respectively were 64, 16 and 20. The number of workers increased to 310.06 lakh in 1991 i.e. by 28 per cent over 1981. The percentage of workers engaged in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in 1991 were respectively 61, 16 and 23. Though the number of workers engaged in primary sector has increased in 1991 as compared to 1981, the percentage of workers in the primary sector went down from 64 in 1981 to 61 in 1991. The percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers had decreased from 26.6 per cent in 1981 to 26.8 per cent in 1991. Thus the percentage increase in the number of workers over the decade and the shift of the working force from the primary sector to the other sectors appears to be an indication of development of economy in the desired direction.

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

State Income-

2.10 The year 1960-61 was an exceptionally good year for agricultural production. Since the State of Maharashtra was formed on 1-5-1960, it would be more appropriate to compare the sectorwise State Income of 1961-62 with the rest of the years. Estimated State Income in 1990-91 at the current prices stood at Rs.56,856 crores. Of this, the primary sector accounted for 23.1 per cent, the secondary sector 34.2 per cent and the remaining viz. the tertiary sector 42.7 per cent. The share of primary sector in 1990-91 was much lower than the corresponding share in 1961-62, which was 37.8 per cent. On the other hand, the share of the secondary and the tertiary sector in 1990-91 was much higher than the corresponding share in 1961-62 viz. 28.6 and 33.6 per cent. In other words, the decrease in the share of the primary sector during the period 1961-62 and 1990-91 is reflected in an increase in the share of secondary and tertiary sectors.

Sectorwise State Income at current prices-

2.11 Estimates of sectorwise State Income at current prices for the years 1960-61, 1961-62, 1970-71, 1980-81, 1984-85, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given in the following table. The percentage share of each of the sectors in total State Income is also indicated in parenthesis-

Table 2.4

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1960-61	668.34 (41.8)	442.07 (26.4)	507.01 (31.8)	1,597.42 (100.0)
1961-62	622.51 (37.8)	470.50 (28.6)	554.33 (33.6)	1,647.34 (100.0)
1970-71	1,109.00 (28.6)	1,325.23 (34.2)	1,441.31 (37.2)	3,875.54 (100.0)
1980-81	4,253.59 (28.1)	5,288.69 (35.0)	5,571.19 (36.9)	15,113.37 (100.0)
1984-85	4,885.78 (25.8)	7,648.41 (33.5)	9,298.48 (40.7)	22,832.67 (100.0)
1889-90*	11,713.07 (24.1)	16,410.68 (33.7)	20,515.63 (42.2)	48,639.38 (100.0)
1990-91+	32,159.23 (23.1)	19,418.08 (34.2)	24,279.01 (42.7)	56,856.32 (100.0)

* Provisional + preliminary.
Per Capita Income-

2.12 The per capita income of Maharashtra in 1990-91 at current prices was Rs.7,598 while it was Rs.4,934 for the country as a whole. In fact, the per capita income of Maharashtra State was higher than that of the country for the earlier years also. The higher per capita income of the State appears to be essentially due to the relatively better developed secondary and tertiary sectors in the State economy, particularly in urban areas. As per the latest estimates of per capita household consumer expenditure through National Sample Survey (1987-88). The per capita consumer expenditure in rural areas was Rs.161 for Maharashtra. It was almost the same for rural India. But this formed about 54 per cent of that for the urban areas in Maharashtra while for rural India it was 63 per cent of the estimate for urban areas.

Trends in State Income and National Income-

2.13 The trends in the growth of State Income and National Income during different plan periods, commencing from third five year plan (which is the year corresponding to the formation of Maharashtra State) can be clearly seen from the details given in the following table.

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

Period	State Income	Per capital State Income	National Income	(Per cent)
				Per capita National Income
1	2	3	4	5
1. Third Five Year Plan (1965-66 over 1960-61)	1.0	(—)1.4	2.3	0.1
2. Three Annual Plans (1968-69 over 1965-66)	4.7	2.2	3.7	1.4
3. Fourth Five Year Plan (1973-74 over 1968-69)	2.8	0.6	3.3	0.9
4. Fifth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan (1979-80 over 1973-74).	5.5	3.2	3.0	0.7
5. Sixth Five Year Plan (1984-85 over 1979-80)	2.3	0.2	5.4	3.2
6. Seventh Five Year Plan (1989-90 over 1984-85)	7.4	5.7	5.7	3.4

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

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

2.16 The State Income of Maharashtra at constant prices (viz. 1980-81) is estimated to have gone up by 239 per cent between 1960-61 and 1990-91. The per capita income at constant

prices is estimated to have increased by 77 per cent between 1960-61 and 1990-91. Thus, on a long term basis between 1960-61 and 1990-91, the State Income increased at a compound annual rate of 4.2 per cent and the per capita State Income at 1.7 per cent. During the same period, the National Income increased at an annual rate of 3.9 per cent and the per capita income at 1.6 per cent. Comparison of the decennial growth in the State Income over the last two decades reveals that the annual rate of growth in the recent decade viz. 1979-80 to 1989-90 (5.3 per cent) was more than the rate of growth in the earlier decade viz. 1969-70 - 1979-80 (4.5 per cent).

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

Table 2.6
**Indices of State Income, per capita income at
1980-81 prices and agricultural production with
1960-61 as the base and their growth rates.**

Year	State Income	Per Capita Income	Agricultural production
1960-61	100.00	100.00	100.00
1969-70	123.15	98.97	91.89
1979-80	190.86	123.51	129.78
1984-85	216.46	124.63	128.69
1989-90	319.85	169.35	183.24
1990-91	339.19	177.04	181.15
Average Annual compound growth rate (%)			
1990-91 over 1960-61	4.16	1.73	2.00
1979-80 over 1969-70	4.48	2.24	3.51
1989-90 over 1979-80	5.30	3.37	3.51

2.19 Maharashtra ranked respectively second and third in India in respect of the net area sown (13%) and gross cropped area (12%) in 1987-88 (the latest year for which the figures for all States and India are available). Although Maharashtra had 12 per cent share in the total area of foodgrains in the country, production of foodgrains in the State, was only eight per cent of all-India production. Similarly, in respect of cotton, though Maharashtra had 39 per cent of the area under cotton, the production in the State was only 22 per cent of the all-India production. This low productivity was largely a result of insufficient irrigation facility available in the State. In 1987-88, about 14 per cent of the gross cropped area in the State was irrigated as against 33 per cent for the country as a whole. As a result, agriculture in the State is essentially dependent upon rains. Moreover, large tracts in the State fall in the rain-shadow area and 90 talukas (out of 303) in the State are drought prone. The low levels of irrigation also lead to low intensity of cropping which was 12.5 per cent for Maharashtra as compared to 27 per cent for the country in 1987-88.

2.20 In 1990-91, the gross irrigated area was 31.91 lakh hectares and this was about 16 per cent of total cropped area. The irrigated area in 1990-91, however, has almost more than doubled as compared to 1960-61.

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

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

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

Table 2.7
Index Number of Agricultural Production by Broad Groups

(Base 1967-70=100)

Group of Crop	Weights	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Average Annual growth rate (percent) 1989-90 over 1984-85	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1. Cereals	...	45.05	143.9	132.8	108.1	163.5	168.0	198.7	6.67
2. Pulses	...	10.44	119.2	142.2	118.6	172.5	211.2	214.8	12.50
Total (Foodgrains)	...	55.49	139.3	134.6	110.1	165.2	176.1	210.7	7.68
3. Oilseed	...	10.54	97.7	85.2	78.0	120.6	166.4	159.1	10.24
4. Fibres	...	8.46	105.0	145.7	65.2	108.6	100.5	161.9	9.05
5. Misc.	...	25.71	176.0	165.1	149.7	176.0	180.1	230.2	5.52
Total (Non-Foodgrains)	...	44.51	143.9	142.5	116.7	150.0	161.7	200.3	6.84
6. All Groups	...	100.00	141.3	138.1	113.0	158.4	169.7	201.2	7.32

2.24 The above table brings out large fluctuations in the production of agriculture sector during the period of VII Five Year Plan. There was however, a general upward trend in foodgrain and oilseeds production. The fibre group (which essentially consists of cotton) and miscellaneous group (which essentially consists of sugarcane) show some marked ups and downs; no clear trends are discernible upto 1988-89 but a distinct improvement performance is seen in 1989-90.

Industries.

2.25 Maharashtra continued to occupy foremost position in the country in respect of its share in factory employment. But, this share has decreased to 16 per cent in 1986 from 19 per cent a decade ago. The industrial activity in the State, is mainly concentrated in three districts viz. Greater Bombay, Thane and Pune. These accounted for nearly 62 per cent of the industrial employment in the State in 1990. But as a result of industrial locational policy, the share of these districts in factory employment seems to have gone down by six per cent since 1985.

2.26 Based on the all-India index numbers of production of major industry groups, that contribute substantially to the industrial production in the State and the country it is surmised that the industrial production (manufacturing) in the State, increased at an annual rate of 10 per cent between 1985-86 and 1990-91.

2.27 The composition of the organised industrial sector in Maharashtra has undergone a considerable change in the last two decades in particular. In the early sixties, the consumer goods industry was more significant than the capital goods and intermediate goods industry. However, in the recent past, the capital goods and the intermediate goods industry have assumed greater importance than the consumer goods industry. The share of the capital goods and intermediate goods industries together in terms of value added has increased to 79 per cent in 1989-90 as against 48 per cent in 1960.

□ □ □

CHAPTER - 3

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

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

3.2 When the State wishes to pose a project for external assistance, its primary responsibility is to make the provision of adequate funds to cover the cost of the project and to have competent technical staff for implementing the project. The assistance is either in the form of grant or loan, or both, to cover the entire cost of the project or some percentage of project cost. It is not paid directly to the State Government but is routed through the Government of India and given to the State as additionality to the State Plan. Since August, 1992 the Government of India was transferring 100 percent of the external aid to the State Government. The State Government has to pay back this additionality received by way of loan from the foreign donor in instalments to the Government of India. The Government of India in turn pays back the loan with interest in foreign exchange to the donor. Many of the loans received from the foreign donors are in the nature of soft loans where the pay-back period is 20 years.

Performance in VII Five Year Plan (1985-90)

3.3 With the help of external aid, the State Government had started 21 projects with a total project cost of Rs. 7813.27 crores and credit component of Rs. 3446.98 crores during VII Five Year Plan period. The total additional central assistance of Rs. 460.70 crores had been received in VIIth Five Year Plan Period. Further, additional central assistance of Rs. 139.86 crores, Rs. 205.05 & Rs. 320 crores had been received by the State during 1990-91, 1991-92 & 1992-93 respectively. In the VIII Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 2988.33 crores have been made for externally assisted projects.

3.4 The following is a brief description giving the present status and physical as well as financial progress of the externally aided projects.

PROJECT NO.(1) RAINFED FARMING PROJECT, MANOLI , DISTRICT AKOLA

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (1) Funding Agency | World Bank |
| (2) Duration of the Project | June 1984 to December, 1993. |
| (3) Cost of the Project | Rs.8.39 crores (Revised)
Rs. 10.94 crores (Addl. seven water shed) |
| (4) External Assistance | 24.00 Million SDR |

Salient features of the project

3.5 This is a World Bank assisted pilot project for integrated watershed development in rainfed areas. Maharashtra, being a predominantly rainfed State, has been included in this project, which covers an area of about 66,783 ha. of Manoli Water Shed in Akola District, seven districts viz. Satara, Nasik, Pune, Latur, Yavatmal, Gadchiroli and Wardha. The idea behind taking up this project is to establish a rainfed farming technology on most scientific lines.

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

- (1) Soil and Water Conservation works on Private lands.
- (2) Afforestation-cum-pasture development in private revenue and community land,
- (3) Afforestation in Government land,
- (4) Land Development-cum-horticulture development,
- (5) Farm Forestry,
- (6) Farm research
- (7) Agricultural extension in watershed areas.

Physical Progress

3.7 The Project has been implemented successfully at Manoli and research work has been entrusted with Panjabrao Krishi Veedyapeeth, Akola. The project is to be completed in 1994 and Impact Evaluation Study is undertaken and this work has been assigned to Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune.

Financial Progress

3.8 An expenditure of Rs.5.79 crores has been incurred on Manoli Project, District Akola upto September 1992. The State Govt. has received Rs.8.04 crores as additional central assistance for this project upto March, 1993. An outlay of Rs. 8.91 crores has been provided for VIII Five Year Plan. Recently, Government of India with the approval of World Bank, has accorded sanction for additional seven water sheds for the period 1990-91 to 1994-95. The cost of this project is Rs. 10.94 crores covering an area of 40,821 hec.

PROJECT NO. (2) MAHARASHTRA COMPOSITE IRRIGATION PROJECT-III

(1) Funding Agency	World Bank
(2) Duration of the project	December 1985 to June 1994
(3) Cost of the Project	Rs.337.96 crores
(4) External Aid	164.20 Million SDR (Rs.192 Crores)

Salient features of the project

3.9 The Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project III is a follow-up of the MCIP-I & II projects assisted by the World Bank. The Agreement between the World Bank and Government of Maharashtra was signed in December, 1985 and came into force in March, 1986. According to the Agreement a credit of 164.20 million SDRs was sanctioned for the project with a time slice of 5 years i.e. 1985-90 subsequently extended by another 4 years. The closing date of the project is December, 1994. The project had been estimated to cost Rs.337.96 crores which consists of Rs.175 crores for civil works and Rs.212.28 crores for CAD works.

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

The brief scope of the project is as follows :-

(Part-A) Jayakwadi Command -

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

(Part-B) Majalgaon Command -

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

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

Physical progress

3.11 As the MCIP III project is the continuation of MCIP I & II covering the Jayakwadi and Majalgaon commands, some expenditure on the project was incurred at the time of signing of the Agreement for MCIP-III. Further the State Government had incurred expenditure on several items which were not covered in the project Agreement for MCIP-III and hence the expenditure on the project on the item included in the project document were not proportionate to the financial schedule. The project hence ran into several problems of delay in schedule in physical progress as well as in financial commitments. The project is being reformulated which includes 4 irrigation projects as MCIP-II (R) and same is under consideration for acceptance by the World Bank.

Financial progress

3.12 So far expenditure of Rs.224.81 crores has already been incurred upto March, 1993 and total Additional Central assistance of Rs.99.40 crores has been received upto March 1993. An outlay of Rs.196.00 crores have been made for the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

PROJECT NO. (3) WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING PROJECT

1. Funding Agency	USAID
2. Duration of the project	July, 1983 to Sept. 1993.
3. Cost of the Project	Rs.12.27 crores(Revised)
4. External assistance	Rs.7.05 crores (Revised)

Salient features of the project

3.13 With the growing need for irrigation water in the State and the increasing scarcity of water the need for better forms of irrigation management was realised in the State. Much of the water made available for irrigation, was being wasted through over irrigation, which meant that while water would be amply available near the head-reaches of the canal, there would be little or no water available at the tail end. The urgent need for irrigation management prompted the State Government to enter into an agreement, through the Government of India, with the USAID for the "Irrigation Management and Training Project", which covers besides Maharashtra, the State of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Out of the total project cost of Rs.79.20 crores the component covering Maharashtra would be Rs.12.27 crores. The project funding including the share of the Government of Maharashtra is indicated below :-

		(Rs.in lakhs)			
	G.O.M.	USAID		Grant in Rs. (Dollars)	Total
		Loan	Grant		
Original	...	444.20	192.20	281.41 (1# = 10 Rs.)	1054.20
Revised	...	521.59	204.08	— „ —	1226.51

Physical Progress

3.14 The project in the State of Maharashtra Consists of training and professional development in irrigation management for officers at all level including field level personnel. Special workshop with demonstration for farmers and farmers organisations is a special feature of the project; another item is the concept of action research which involves a long term on site

case study of an irrigation area sufficiently large to be representative of a complete system. The project will support a set of communication channels for disseminating information throughout India water resources irrigation and agriculture circles. Guidelines for introduction of organisational and procedural changes will be developed to accommodate new technologies and operational concepts. The Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI) at Aurangabad is the focal point for this project. Under this programme the training capacity of the institute will be doubled. The WALMI has made great progress since the inception of the project and is now equipped with trained irrigation personnel in the most advanced methods of irrigation management. The WALMI Aurangabad has done exemplary work in the past few years in both research and Training in irrigation management. Upto to the end of June, 1990, 20 long term courses (11 months) had been conducted imparting training to 584 officers; 30 orientation courses for middle level officers have also been conducted for 595 officers; 10 orientation courses for 184 senior level officers have been successfully completed. Besides this 17 courses for training of farmers were conducted in which 897 farmers participated; in addition 60 special courses covering 1286 officers were also conducted by WALMI. The project is completed in August, 1992. However, some claims are pending with Govt. of India for reimbursement.

Financial progress

3.15 Of the total project cost of Rs.12.27 crores Rs. 9.57 crores have been spent upto September 1992. Reimbursement of Rs.12.31 crores have been received upto March, 1993.

PROJECT NO.(4) & (5) SALINE LAND RECLAMATION PROJECT, PHASE I & II

1. Funding Agency	E.E.C.
2. Duration of project	August 1984 to June 1993
3. Cost of the project	Rs. 18.05 crores.
4. External Assistance	20 M. ECU (Rs. 18.05 crores)

Salient Features of the project

3.16 1. Khar Land Schemes - Reclamation of 133 schemes having an area of 16058.28 hec. have been completed upto 3/91. EEC has not given extension to this component after 3/91. In respect of phase II sanction of EEC is awaited. But it is expected that the same will be received in 1993-94 and work will start in 1993-94.

Physical progress

2. The Phase-I programme is completed and approval of European Economic Community is awaited for Phase-II programme. However, Research work and Training of Phase-I is extended upto June 1993 for completion of this component.

Financial progress

3.17 So far an expenditure of Rs. 17.56 crores has been incurred and reimbursement claims lodged upto proposal for Phase II is under consideration of Govt. of India. An outlay of Rs. 0.12 crores has been proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan.

PROJECT NO.(6) MAHARASHTRA WATER CONTROL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR KONKAN (EEC)

(1) Funding Agency	European Economic Community
(2) Duration of the project	October, 1988 to October, 1993.
(3) Cost of the Project	Rs.31.45 crores.
(4) External Assistance	Rs.22.00 crores

Salient features of the project

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

(a) Horticultural crops	40%
(b) Vegetable & pulses	40%
(c) Paddy	20%
	100%

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

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

The project covers an area of 9172 ha. on 2 medium and 55 M.I. Schemes.

Physical progress

3.19 Out of the 57 schemes physical works on 15 schemes have been started and are in progress. Works on remaining 42 schemes are started from June, 1992 after completing detailed surveys and obtaining clearance from Appraisal Committee. The project is lagging behind schedule and an extension upto October, 1996 is being sought from E.E.C.

Financial progress

3.20 The expenditure incurred by March, 1993 is Rs.11.39 crores. The reimbursement received so far is Rs.4.81 crores by March,1993.

PROJECT NO.(7) NATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT (INDUCTION TRAINING PROGRAMME)

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Funding Agency | World Bank |
| 2. Duration of the Project | August 1983 to June,1993. |
| 3. Cost of the project | Rs.8.32 crores (Revised) |
| 4. External Aid | \$ 3.10 Million. |

Salient features of the project

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

3.22 The agreement for this project was signed on 12th May, 1987 with the World Bank and is a part of the World Bank Aided National Water Management Project. The total cost of the MITP is Rs.402.58 lakhs. The project will support training facilities in WALMI, Aurabgabad for both academic and practice oriented training. The financial outlay for this project has been provided for three main purposes -

(Rs. in lakhs)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| (i) Academic | 131.07 |
| (ii) Practice Oriented Training | 125.97 |
| (iii) Consultancy Services | 145.53 |

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

Financial progress

3.23 The cumulative expenditure upto 3/93 is Rs. 2.32 crores. The original cost of the project has been revised to the extent of Rs. 8.32 crores due to devaluation of rupee. An outlay of Rs. 3.46 crores has been proposed for VIII Five Year Plan.

PROJECT NO.(8) SARDAR SAROVER PROJECT

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Funding Agency | World Bank |
| 2. Duration of the Project | May 1985 to April 1997. |
| 3. Cost of the Project | Rs.6406 crores Share of Maharashtra Government is Rs.460 crores |
| 4. External Assistance | 62.4 \$ Million |

Salient features of the project

3.24 This is a multi-State project being implemented by the Gujarat Govt. The State Govt. is participating in the hydro electric part of the project and the State's share of the total project cost is Rs.419 crores (1985-86 price level). The share of the State Govt. in the World Bank assistance is Rs.62.44 \$ Million. The Govt. of Maharashtra has a share in some components of the project such as dam and appurtenant works, power generation, civil works and electrical works etc.

Physical Progress

3.25 Regarding the physical progress, it may be stated that the works are being executed to achieve the target date of commissioning of all the 6 units of 200 MW capacity each on R.B.P.H. by 1996 and 5 units of 50 MW capacity each at C.H.P.H. by 1996.

Financial Progress

3.26 The reimbursemet claims are claimed by the Gujarat Govt. from the Govt. of India and the central assistance is received by the State Govt. from Govt. of India. Of the total external assistance of Rs.74.80 crores the State Govt. is to receive additionality of Rs.52.36 crores of which Rs.38.21 crores have been received upto March, 1993.

PROJECT NO. (9) UJJANI HYDRO ELECTIC PROJECT

(1) Funding Agency	Japan (OECF)
(2) Duration of the Project	January 1986 to May, 1993.
(3) Cost of the Project	Rs.43.76 crores (Revised) .
(4) External assistsance	1500 Million Yen

Salient features of the project

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

Physical progress

3.28 As per the revise schedule, project is planned to be commissioned in May 1993.

Financial Progress

3.29 The external assistance would be to the order of Rs.13.00 crores. The total cost of project is re-revised at Rs.43.76 crores. Expenditure upto March 1993 is Rs.27.89 crores. It is anticipated that the project is being completed by May 1993. An outlay of Rs.13.33 crores has been proposed for the VIII Five Year Plan.

PROJECT NO. (10) MAHASHTRA POWER PROJECT INCLUDING KOYNA HYDRO ELECTIC PROJECT STAGE-IV

1. Fundidng Agency	World Bank
2. Duration of the project	January 1990 to December, 1996.
3. Cost of the project	Rs.1090.81 crores (Koyna IV) Rs. 675.00 crores(Transmission)
4. External assistance	Rs.230 Million US \$ Rs.124 Million US \$ (354 Million US \$)

Salient features of the project

3.30 The Maharashtra Power Project consists of two parts. The first is the transmission lines, consisting of 400 KV evacuation lines from Koyna to Karad and from Koyna to Lonikand, included in the project as measures for strengthening the transmission system through a number of 220 KV and 132 KV sub-stations. The Second part of the project is the Koyna State-IV which consists of the following components :-

- (i) Intake structure in the existing Koyna reservior
- (ii) A.4.5 K.M. long head raise tunned
- (iii) Four steel lines high pressure shafts
- (iv) A 1000 MW underground power station

- (v) A 2150 Mtr. long tail raise tunnel
- (vi) A 2000 Mtr. long tunnel for access to the power station
- (vii) The associated 400 K V switch yard and transmission line.

Physical Progress

3.31 As far as the civil works are concerned excavation works have started for the construction of the shaft on HRT, approach tunnel to the power house, an access to draft tube gate gallery. Other items of work which have commenced are civil works pertaining to access to tail surge collection gallery etc. while the works on the road tunnel have also commenced.

Financial Progress

3.32 As this is a new project and the Civil Works have just started the expenditure upto March 1993 is Rs. 195.41 crores. An outlay of Rs. 1107.55 crores has been made in the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97. An Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 51.83 crores has been received upto March 1993.

PROJECT NO.(11) GHATGAR PUMPED STORAGE SCHEME

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Funding Agency | Japan (OECF) |
| 2. | Duration of the project | January 1989 to January, 1997. |
| 3. | Cost of the project | Rs. 555.00 crores |
| 4. | External Assistance | Rs.11414 Million Yens. |

Salient features of the project

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

Physical progress

3.34 The project is likely to be completed by the end of the 8th Plan or the first year of the 9th Plan. The main obstacle in the commencement of the project has been the clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests Government of India as the project involves acquisition of 68 hectares of forest land. The Ministry of Environment, Government of India has now cleared the proposal.

Financial Progress

3.35 Very nominal expenditure has been made on preliminary activities in the project as the major work has still not been undertaken due to the fact that clearance of the Forest Department in the State Government and the Ministry of Environment and Forests at the Centre has been given in 1992. An outlay of Rs.100 crores has been made in the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

PROJECT NO. (12) CHANDRAPUR THERMAL PROJECT

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | Funding Agency | World Bank |
| 2. | Duration of the Project | September 1985 to December 1993. |
| 3. | Cost of project | Rs.1050 crores (lastest revised cost) |
| 4. | External assistance | \$280 Million US |

Salient features of the project

3.36 World Bank assistance for this project which commenced in September 1985 is for Units V and VI, each with a capacity of 2x500 MW at district Chandrapur. This is for the first time that the MSEB is installing a 500 MW unit plant.

3.37 Deacerator, critical piping and HP valves and other associated equipment. The project also includes Instrumentation and Control System and Data Acquisition System, installation

of associated ancillary system, coal handling plants and water treatment plant. Besides this, the World Bank is also financing the contract for project management and co-ordination services. Bank assistance is also being given for the Koradi Thermal Power Station Coal handling plant, augmentation scheme.

Financial Progresss

3.38 Of the total cost of Rs.1050 crores, Rs.923.17 crores have been spent on the project till March 1993. Of the total external assistance of Rs.360 crores the state has received an additionality of Rs.224.57 crores till 3/93 The project will be completed by December, 1993. An outlay of Rs. 73.00 crores has been made for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Physical Progress

3.39 The project has suffered some delays in implementation which has affected the original project implementation schedule. One of the cause was labour unrest. However, normalcy has now been restored and the works have gathered momentum. Difficulties in procurement and erection of equipment have also meant delay by about 8 months in the revised scheduled. Accordingly, Unit V have been synchronised by March 1991 and commercial operation would begin with full load on this Unit by November, 1991. Similary for Unit VI the commissioning schedule would run into early 1993 as against the earlier schedule of May 1991.

PROJECT NO.(13) WASTE HEAT RECOVERY PLANT UNIT 1/2

1. Funding Agency	Germany
2. Duration of the project	1991-92 to 1993
3. Cost of the project	Rs.845 crores(Revised)
4. External assistance	Rs.570 crores(DM 310 million)

Salient Feature of the project

3.40 The Planning Commission has approved Waste Heat Recovery Unit 1 & 2 in March, 1987 and December, 1987 respectively. The Project is being implemented with the external assistance from Germany through M/s Siemens. The works have been commenced. These units are expected to be commissioned by October 1993 and December, 1993 respectively.

Physical progress

3.41 At present, at Uran, Distict Raigad there is an installation of 672 MW having 4 gas turbines of 60 MW and 4 gas turbines of 108 MW. There 8 units are operating almost on base load on fuel gas supply made from Bombay High.

3.42 Since the exhaust gases from the gas turbines leave at about 500 C all this heat is being wasted at present. This heat could be put to productive use by installing a waste heat recovery plant which could generate additional power without any extra fuel.

Financial Progress.

3.43 An expenditure of Rs. 338.34 crores had been incurred upto March 1993. An outlay of Rs. 450.00 crores has been made for VIII Plan 1992-97.

PROJECT NO.(14) MAHARASHTRA STATE ROAD PROJECT

(1) Funding Agency	World Bank
(2) Duration of the Project	March 1989 to Decemner, 1994.
(3) Cost of the Project	Rs.189.00 crores (Revised)
(4) External Assistance	Rs.52.00 crores.

3.44 The World Bank has sanctioned loan assistance for State Roads in India for four States viz. Bihar, U.P., Rajasthan and Maharashtra. 60 per cent of the cost is accounted for by civil works.

Salient features of the project

3.45 The Project consists of improvement and widening to two lanes of 672 kms. of selected parts of the State Highways carrying heavy traffic. In addition to improvement of roads the project also provides for other items such as purchase of sophisticated equipment for construction

and maintenance, road maintenance, training of P.W.D. Officers, management study, organisation study of the P.W.D. etc. costing Rs.6.37 crores as Development credit for Maharashtra. The State Government has accorded administrative approval to the 8 road works included in this World Bank Project costing about Rs.80 crores as detailed below :-

Name of the Roads	Length KMs.	Costing Rs. in crores
1. Pune-Ahmednagar Road	113.6	12.04
2. Ahmednagar-Kopargaon Road	95.0	9.47
3. Ahmednagar-aurangabad Road	105.4	12.06
4. Aurangabad-Mantha Road	124.0	17.38
5. Akola-Kanhergaon Road	96.0	10.69
6. Nagpur-Kampa Road	69.0	10.20
7. Palghar-Wada Road	47.0	5.91
8. Wada-Ambadi Road	23.0	2.77
Total	672.10	80.52

Physical progress

3.46 Thus out of the external assistance of Rs.52.00 crores, it is envisaged as per agreement that 55.5% loan assistance would be given by the World Bank. The World Bank has, however, indicated by a letter received in 1990, that the loan assistance would be increased as follows upto December, 1991.

Civil Works	90% (upto December 1991)
Machinery equipment	100%
Training	50%
Consultant's Services	100%

Agencies for the road works have been fixed. Further excess is likely to be of the order of Rs.25 crores. Hence the cost of the project is likely to be Rs.189 crores. With the fluctuating rate reimbursement and foreign exchange rate, it is not possible at present to work out revised cost in detail.

Financial Progress

3.47 An expenditure of Rs.62.67 crores has been incurred so far. The additional central assistance of Rs.47.15 crores has been received from Government of India upto March, 1993. An outlay of Rs. 132.00 crores has been proposed for VIII Five Year Plan.

PROJECT NO.(15) BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROJECT PHASE III

(1) Funding Agency	World Bank
(2) Duration of the Project	January 1988 to June 1995
(3) Cost of the project	Rs.874 crores
(4) External assistance	Rs.525.00 crores.

3.48 Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project Phase III is an extension of Phase I and II of the Project which was completed in 1978 and 1988 respectively. World Bank assistance for this project is of the order of Rs.525.00 crores to the Bombay Municipal Corporation which would implement the improvement of water supply and sewerage system in Bombay City. As the project could not get momentum in the VII Plan most of the work and consequently expenditure will spill over into the 8th Plan.

Salient Features Of The Project:

3.49 The project gets soft loan and credit from the IDA and the IBRD of the World Bank respectively. The main objectives of the Phase III Project are :-

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

Phase I and Phase II of the Project have already given an additional 200 MGD to the metropolis. An important component of Phase II which still remains un-executed is the sewerage disposal facilities through 3 deep marine out-falls and 4 aerated lagoons. This is a crucial component and it is expected that this item will be included in Phase III for "Supplemented Finance" from the World Bank. As the cost of this component would alone estimate to Rs.350 crore, World Bank has yet to agree to extend additional credit for the marine out-fall project.

Financial Progress

3.50 As has been mentioned above this project would gain momentum only in the 8th Plan period. Of the total project cost of Rs.874 crores, Rs.612 crores already spent upto 3/93 As this is a water supply project the entire external assistance of Rs. 525 crores would be received by the State Government as additional central assistance. Rs.103.53 crores has been received as Additional Central Assistance from Govt. of India as on 3/93.

Physical Progress

3.51 The main achievement of this project including Phase I and Phase II is that additional water supply of 100 MGD have been made available in the Bombay Metropolitan Area. However, due to various technical problems, the sewerage project of Phase II has remained unexecuted. The work pertaining to the marine out-fall is still being appraised and no decision has been taken regarding this.

PROJECT NO.(16) MAHARASHTRA RURAL WATER SUPPLY, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND HEALTH EDUCATION PROJECT(IDA) WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE

(1) Funding Agency	World Bank
(2) Duration of the project	July, 1991 to June, 1997.
(3) Cost of the project	Rs.319.58 crores
(4) External Assistance	Rs.249.47 crores

Salient Features of the project

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

(i) P.W.S.Schemes:-

This component will be executed in 2 phases. Phase-I comprises of 17 Regional P.W.S. Schemes covering 197 villages, 1 town and 6 Wadis, 38 individual P.W.S. Schemes for 38 villages, Phase II comprises of 63 Regional P.W.S. Schemes covering 2187 villages and 1 town and 110 individual P.W.S. Schemes for 110 villages.

(ii) Borewell Programme:-

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| (a) Drilling New Borewells in 178 villages 884 wadis | } 1300 H.Ps. |
| (b) Rejuvenation of existing B.Ws. in 260 villages, 126 Wadis | |
| (c) Replacement of India Marck II Handpumps by India March-III 1300 H.Ps. | |
| (d) Purchases of Machinery/Equipments. | |

(iii) Sanitation Programme :- This component comprises of construction of Private Latrines, surface drains and provision of refuse bins.

(iv) Health Education :- This programme comprises of personal and family hygienes, promotion of latrine usage, consumer awareness of the requirements and importance of O & M of Pipe Water Supply Schemes and Community awareness.

(v) Involvement of Non-Governmental Organisations.

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

Physical Progress

3.53 The Board of Directors of the World Bank approved the project on 2/5/91, the agreements have been signed on 5/6/91, and the credit effectiveness has started on 31/7/91. The actual implementation of the project has started in 1991-92 and most of works have received Administrative Approval from the Government.

Financial Progress

3.54 Rs.14.59 crores have been spent upto September 1992. On project preparation, execution of some of the Pipe Water Supply Schemes etc. Rs. 1.71 crores Additional Central Assistance has been received by Govt. till 3/92. An outlay of Rs. 280.34 crores has been made for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

PROJECT NO.(17) U.K.GOV'T.ASSISTED MAH.RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT(ODA)

(1) Funding Agency	U.K. Government
(2) Duration of the Project	1990-91 to 1994-95
(3) Cost of the project	55.48 crores
(4) External Assistance	55.48 crores

Salient Feature of the Project

3.55 The Project comprises following components :-

(i) P.W.S.Schemes - Four Regional Pipe Water Supply Schemes covering 210 villages, and 1 town are to be completed under the project. The schemes are from Nashik, Dhule and Jalgaon District.

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

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

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

Physical Progress

3.56 Execution of all the 4 Rural Pipe Water Supply Schemes are in progress. The other components will be started during 1993-94.

Financial Progress

3.57 An expenditure of Rs. 20.10 crores has been incurred upto Sept. 1992. So far an amount of Rs. 7.48 crores has been received from Govt. of India as additional Central Assistance. An outlay of Rs. 31.24 crores has been made in the Eighth Five Yer Plan.

PROJECT NO.(18) BOMBAY URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (BUDP) SHELTER PROJECT

(1) Funding Agency	World Bank
(2) Duration of the Project	March 1985 to September,1993
(3) Cost of the Project	Rs.490.72 crores(Revised).
(4) External Assistance	Rs.200.00 crores

Salient features of the project

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

Physical Progress

3.59 The project suffered some set back due to the non-availability of Government land. The physical target regarding the serviced sites had therefore to be reduced. So also due to the non-co-operation of slum dwellers the coverage of families in the upgradation of slum programme has been reduced from 1.00 lakh to 35,000 families. The project also suffered due to the dollar rupee parity. To increase the utilisation of credit, Rs.133 crores worth of new projects have been identified out of which projects worth Rs.58 crores have already been included in B.U.D.P., and the remaining operation is under consideration as a part of the restructured proposal. The project period has been extended upto September 1993. The present stage of the project is as under :-

- (a) Allotment of 56,000 serviced sites and disbursement of Home Expansion loans worth of Rs.13.14 crores.
- (b) Upgradation of 20,000 slum households.
- (c) Purchase of equipment and civil works.

Financial Progress

3.60 So far of the cost of Rs.490.72 crores, Rs.287.36 crores have been spent on this project upto March,1993. The balance of Rs.203 crores will be spent in a phased manner till the completion of the project now extended for three years. Of the total external assistance of Rs.200.00 crores, the entire amount will be received as additionality. Of this Rs.163.84 crores have been received upto March 1993. An outlay of Rs. 129 crores has been made in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

PROJECT NO.(19) THE SECOND TECHNICIAN EDUCATION PROJECT

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

Salient Features of the Project

3.61 In order to meet emerging technological needs of the industries, it is proposed to undertake comprehensive development of Polytechnics with the World Bank assistance during the Eighth Plan period. The total cost of the project has been estimated to Rs.122 crores. The financial pattern of assistance will be in the ratio of 70:30 i.e. 70 per cent of the expenditure will be reimbursed by the Government of India and 30 per cent of the expenditure will have to be borne by the State Government. The main thrust of the project is on the modernisation of Polytechnics in the State which includes the capacity extension of various polytechnics, extension of community polytechnics, women's polytechnics, computer centres, curriculum development centres and the learning resource development centres etc.

Physical Progress

3.62 By providing the above input, it is expected to improve the operational system of the polytechnics so that the students in the polytechnics can be better equipped to handle modern sophisticated technologies and enter the world of work with greater efficiency and confidence. The detailed report of the project has been finalised and certain capital works and construction of Building has already been started.

Financial Progress

3.63 A total expenditure of Rs. 674.57 crores has been incurred till March 1993. So far Rs. 1.75 crores has been received by the State Government. An outlay of Rs. 120.00 crores is proposed in the VIII Five Year Plan.

PROJECT NO. (20) MAHARASHTRA FORESTRY PROJECT

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Funding Agency | World Bank |
| 2. Duration of the Project | 1992-93 to 1997-98 |
| 3. Cost of the Project | Rs. 431.50 crores |
| 4. Project funding (I.D.A. Credit through G O I) | 87.5% of the project cost.(Rs. 377.56 crores) |

Salient Features of the Project

3.64 The overall objectives of this project are (a) slowing environmental degradation, (b) maintaining and/or improving biodiversity, (c) increasing the productivity of forest land, (d) development of wastelands, (e) raising biomass self sufficiency and (f) generating rural income and ensuing equity in rural areas through increased community participation. The main activities that will be dealt with under the project are land treatment, plantation development, commercial plantation, agro forestry and enrichment plantations, treatment of rehabilitation of degraded forests and waste land and pasture development over 60,000 ha. per year. In addition, village eco-development and tribal development in 210 representative villages from all agro climatic zones of the state will be taken up. Bio-diversity conservation, protected areas management, technology improvements in seed units and nursery unit and development of support services will also be other components of the project.

Physical Progress

- 3.65 (a) Project Agreement signed on 29.01.1992.
 (b) Project declared credit effective on 18.05.1992.
 (c) for preparatory works project co-ordination unit established on 10.02.1992.
 (d) During 1992 rains plantation accomplished on an area of 8120 ha.
 (e) Other components of the project are yet to start for which proposals are under active consideration of the Government.

Financial Progress

3.66 Though the project is commenced in 1992-93 and outlay of Rs.300.00 Crores has been provided in 1992-97.(VIII Five Year Plan)

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Name of the project	Project cost	External Aid to be received	Plan outlay in VIII Plan
1	2	3	4	5
I. Agricultural & Allied Services				
1.	Rained Farming (1424)	19.33	9.07	8.91
II. Irrigation				
2.	M.C.I.P.—III (1621)	337.96	192.00	196.00
3.	Saline Land Reclamation, Phase-I (386-T-236/490)	18.05	18.05	0.12
4.	Saline Land reclamation (386-T-236/484) Phase-II	.....	.....	.....
5.	Mah. Water Control System (Konkan)	31.45	22.00	N.A.
6.	National Water management (Induction Training) (1770)	8.32	3.10	3.46
III. Power Project				
7.	Sardar Sarovar Hydro (1552 & 2947)	460.00	62.40	N.A.
			US # Mill.	
8.	Ujjani Hydro (P-34)	43.76	13.00	13.33
9.	Maharashtra Power Project			
	(a) Koyna Stage IV	1090.81	330.00	480.00
	(b) Transmission (MSEB)	675.00	270.00	627.55
10.	Ghatgar Pumped Storage (Japan) (ID-P-53)	555.00	1141.00	100.00
			Million yen	
11.	Chandrapur Thermal (2544)	1050.00	200.00	73.00
12.	Waste Heat Recovery	845.00	570.00	450.00
IV. Transport				
13.	State Road Project	189.00	52.00	132.00
V. Water Supply & Sanitation				
14.	Bombay Water Supply & Sewerage Phase-III (1750 & 2769)	874.00	525.00	N.A.
15.	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply Environment Sanitation & Health Education (IDA) 9202-IN	319.58	249.47	280.34
16.	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply (ODA)	55.48	55.48	31.24
VI. Housing				
17.	Bombay Urban Development Programme (BUDP-I) (1544)	490.72	200.00	129.00
18.	Second Technician Education	122.69	85.00	120.00

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Name of the project	Project cost	External Aid to be received	Plan outlay in VIII Plan
1	2	3	4	5
	VIII. Forest			
19.	Maharashtra Forestry Project	431.51	377.56	300.00
	IX. Tourism			
20.	Ajanta Verul Development	195.61	.....	43.38
	TOTAL	7813.27	3446.98	2988.33

3.67 The State Government proposes to undertake some additional externally aided projects in the VIIIth Plan period, as the resources position of the State cannot support the large investments required in several developmental schemes. The following is the list of projects for which the State Govt. hopes to receive external assistance during the VIIIth Plan :-

New Pipeline Projects in VIIIth Plan Period.

(Rs.in crores)

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Cost of the project
1.	Bombay Urban Transport Project-II	2248.00
2.	Mah. Water Supply & Sewerage Project II	354.00
3.	Mah. Composite Irrigation Project II (Repeater Project)	615.69
4.	Mah. Composite Irrigation Project IV	402.66
5.	Mah. Composite Irrigation Project-V	N.A.
6.	E.E.C. Assisted Saline Land Reclamation project, Phase II	35/56
7.	Chandrapur Thermal VII	582.94
8.	Augmentation of Pune Water Supply	172.12
9.	Augmentation of Solapur Water Supply	67.50
10.	Waste Heat Recovery III	265.00
	Grand Total	4743.47

□ □ □

CHAPTER 4

REMOVAL OF REGIONAL IMBALANCE

Removal of regional imbalance is one of the basic aims of Government Policy. Government had appointed a Fact Finding Committee (FFC) in August 1983 to assess the regional backlog in various sectors of development and to suggest measures to remove the same. The FFC submitted its report in June 1984, in which it had worked out a backlog of Rs. 3,186.78 crores under 9 development sectors, as follows:—

							(Rs. in crores)
Name of the Sector/ Sub-sectors							Amount of backlog
(1)							(2)
1.	Roads	...	...	...	...	...	600.29
2.	Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	1,385.92
3.	Village Electrification	...	...	...	...	...	240.65
4.	General Education	...	...	...	...	...	91.55
5.	Technical Education (including I. T. I.s)	...	...	...	...	...	83.40
6.	Health Services	...	...	...	...	...	221.21
7.	Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	378.24
8.	Land development and Soil Conservation	...	...	...	...	...	177.77
9.	Veterinary Services	...	...	...	...	...	7.75
Total ...							3,186.78

The region-wise break up of the above backlog is as under:—

							(Rs. in crores)	
1.	Greater Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	9.71	(0.30%)
2.	Konkan	...	...	...	...	...	295.62	(9.28%)
3.	Western Maharashtra	...	...	...	...	...	884.05	(27.74%)
4.	Marathwada	...	...	...	...	...	750.85	(23.56%)
5.	Vidarbha	...	...	...	...	...	1,246.55	(39.12%)
Total ...							3,186.78	

4.2 Government had appointed an Empowered Committee to undertake in-depth study of the suggestions and recommendations made by the FFC, as also the methodology and criteria adopted for identifying the backlog and submit its recommendations for the consideration of Government. Empowered Committee submitted its report to Government in April 1987. Eventhough no final decision on the recommendations of the Fact Finding Committee has been taken, Government has decided that the regional backlog identified by the Committee should be removed in the time bound manner as an interim measure. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 1500 crores was earmarked for removal of regional backlog out of the total VIIth Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 10,500 crores.

However, by the end of the VIIth Five Year Plan expenditure of Rs. 1360.24 crores is incurred. Regionwise/Sectorwise financial backlog identified by the FFC, expenditure incurred during the VIIth Five Year Plan, 1990-91, 1991-92 are shown in the Annexure I & II. Shortfall in backlog expenditure is mainly due to (i) identification of new works and time required for completing certain preliminary works such as acquisition of land, preparation of plans and

estimates, giving administrative approval to the new works of construction, etc., (ii) difficulties in creation and redeployment of new staff, (iii) certain operational difficulties in implementation of programmes under Urban Water Supply, CADA, Rural Electrification, Roads, etc. and (iv) cuts in plan outlay as a result of natural calamity, resource constraints etc., which resulted in some inevitable reduction in backlog outlays.

4.3 Upto 1988-89, District Planning and Development Councils were not involved in the process of removal of backlog. Funds for removal of backlog for district level schemes were also kept at the State pool and the programmes were formulated at the State level. This procedure was followed with a view to ensuring timely removal of the backlog in identified sectors. However, subsequently it was thought proper to place backlog funds at the disposal of the District Planning and Development Councils alongwith normal funds available to them, for district level schemes, so as to enable them to get a realistic and comprehensive picture, of the flow of total funds available for different sectors and to effectively monitor the programme of backlog removal. Government, therefore, decided to associate the DPDCs with the process of removal of backlog from 1989-90. In order to avoid diversion of backlog funds from one district to another district, DPDCs have also been delegated powers to reappropriate savings under backlog sectors to other backlog sectors, in respect of district level schemes, subject to certain guidelines.

4.4 Backlog identified in Rural Water Supply and Veterinary Services has been removed and backlog in sub-sectors like village electrification, energisation of agricultural pumps, adult education centres, industrial training institutes, technical education, number of public health centres/sub-centres, CADA has been mostly removed. However, large backlog still exist in sectors like Irrigation, Roads, General Education, Urban Water Supply, Construction works under Public Health, Soil Conservation, etc.

4.5 As regards the progress made in removing physical backlog identified under different sectors upto the end of 31.3.92 the position is as under:-

(i) *Road Development*:—The Fact Finding Committee has identified backlog under this sector mainly under Main Road system and other road system. The object of main road system viz; to connect a district place to adjoining districts, to connect taluka towns to district headquarter and to connect taluka towns mutually has been mostly achieved. Other works of improvement such as providing high level minor/major bridges in place of existing submersible bridges/causeways on the above mentioned routes are in progress under other road system. The number of additional villages required to be connected in order to bring percentage of population connected in a district to the state average as on 31.3.83 was worked out by the FFC as 3205. Out of this, 1539 villages are connected by the end of VIIIth Five Year Plan period. The implementation of this programme of removal of backlog has been synchronised by the PWD with the Minimum Needs Programme, since thrust of both the programmes is on providing road connections to villages.

(ii) *Irrigation*.—The FFC has identified irrigation backlog of 1385.92 thousand hectares in standard rabi equivalent, out of which, backlog of 618.77 thousand hectares is removed by the end of June 1990. Provisions are being made for 13 major irrigation projects and 55 medium irrigation projects in backlog districts.

(iii) *CADA*:—The backlog estimated by the FFC in respect of land development works in projects under CADA was 411.47 thousand hectares. Out of this, backlog of 179.33 thousand hectares is removed by the end of VIIIth Five Year Plan. Land development works under CADA were taken in those backlog districts where irrigation potential was available. However, the backlog now left is in those districts where irrigation potential is not available or not likely to be available in the near future. As such, no outlay is proposed under backlog from 1990-91 onwards.

(iv) *Rural Electrification*:—In this sector the FFC has identified backlog under two schemes (i) village electrification and (ii) energisation of agricultural pump sets. The backlog identified and achievement by the end of 31.3.92 are as follows:—

Item	Backlog identified by FFC	Backlog removed by the end of 31-3-1992
(1)	(3)	(4)
1. Village Electrification (No. of villages)	3,050	3,050
2. Energisation of Agricultural pumps (No. of pumps)	1,42,885	1,22,349

(v) *General Education*:— The FFC has identified backlog of primary teachers, secondary teachers and teachers in colleges/junior colleges. The categorywise backlog of teachers identified by the FFC and the backlog of teachers removed by the end of March 1992 are given below:—

Category	Backlog identified by FFC	Backlog removed by the end of 31-3-1992
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Primary teachers	12,853	9,359
2. Secondary teachers	6,911	4,546
3. College/Junior College teachers	2,264	1,208

FFC had also identified backlog of 2014 adult education centres. This backlog has been completely removed.

(vi) *Technical Education*:—The FFC has identified backlog in technical high schools/centres in terms of additional seats needed in Government and grant-in-aid technical high schools/centres in different districts in order to bring them to the state average. The total backlog of 9154 student seats, thus identified, is removed by the end of 31.3.92.

Under vocationalisation scheme at +2 stage, the entire backlog of 4344 student seats has already been removed. Similarly backlog of 2811 student seats in Government and Government aided higher secondary schools was removed by introducing minimum competency based vocational courses from the year 1988-89.

The FFC has identified backlog of 2770 student seats in Government Polytechnics and upto 31.3.92, backlog of 1790 seats is removed. Under Government aided polytechnics backlog of 1020 seats has been identified, out of which backlog of 360 seats is removed upto 31.3.92.

(vii) *Labour & Labour Welfare (ITIs)*:—The FFC has identified backlog of 4439 student seats in ITIs out of which, backlog of 3438 seats is removed upto 31.3.92. The major backlog of seats is in Bombay District. Part of this backlog is being removed by opening of new ITIs at Kurla and Govandi.

(viii) *Public Health* :—The FFC has identified backlog of 255 primary health sub centres, 40 primary health centres and 59 cottage hospitals. FFC has also worked out backlog of 1150 beds in district hospitals and backlog of 7560 beds on the basis of per lakh of population. The backlog of primary health sub-centres, primary health centres and cottage hospitals has been completely removed. As regards hospital beds, backlog of 596 beds has been removed. Similarly, backlog of beds per lakh of population has been removed to the extent of 7083 beds. FFC has also recommended that in the district civil hospitals

optimum number of 14 specialities such as Surgery, Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Orthopaedics, ENT, Tuberculosis, etc. should be provided. In order to provide such facilities, additional staff is necessary. For this purpose 203 posts have already been sanctioned during VIIth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92. Some additional posts are proposed to be created during VIIIth Five Year Plan. Though FFC has identified backlog of health institutions, it has not taken into consideration the backlog in respect of construction of buildings for primary health centres, cottage hospitals, residential quarters, etc. However, backlog of such construction works is also being removed from backlog funds.

(ix) *Rural Water Supply* :—The FFC has worked out backlog in respect of problem villages supplied with bore/dug wells on the basis of the then State average of 45.37 percent of the total problem villages. This backlog of bore/dug wells has been completely removed, as in all the districts more than 50 percent of the problem villages have been covered under this programme. In respect of piped water supply entire backlog has been removed by March, 1991.

(x) *Urban Water Supply* :—As per criteria laid down by the FFC, backlog of 716.88 million litres per day was identified. By the end of 31.3.1992, backlog of 418.38 million litres per day has been removed.

(xi) *Soil Conservation* :—The FFC has identified backlog of contour bunding, terracing, nalla bunding and land development-cum-horticulture. The details of the backlog identified and the backlog removed by 31.3.92 are given as follows :—

Item	Unit	Backlog identified by FFC	Backlog removed by the end of 31-3-1992
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Contour Bunding	Lakh hectares	9.71	3.65
2. Terracing	Lakh hectares	0.63	0.32
3. Nalla Bunding	Numbers	4,865	4,817
4. Land Development cum Horticulture	Hectares	8,235	8,202

The Fact Finding Committee had identified backlog of Rs.95.48 crores under this sector. By the end of March, 1992 an expenditure of Rs.45.95 crores has been incurred. However at the beginning of the VIIIth Plan the revised cost of removal of remaining backlog is Rs.53 crore. However the pattern of soil conservation works has now been changed and Government has decided to take up the soil conservation works in the backlog districts on the basis of revised pattern.

(xii) *Veterinary Services* :—Backlog identified by the FFC relates to the veterinary institutes manned by Para veterinary personnel such as live stock supervisors, and those manned by veterinarians. The FFC has also identified backlog of artificial insemination centres. The progress made in removal of this backlog is as follows:—

Item	Backlog identified by FFC	Backlog removed by 31-3-1992
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Veterinary Institutes manned by para veterinary personnel	267	267
2. Veterinary Institutes manned by the veterinarians	119	119
3. Artificial Insemination Centres...	425	425

Thus, the entire backlog under veterinary services is removed by the end of 31st March 1992.

4.6 Quantification of remaining backlog: The backlog of Rs. 3,186.78 crores which was identified by the FFC was mostly based on the cost norms prevailing in 1982-83. A provision of Rs. 1500 crores was kept in the VIIIth Plan for this purpose. As against this, the actual expenditure is of the order of Rs. 1360.24 crores as stated earlier. Although in financial terms the balance of Rs. 1826.54 crores, out of the identified backlog of Rs. 3186.78 crores remains to be spent, the balance cost is required to be updated so as to enable removal of backlog fully in physical terms. The cost norms adopted by the FFC were based mostly on 1982-83 prices. The cost norms have since then undergone considerable change. The exercise was, therefore undertaken by the end of VIIIth Plan to quantify the backlog as per the present cost norms. It was estimated that as per the revised cost norms, an outlay of Rs. 2,924 crores would be required to remove the remaining physical backlog. However, now again the prices have increased considerably and an outlay of about Rs. 3261 crores would be required to remove the remaining physical backlog. A statement indicating the physical backlog identified by FFC in different sectors, backlog removed at the end of March 1992, the remaining backlog at the beginning of VIIIth Five Year Plan and the total cost for removal of remaining backlog as per the present cost norms is given in Annexure-III.

Outlay required at revised estimates for removing remaining physical backlog and approved outlay for 1992-97 is shown below :—

		(Rs. in crores)	
Sr. No. (1)	Sector (2)	Outlay required at revised estimates (3)	Outlay approved for 1992-97 (4)
1.	Roads	733.00	325.00
2.	Irrigation—		
	(a) Major and medium Irrigation	1,159.00	1,159.00
	(b) Minor Irrigation (State)	300.00	300.00
	(c) Minor Irrigation (Local)	100.00	100.00
3.	Rural Electrification	37.00	37.00
4.	General Education	40.00	40.00
5.	Technical Education	59.00	59.00
6.	Industrial Training Institutes	40.00	40.00
7.	Public Health	209.00	209.00
8.	Rural Water Supply	—	—
9.	Urban Water Supply	134.00	134.00
10.	CADA	—	—
11.	Soil Conservation	53.00	53.00
12.	Animal Husbandry	—	—
	Total	3,261.00	2,456.00

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

ANNEXURE I

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

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector	Backlog identified by FFC	Expenditure incurred during VIIth Plan	Actual expenditure 1990-91	Actual expenditure 1991-92	Total expenditure (4+5+6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Road Development	6,00,29	1,42,10.45	61,27.21	54,13.76	2,57,51.42
2.	Irrigation	13,85,92	5,56,47.96	2,42,07.74	2,85,00.00	10,83,55.70
3.	CADA	82,29	54,34.91	—	—	54,34.91
4.	Rural Electrification	2,40,65	1,32,11.54	18,27.70	20,00.00	1,70,39.24
5.	General Education	91,55	90,53.87	1,87.13	8,78.24	1,01,19.24
6.	Technical Education	44,08	22,81.13	6,34.23	12,50.00	41,65.36
7.	I. T. Is.	39,32	21,91.67	4,82.12	4,12.67	30,86.46
8.	Public Health	2,21,21	92,00.61	34,35.53	35,14.09	1,61,50.23
9.	Urban Water Supply	2,86,76	1,29,68.95	32,26.19	40,00.00	2,01,95.14
10.	Rural Water Supply	91,48	82,57.51	9,78.56	—	92,36.07
11.	Soil Conservation	95,48	29,08.97	1,85.70	9,56.57	40,51.24
12.	Veterinary Services	7,75	6,56.72	—	50.00	7,06.72
	Total	31,86,78	13,60,24.29	4,12,92.11	4,69,75.33	22,42,91.73

ANNEXURE II

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

Sr. No.	Region	Backlog identified by FFC	Expenditure incurred during VIIth Plan	Actual Expenditure		Total Expenditure (4+5+6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	1990-91	1991-92	(7)
1.	Greater Bombay	971	159.29	50.00	2.61	203.90
2.	Konkan	29562	15613.22	4236.32	5215.49	25065.03
3.	Western Maharashtra	88405	40413.75	13196.26	15402.68	69012.69
4.	Marathwada	75085	31026.99	7709.64	8546.09	47282.72
5.	Vidarbha	124655	48785.23	16099.89	17808.46	82693.58
6.	Common Schemes	—	33.81	—	—	33.81
	Total	318678	136024.29	41292.11	46975.33	224291.73

ANNEXURE III

Statement showing sectorwise physical backlog identified by FFC, backlog removed upto March, 1992, remaining backlog and amount required for its removal.—

Sr. No.	Sector	Unit of measuring backlog	Backlog identified by FFC	Backlog removed upto end of March 1992	Remaining Backlog	Amount required for removal of remaining backlog as per revised cost (Rs. in crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Roads	(a) Additional No. of villages to be connected.	3,205	1,539	1,666	
		(b) Main Road System Category 1—9	Category 1 to 6 mostly completed			733.00
		(c) Upgradation of State Highway No. 2				
2.	Irrigation	000' ha. in std. Rabi equivalent.	1,385.92	618.77	771.72	1,956.00
3.	Rural Electrification	(a) Villages Electrified ...	3,050	3,050	—	—
		(b) Energisation of agricultural pumps.	1,42,885	1,22,349	20,536	37.00
4.	General Education	(a) Primary Teachers ...	12,853	9,359	3,494	40.00
		(b) Secondary Teachers...	6,911	4,546	2,365	
		(c) Jr. College Teachers	2,264	1,208	1,056	
		(d) Adult Education Centres.	2,014	2,014	—	
5.	Labour and Labour Welfare (ITIs).	No. of Stidents ...	4,439	3,438	1,001	40.00
6.	Technical Education	(a) Technical School/ Centres (Seats)	9,154	9,154	—	
		(b) +2 stage vocationalisation (seats).	4,344	4,344	—	
		(c) Seats in Government Polytechnics.	2,770	1,790	980	
		(d) Seats in Government aided polytechnics.	1,020	360	660	59.00
		(e) Students in Government and Government aided Higher Secondary Schools.	2,811	2,811	—	
		(f) Construction of Technical School/ Centres.	—	—	—	

Sr. No.	Sector	Unit of measuring backlog	Backlog identified by FFC	Backlog removed upto end of March 1992	Remaining Backlog	Amount required for removal of remaining backlog as per revised cost (Rs. in crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7.	Public Health	(a) Primary Health Sub-Centres	225	255	—	
		(b) Primary Health Centres.	40	40	—	209.00
		(c) Cottage Hospitals ...	59	59	—	
		(d) Beds per lakh of population.	7,560	7,083	477	
		(e) District Hospital Beds	1,150	596	554	
		(f) Construction of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Cottage Hospitals.	—	—	—	
8.	Rural Water Supply	(a) Dug Wells, Bore Wells (No) ...	752	752	—	
		(b) 000' Population ...	1,637.40	1,637.40	—	
9.	Urban Water	Million Litre per day ...	716.88	418.38	298.50	134.00
10.	CADA*	000' Hac. ...	411.47	179.33	232.14	—
11.	Soil Conservation.	(a) Contour bunding lakh ha.	9.71	3.65	6.06	
		(b) Terracing lakh ha. ...	0.63	0.32	0.31	
		(c) Nala Bunding Works	4,865	4,817	48	53.00
		(d) Land Development cum Horticulture Development.	8,235	8,202	33	
12.	Animal Husbandry	(a) Veterinary Institutes manned by vets/ paravets.	267	267	—	
		(b) Veterinary Institutes manned by vets.	119	119	—	
		(c) Artificial Insemination Centres.	425	425	—	
Total ...						3,261.00

*CADA = Amount not required.

CHAPTER 5

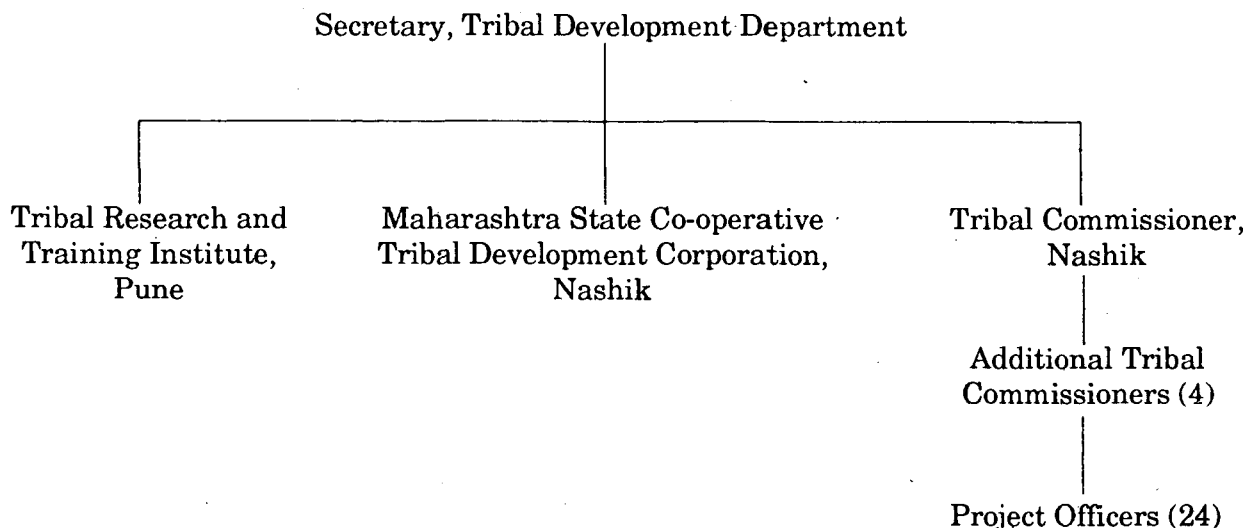
TRIBAL SUB PLAN

The geographical area of Maharashtra State is 3,07,762 Sq.Kms. of which the area under Tribal Sub-Plan is 50,757 Sq.Kms. which works out to about 16.5 percent. The main tribes in Maharashtra are Bhil, Gond, Mahadeo-Koli, Pawra, Thakur and Varli. Three tribes, Kolam, Katkari and Madia Gond have been notified as primitive tribes. There are 47 Scheduled Tribes in all, whose combined population in the 1981 census was 57.72 lakhs or roughly 9.2% of the State's total population of 627.84 lakhs. Of the 57.72 lakhs tribal population in the State, 29.44 lakhs (51%) lived in the tribal areas and 28.28 lakhs (49%) lived outside these areas. Now according to 1991 Census the total tribal population is 73.18 lakhs, which is 9.3% of the State's total population.

5.2 The tribal population in the State is largely concentrated in 14 districts, mainly in the western hilly districts of Dhule, Jalgaon, Nashik and Thane (Sahyadri region) and the eastern forested districts of Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Nagpur and Yavatmal (Gondwan region). There are 21 Integrated Tribal Development Project blocks with a total tribal population of 25.56 lakhs, 35 MADA pockets (tribal population 3.03 lakhs) and 21 Mini-MADA pockets (tribal population 0.85 lakhs). The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) comprises the infrastructure facilities provided in the ITDP, MADA and Mini-MADA pockets, as well as the flow to tribals living both within and outside these tribal areas in individual oriented schemes.

Administration

5.3 The Tribal Development Department has been reorganised with effect from 15.1.1992, bringing in a single line of command and greater accountability. The structure is given below :-



5.4 The jurisdiction of the Project Officers have been so defined, taking into account the distribution of tribal population, that they cover all tribesmen, both within the ITDP, MADA, Mini-MADA areas, as well as elsewhere in the State. Increased delegation of financial powers and authorising the TDD's field officers to make entries in the CRs of officers from other departments have been the other changes introduced in 1992.

THE TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

5.5 A Sub Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri D.M.Sukhthankar, Ex-Chief Secretary to study the methodology and system of the Tribal Sub Plan. Recently Government has accepted the recommendations of the Sukhthankar Committee report, which, in brief, are :-

(a) After the total size of the State's Annual Plan is decided, a fixed outlay for tribal development (according to Government's present policy, it is to be 9% of the total) should be made available to the Tribal Development Department.

(b) The schemes to be taken up under the Tribal Sub-Plan can be broadly categorised as state level and district level schemes. Since most of the schemes benefiting the tribals come under the district plan, the outlay for the district plans needs to be increased. Roughly, 60% of the Tribal Sub Plan should flow to district plans.

(c) While planning at the local level, it is necessary to take up only such schemes which will mainly benefit individual tribal families or group of tribals. These may include water supply schemes for small groups of tribals, electricity supply, education, agricultural development schemes, connecting roads to tribal bastis and schemes of financial assistance according to local conditions, through which the income of the poor tribal families would increase. On these lines, the DPDCs should prepare a general district plan and a separate District Tribal Sub-Plan. The District Annual Tribal Sub-Plan should be approved by the Tribal Development Department just as the District Annual Plan is being approved by the Planning Department.

(d) While considering capital investments, major irrigation projects, major and medium industries, national and state highways, major bridges etc. should be given lower priority in the TSP. On the other hand, local schemes, such as, minor irrigation works, lift irrigation schemes, drinking water facilities, the rejuvenation, protection and conservation of forests, small bridges and cross drainage works etc. should be given priority.

(e) The TDD should take necessary steps for preparation of all sectoral programmes and district TSPs along the lines mentioned above. The Tribal Development Department should continue the present method of putting up a consolidated demand for grants and the existing condition of non-divertibility of the Tribal Sub-Plan grants should continue in future also.

(f) Increased participation of voluntary and non-government organisations in tribal welfare activities should be encouraged.

(g) Considering the natural and close association of forests and tribals, the Forest Department's role should be increased in the construction of small tanks, bandharas and other development works which would simultaneously benefit both tribal agriculture as well as the rejuvenation of existing forests.

OBJECTIVES OF THE TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

5.6 (i) The starting point for a special sub-plan for tribal development is that there are glaring and unacceptable gaps between the economic and human resource development status of the tribal and non-tribal population in the State, as can be seen from only these two significant indices :

(a) Literacy in Maharashtra—

	(1981 Census)		
	Male	Female	Total
(1) General Population	58.79%	34.79%	47.18%
(2) Tribal Population	32.38%	11.94%	22.29%

(b) Poverty in Maharashtra—

	Percentage of families below poverty line	
	Percentage	Family
(1) General population	... 27.47	34,34,000
(2) Tribal population	... 88.58	3,84,407

(ii) The starting point for the TSP is not that there is an intrinsic difference between tribesmen and others in terms of economic or HRD potential; nor that there is a necessity to retain their low levels of technologies, literacy, capital resources etc. in order to preserve their distinct culture and civilization. On the other hand, the objective is unambiguously to integrate the tribesmen into the main stream of economic and social development.

(iii) Given the current gaps in status level between the tribal and non-tribal population, the strategy for development in the TSP needs to be different (and clearly spelt out as such) from that in the general plan.

Review of Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92.

5.7 The State Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan outlay and actual expenditure during 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90), Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 are shown below :-

Year	(Rs. in crores)					
	State Plan		TSP		Percent of TSP outlay to State Plan	Percent of TSP expenditure to State Plan
	Outlay (Budgettable)	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay (Col. 4 to 2)	Expenditure (Col. 5 to 3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	9,745.71	11,044.50	713.63	716.17	7.32	6.48
Annual Plan (1990-91)	2,306.60	2,521.88	179.55	167.20	7.78	6.63
Annual Plan (1991-92)	2,556.74	2,944.77	200.73	209.08	7.85	7.10

VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97

5.8 For the VIIIth five year plan 1992-97 an outlay of Rs.1159.18 crores has been earmarked for the Tribal Sub Plan, out of the total State Plan outlay of Rs.18520.00 crores, which is 6.26 percent. The main emphasis during the VIIIth five year plan will be given on taking up schemes which will directly benefit tribal population. These schemes includes crop husbandry, social forestry, minor irrigation, rural electrification, link roads, elementary education, health, nutrition etc..

5.9 The sectorwise actual expenditure for VII Five Year Plan (1985-90), Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92, an outlay approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 under Tribal Sub-Plan are shown in the Statement TSP-I.

Special Action Plan for selected Tribal Areas

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

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

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

5.13 The broad outline of these programmes, their estimated cost, expenditure during 1989-92 (including additional funds) are shown below :-

				(Rs. in lakhs)
District and area	Total estimated cost	Period of implementation	Total expenditure during 1989-92 (Expenditure from additional Outlay)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1. Gadchiroli (Entire District) ...	1,34,30.00	3 to 4 years from 1989-90	79,18.18	(17,70.34)
2. Chandrapur (Entire Rajura and Gond Pimpri Talukas and parts of Mul and Chandrapur Talukas)	61,04.00	3 to 4 years from 1989-90	17,83.78	(7,17.34)
3. Dhule (Dhadgaon Taluka and part of Akkalkuwa Taluka)	12,38.22	3 years from 1989-90	5,07.14	(2,43.46)
4. Nanded (Kinwat Taluka) ...	12,25.81	4 years from 1990-91	5,10.75	(1,96.76)
5. Yavatmal (14 Revenue Circles in 7 talukas)	29,32.00	4 years from 1991-92	5,74.28	(2,62.09)
6. Bhandara (entire Salekasa, Devari, Arjuni—Morgaon talukas and parts of Goregaon taluka).	37,96.00	4 years from 1992-93	—	

5.14 For the VIIIth five year plan 1992-97 an additional outlay of Rs.136.50 crores is provided for this Special Action Plan besides normal provisions of the districts.

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

CHAPTER 6

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND NAV BUDDHAS

6.1 Scheduled Castes are the weakest amongst the weaker sections of the society. They have few assets and are generally dependent on agricultural labour and other low income occupations. They mostly continue to pursue traditional occupations and are generally unable to avail themselves of the new employment opportunities generated through various economic development activities. As such, it was necessary to have an overall perspective of the development of Scheduled Castes/Nav Buddhas comprising economic, educational and social aspects and fulfilment of minimum needs. Government of India, has therefore, introduced the concept of Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes for ensuring their speedy development.

6.2 Approach (Government of India).- The main approach of the Special Component Plan as indicated in the guidelines received from the Government of India is:—

(a) Direct flow through family / individual beneficiary oriented programmes aimed at the economic development of the Scheduled Castes with the objective to provide income generating assets and skills to the families so that they become independent from and freed of the exploiters and oppressors, for their livelihood.

(b) Flow to the Scheduled Castes through the provision of services and other facilities. It is necessary to have Basti beneficiary oriented schemes covering both existing and new Basties for providing drinking water, drainage, health services, house sites, housing and electricity etc.

(c) In addition to the above, orientation of the existing programmes or formulation of new programmes for the benefits of the Scheduled Castes including special concessions to be made available to them for rapid development.

(d) In respect of non-divisible sectors like power, major irrigation and others, it is recommended that they should be suitably tapped so as to extend their benefits to the Scheduled Castes, large enough in magnitude to fulfill their needs and help to strengthen the special component plan.

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

(i) the Special Component Plan should include schemes giving direct benefits exclusively to the Scheduled Caste individuals / families or to their basties to the maximum possible extent.

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

(iii) the special central assistance to be released by the Government of India shall be utilised for enhancing the subsidy to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes below the poverty line. The maximum subsidy under any scheme shall not exceed 50 per cent of the total admissible financial assistance. Where subsidy under the existing scheme is below 50 per cent (to the Scheduled Castes beneficiaries), it will be increased upto 50 per cent and where no subsidy is provided under various schemes, the subsidy may be provided upto 50 per cent; and subsidy proposed under the special component plan shall be sanctioned to the families belonging to the Scheduled Castes who are living below the poverty line and whose income does not exceed Rs. 11,000 in rural areas per annum.

(iv) though earlier it was decided that the programme of EGS and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana will not be included in SCP, it has now been decided that there will be SCP in these programmes.

6.4 *Population*:—According to 1981 Census, population of the scheduled castes and projected Nav Budhas in Maharashtra was 44,79,763 and 40,64,985 respectively, making a total of 84,44,748. The percentage of this population against the total population of Maharashtra is 13.4%. As per Gazette Notification dated 4.6.1990, Buddhists are included as Scheduled Caste. Now according to 1991 Census population of Scheduled Caste is 87,57,842 comprising of 45,05,375 Male and 42,52,467 Female. The percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population of Maharashtra State as per 1991 Census is 11.09%. The districtwise population of Scheduled Caste as per 1991 census has been indicated in Annexure 'A'.

Percentage of Literacy amongst the Scheduled Caste population

6.5 The following table indicates the literacy rates amongst the total Scheduled Caste population in India. It is seen that though the literacy in the State when compared with all India level, is on the better side it is otherwise very low. Further, there is a big gap in the educational level between male and females in the State. The thrust therefore, will have to be on improving the level of education of the females.

LITERACY RATE TABLE (1981 Census)

	Among S. C. Total Population		Among S. C. Rural Population		Among S. C. Urban Population	
	India	State	India	State	India	State
Persons	21.38	35.55	18.48	30.21	36.60	47.13
Males	31.12	48.85	27.91	44.00	47.54	59.02
Females	10.93	21.53	8.45	16.01	24.34	33.96

Review of VIth Plan (1980-85), VIIth Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92

6.6 Outlay under SCP.- In pursuance of the GOI's guidelines and the State Government's decisions concerted efforts have been made by the State Government to provide increasingly larger outlay for the SCP as shown below—

Year	State Plan		S. C. P.		Percentage of S. C. P. Outlay to State Outlay	Percentage of S. C. P. expenditure to State expenditure
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	6,418.17	6,524.61	160.45	152.51	2.49	2.33
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	11,200.00	11,044.5	370.14	445.06	3.30	4.02
Annual Plan (1990-91)	2,550.00	2,521.88	160.61	124.13	6.30	4.92
Annual Plan (1991-92)	3,000.00	2,944.77	160.95	140.68	5.36	4.78

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

		(Rs. in lakh)						
Year								Amount of Special Central Assistance received
(1)								(2)
1980-81	6,45.00
1981-82	6,45.77
1982-83	6,08.81
1983-84	9,22.14
1984-85	7,42.71
1985-86	8,62.21
1986-87	11,39.49
1987-88	10,67.27
1988-89	11,31.38
1989-90	11,30.06
1990-91	13,88.07
1991-92	15,43.21

6.8 During the VIth and VIIth Five Year Plan 8.52 lakh and 5.63 lakh Scheduled Caste and Nav-Buddhist families have been economically assisted respectively. During the year 1990-91, 1.18 lakh and in the year 1991-92, 1.25 lakh Scheduled Caste and Nav-Buddhist families have been economically assisted.

6.9 Approach and Strategy for future.- A study Group was formed by the State Government in August, 1988 to guide it in the preparation of the future Plan for backward class welfare, social welfare, tribal sub plan and, special component plan. The study group has recommended

(a) a system of continuous surveys and evaluation for identifying the flow of benefit to the Scheduled Castes in sectors like minor irrigation, CADA, Ayacut development, public health, etc. be established;

(b) the schemes in sectors like village and small industries, technical education, labour and labour welfare, primary education, public health, drinking water supply, irrigation wells, etc. be modified suitably to give more benefits to the people of Scheduled castes categories;

(c) programmes of economic development of Scheduled Castes below the poverty line be substantially enlarged.

The State Government after considering the recommendations of the Study Group, has decided to suitably/modify/upgrade the schemes to ensure maximum possible benefits to Scheduled Castes and Nav-Buddhists in the State.

VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97

6.10 The total outlay approved for the state plan for VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97) is Rs.18520 Crores, out of which Rs.952.28 crores is approved for Special Component Plan. The percentage of the Special Component Plan outlay to the total State Plan outlay is 5.14 percent.

6.11 The sectorwise actual expenditure during the VII five Five year plan (1985-90), Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92, and approved outlay for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 under Special Component Plan are shown in the statement SCP-1.

Administrative machinery for S.C.P.

6.12 Implementation of the programmes under special component plan is the responsibility of the Administrative Departments concerned. They have adequate machinery at the field level. Social Welfare Department has been declared as the Nodal department for co-ordinating the Special Component Plan activities in State. Adequate back-up services to the department have also been provided.

ANNEXURE A

1991 Census - Districtwise population of Scheduled Caste

Serial No. (1)	Name of the District (2)					Population of Scheduled Caste (3)
	MAHARASHTRA STATE	...	...	...	...	8757842
1.	Greater Bombay	...	...	...	...	646914
2.	Thane	...	...	...	...	271797
3.	Raigad	...	...	...	...	50999
4.	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	27385
5.	Sindhudurg	...	...	...	...	42435
6.	Nashik	...	...	...	...	326755
7.	Dhule	...	...	...	...	134359
8.	Jalgaon	...	...	...	...	295047
9.	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	418479
10.	Pune	...	...	...	...	631063
11.	Satara	...	...	...	...	233014
12.	Sangli	...	...	...	...	277458
13.	Solapur	...	...	...	...	497913
14.	Kolhapur	...	...	...	...	381029
15.	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	305246
16.	Jalana	...	...	...	...	156452
17.	Parbhani	...	...	...	...	233323
18.	Beed	...	...	...	...	244281
19.	Nanded	...	...	...	...	422942
20.	Osmanabad	...	...	...	...	208609
21.	Latur	...	...	...	...	319568
22.	Amravati	...	...	...	...	384499
23.	Buldhana	...	...	...	...	216687
24.	Akola	...	...	...	...	264554
25.	Yavatmal	...	...	...	...	223820
26.	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	619226
27.	Wardha	...	...	...	...	149975
28.	Bhandara	...	...	...	...	355484
29.	Chandrapur	...	...	...	...	299533
30.	Gadchiroli	...	...	...	...	95996

CHAPTER 7

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

7.1 The Minimum Needs Programme(MNP) was introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan(1974-79) as an investment in human resources development and in order to satisfy the identified basic needs of the community viz. Elementary and adult education, nutrition, health services, water supply, roads, electrification and housing in rural areas, and improvement of urban slums. The objective of the MNP is to establish a network of basic services throughout the country upto the accepted norms and within a specified time frame, thereby removing disparities in the development of various regions. The MNP also seeks to raise the living standards of people, by improving the consumption levels particularly of those below the poverty line.

7.2 The components identified at the national level under the MNP are (i)Elementary Education (ii)Adult Education (iii)Rural Health (iv)Rural Water Supply (v)Rural Roads (vi)Rural Housing (vii)Environmental improvement of Urban Slums (viii)Nutrition (ix)Rural Electrification.

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

7.4 It would be seen from the programme components of the MNP that the MNP has a predominant rural orientation and the programme endeavours to integrate these with other rural development and poverty alleviation programmes. The programmes under MNP could be classified under two distinct groups, viz. (i) Programmes for human resources development and (ii)the programmes relating to area development. The first group includes programmes for Elementary and Adult Education., Nutrition, Rural Health, Rural Water Supply. Rural Roads, Rural Housing and Environmental improvement of Urban Slums are included in the second group.

7.5 The national objectives laid down for each of the components of the MNP for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and the achievements in Maharashtra are as follows:-

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Physical Targets of the Seventh Plan	Achievements at the end
1.	Elementary Education	Enrolment of 129.31 lakhs children in the age group of 6 to 10 and 11 to 14 years.	(i) Classes I to V 10000.90 lakhs. (ii) Class VI to 38.21 lakhs.
2.	Adult Education	The target is to cover 100 per cent illiterates in the age group of 15 to 35 years by 1995.	At the end of Seventh Five Year Plan the total coverage was 24.37 lakhs of adult illiterates against the target 2.05 lakhs.
3.	Rural Health	(i) 261 New Primary Health Centres (ii) 1,572 Sub-Centres. This target is based on the projected population of 1987.	(I) The State has fully achieved minimum number of Primary Health Centres (1,671) as per the National norms based on 1981 Census and hence no new primary health centres were required to be sanctioned. (ii) Sub-Centres 9,248.
4.	Rural Water Supply	Drinking water to 20,000 villages	18,257 villages covered.

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Physical Targets of the Seventh Plan	Achievements at the end
5.	Rural Roads	(i) Connecting 6,185 villages having a population of 1,500 and above (ii) 2,572 villages with a population of 1,000 to 1,500 and above.	(i) 6,034 villages connected by weather road. (ii) 5,113 villages connected by weather road.
6.	Rural Housing	Construction of 1,00,000 huts (Later on State Government added target of construction of 94,000 huts so as to cover all the eligible beneficiaries as per largest census in 1983. Thus the target stands enhanced to 1,94,000 huts inclusive of Jawahar Yojana target).	1.31 lakhs huts constructed (including Jawahar Yojana).
7.	Environmental improvement of urban slums	Covering of 10 lakhs slum beneficiaries	15.32 lakhs slum dwellers covered.
8.	Nutrition	(i) Setting up of 45 ICDS Blocks (ii) 20 lakh children under school feeding programme.	(i) 35 ICDS blocks sets up (ii) 17,97,000 children covered.

7.6 The outlays and expenditure incurred on the MNP during the Seventh Plan Annual Plan 1990-91 and Annual Plan 1991-92 and outlays for the VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97) have been indicated in the table below :

					(Rs. in lakhs)	
(1)	MNP Component Programme	...	Seventh Five	Annual	Annual	Eighth Year
			Year Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan
			1985-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-97
			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i)	Elementary Education...	...	78,64.40	6,10.68	20,31.91	2,88,02.00
(ii)	Adult Education	...	12,55.71	33.00	1,83.95	20,02.00
(iii)	Rural Health	...	1,59,46.54	36,73.38	41,50.76	3,07,66.97
(iv)	Rural Water Supply	...	4,72,20.86	1,19,17.12	1,28,59.58	6,31,20.00
(v)	Rural Roads	...	44,86.00	9,42.72	9,07.64	1,00,00.00
(iv)	Rural Housing	...	20,62.24	1,59.65	1,47.85	34,51.15
(vii)	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums	...	46,53.22	10,00.00	8,00.00	63,15.00
(viii)	Nutrition	...	22,43.52	3,82.50	3,48.98	56,59.00
	Total	...	8,57,32.49	1,87,19.05	2,14,30.67	15,01,16.12

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

(a) Elementary Education

During the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 there would be greater thrust on the universalisation of education. Steps would be taken to reach elementary education to the

students residing in backward areas, belonging to socially backward groups and particularly tribal students. Another area where emphasis needs to be given is reducing the number of drop-outs, the problem often prevalent among the girls in rural areas and tribal pockets. The drop-outs are a result of seasonal migration of families, inconvenient location of schools, problems of medium of instruction, adverse climatic conditions, irrelevant curriculum, irregular attendance of teachers, lack of essential school infrastructure etc. The incidence of drop-outs is greater among children of marginal farmers, landless labourers and tribals, as their children are required to earn at a young age due to poverty of the family. During the Eighth Five Plan 1992-97 it is proposed to cover 120.30 lakhs students who would be enrolled in I to V classes and 49.32 lakhs students who would be enrolled in the VI to VIII classes respectively.

(b)Adult Education

The National Policy on Education, 1986 envisages planned and time-bound efforts for the total eradication of illiteracy in the country and accordingly Govt. of India have identified promotion of literacy as one of the 5 National Missions. The National literacy Mission envisages total eradication of illiteracy in the State by the year 2000. As per 1981 Census, the number of illiterate adults in the age group of 15-55 is 73.49 lakhs of which 23.49 lakhs are male and 50 lakhs are female. It is proposed to strengthen the implementation of the Adult Education Programmes by creating mass awareness through publicity media and motivational campaigns, extending coverage of existing programmes of functional literacy, opening additional Jana Shiksan Nilayams and involving Corporations, and Municipalities on a bigger scale for the implementation of adult education programmes in urban areas.

(c) Rural Health

The MNP aims at providing basic health services in the rural areas. In the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 the emphasis would be on consolidating already created infrastructure, and removing deficiencies in respect of equipments, personal and buildings. New Health Services Institutions are proposed to be set up in the tribal, difficult and hilly areas and in harijan bastis. Community Health Centres are proposed to be established for every four primary health centres to provide referral services as per norms.

(d) Rural Water Supply

Under the Rural Water Supply Sector it is proposed to tackle in the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 the problem of water supply in respect of 9685 villages and 7060 hamlets.

(e)Rural Roads

Rural Roads are vital to the development of the economy of the rural areas. In the Seventh Plan, Minimum Needs Programme aimed at providing roads to all villages with a population over 1,500 and 50 per cent of the villages in the 1000/1500 population group according to 1971 census with all weather roads. Subsequently, the Planning Commission also included the following Hilly Areas- (a) 100 per cent linkage to village with a population over 500; (b) 50 per cent linkage to villages with a population between 200 and 500; Tribal, Coastal areas- 50 per cent linkage to villages with a population 500-1000.

It is proposed to aim at connecting remaining villages above 1000 population in all areas of the State, all villages over 500 population, and 50% villages between population group of 200-500 in hilly areas of the State. This can be achieved from the plan grants which will be supplemented by E.G.S. grants.

(f)Rural Housing

The scheme of provision of housesites and construction of huts thereon for rural houseless and landless workers is being implemented as a part of MNP. During the Eighth Five year Plan

1992-97 special emphasis will be given on provision of housesites, accessibility to institutional finance for house construction, development of building material based on local resource alongwith appropriate technology and development of skills to promote house construction on a self-help basis. The scheme of replacing thatched roofs with tiles has also been reintroduced since 1990-91 in selected districts.

(g) Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums

Under this scheme environment improvement of urban slums is sought to be improved by providing certain basic amenities like water taps, storm water drains, sewerage, latrines, path ways, street lights, in the declared slums. In the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 period it is proposed to cover about 12.63 lakhs slum dwellers under the scheme.

(h) Nutrition

The following schemes are implemented under this programme:- (1) School feeding Programme (2) I.C.D.S. (3) Nutrition Programme in urban slums.

In the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 over 30 lakhs school children are proposed to be covered under the school feeding programme and 13 ICDS blocks in the urban slums.

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CHAPTER 8

20 POINT PROGRAMME-1986

8.1 The 20 Point Programme of Socio-Economic Development was first introduced in the year 1975. This programme was revised in 1982 as "New 20 Point Programme" with the objective of improving the quality of life of weaker, rural and poorer sections of the society by developing infrastructural amenities. However, in the light of the achievements / experiences in the past and objectives of the Seventh Plan, this programme was restructured in 1986 as "20 Point Programme 1986". In this modified programme emphasis is given on eradication of poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities, removing social and economic disparities and thereby raising the quality of life. This programme is being implemented since 1st April, 1987.

8.2 The "20 point Programme 1986" includes 91 Sub-Points several of which are further composed of more than one item. Out of these, 29 programmes are monthly monitored by the Ministry of Programme Implementation, Government of India. Rest of the items are monitored directly by the concerned Nodal Ministeries of Central Government. Based on the performance under certain important monthly monitored programmes, monthly ranking of the state is determined by the Ministry of Programme Implementation.

8.3 Maharashtra State has always been in the forefront in the implementation of the "20 Point Programme" as shown below:-

Year	Ranking at the National Level
1985-86	Fifth
1986-87	First
1987-88	Third
1988-89	First
1989-90	First
1990-91	First
1991-92	Second
1992-93	Yet to be fixed

8.4 The "20 Point Programme 1986" mainly includes poverty alleviation programmes. The achievements for the VIIth Five Year Plan, Annual Plans 1990-91, 1991-92 and proposed targets for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 in respect of monthly monitored programmes are shown in the Annexure-I. Of these programmes, Integrated Rural Development Programme has directly bearing on poverty alleviation. According to the survey undertaken in the State in 1982-83, 34.34 lakhs families were identified as families Below the Poverty Line. Assistance under this programme has been extended to about 21.40 lakhs families by the end of march, 1992 from

1980-81. Another 5,82,800 beneficiaries are likely to be covered during the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97. With a view to up date list of families below Poverty Line, a fresh survey is in the progress in the State.

8.5 Physical targets under various items of the "20 Point Programme" are finalised by the concerned Nodal Ministries of Government of India, after consultation with the State Government. Targets fixed for the State are further divided into District Targets by the state. Performance of the districts under monthly monitored programmes is monitored at the state level by the Planning Department on the basis of the criterion adopted by the Ministry of Programme Implementation, Government of India and accordingly, ranking of the Districts is decided.

8.6 For successful and effective implementation of the "20 Point Programme" following monitoring and review committees have been set up at various levels:-

- (1) Cabinet Sub-Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister.
- (2) Departmental Committees under the chairmanship of the concerned Ministers.
- (3) State Planning Board.
- (4) Secretaries Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary.
- (5) District Planning and Development Councils.
- (6) Sub Committee of Taluka Co-ordination and Review Committee.

8.7 For effective implementation of 20-Point Programme an Incentive Prize Scheme for districts has been introduced from the year 1989-90. On the basis of performance during 1988-89 to 1991-92 the Prizes won by the various Districts are as follows:

Year	State's first prize	Divisional first prize
1988-89	... Sangli (Rs. 15 lakhs)	Thane, Nashik, Akola, Wardha, Aurangabad (Rs. 5 lakhs each).
1989-90	... Pune, Nashik, Nagpur (Rs. 8 lakhs each).	Sindhudurg, amravati, Aurangabad. (Rs. 5 lakhs each).
1990-91	... Amravati, Nashik (Rs. 10 lakhs each).	Kolhapur, Beed, Nagpur (Rs. 5 lakhs each).
1991-92	... No District was found eligible	Sindhudurg, Nashik, Satara, Parbhani Buldhana. (Rs. 5 lakhs each).

8.8 The outlay approved for the District's Prize Scheme is Rs. 228.00 lakhs for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

ANNEXURE-I

"20-POINT PROGRAMME 1986"

The Achievement during Seventh Plan (1985-90) & during 1990-91 and 1991-92 and proposed targets for VIII Plan under Monthly Monitored Programmes.

Point No.	Item & Unit	Achievement			Targets VIII th Plan 1992-97
		VIIth Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (a)	Integrated Rural Development Programme (No. of beneficiaries).	1221195	214199	197967	5,82,800
1 (b)	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Lakh Mandays) ...	795.93	850.22	771.64	4590.00
1 (c)	Small Scale Units (No.) ...	62774	13457	12219	N.F.
5 (a)	Distribution of Surplus land (Acres) ...	49003	3494	1458	3500
6 (a)	Rehabilitation of bonded labour (No.) ...	950	18	3	N.F.
7 (a)	Drinking Water Problem solved (No. of villages)	20765	2802	1631	16,745
8 (a)	Community Health Centers (No.) ...	15	Nil	2	50.
8 (b)	P. H. Centres (No.) ...	132	1	3	100
8 (c)	Sub Centres (No.) ...	2530	116	13	800
8 (d)	Immunisation of Children (No.) ...	8180077	1873842	2089097	N.F.
9 (a)	Sterilisation (Lakh No.) ...	26.08	5.52	5.38	N.F.
9 (b)	Equivalent Sterilisation (No.) ...	1026244	267509	257500	N.F.
9 (c)	ICDS Blocks (cumulative No.) ...	122	131	155	208
9 (d)	Anganwadies (cumu. No.) ...	18378	21711	23855	N.F.
11 (a)	S.C. Families assisted (No.) ...	543925	118349	140094	N.F.
11 (b)	S. T. Families assisted (No.) ...	501036	89928	117110	N.F.
14 (a)	House sites allotted (No.) ...	136850	1700	1700	35000
14 (b)	Construction assistance Provided (No.) ...	76844	1700	1700	N.F.
14 (c)	Indian Awaas Yojana (No.) ...	58801	9730	9927	N.F.
14 (d)	E.W.S. Housing (No.) ...	49867	6112	7294	65000
14 (e)	L.I.G. Housing (No.) ...	48541	12739	18426	39000

Point No.	Item & Unit	Achievement			Targets VIII th Plan 1992-97	
		VIIth Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
15 (a)	Slum Improvement (Population No.)	...	1531914	404250	401913	1263000
16 (a)	Trees Plantation (Lakh No.)	...	15541.55	3066.14	1101.61	6967.63
16 (b)	Area Covered (hectares)	...	.....	.....	151255	N.F.
18	Fair Price Shops (No.)	...	3347	726	762	N.F.
19 (a)	Villages Electrified (No.)	...	3556	165	51	Nil
19 (b)	Pumpsets Energised (No.)	...	567347	100601	86656	300000
19 (c)	Improved Chulhas (No.)	...	407520	141353	135500	600000
19 (d)	Bio-gas Plants (No.)	...	274027	34836	29600	100000

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CHAPTER - 9

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER

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

Population

9.2 As per 1991 Census, the population of Maharashtra was 789.37 lakhs and the average annual growth rate for the decade 1981-91 was 2.32 per cent. The sex ratio (number of females per thousand males) was 934. (972 for rural and 875 for urban) Taking into consideration the average annual growth rate for the decade 1981-91 (2.32 per cent) and assuming that the percentage of urban population would increase from 39 in 1991 to little over 42 by 1997 (as assumed) by the Study Group for Demographic Studies appointed by the Government of Maharashtra) and the sex ratio will remain more or less the same for rural and urban areas as observed in 1991 census, the population is projected for Eighth Plan period (1992-97). The estimated population of the State during 1992 is placed at 8.07 crores and that during 1997 at 9.06 crores. The projected population for rural and urban areas of the State according to males and females is given in the following table.

Table

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

(Figures in lakh)

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1991	245.37	238.59	162.89	142.52
1992	248.96	242.09	168.84	147.76
1993	252.51	245.25	175.40	153.50
1994	255.48	248.43	182.14	159.42
1995	255.48	251.63	189.15	165.53
1996	262.07	254.83	196.37	171.84
1997	265.38	258.06	203.81	178.36

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

rural and urban areas as well as for males and females within those areas is given in the following table.

Table
Estimated population of males and females in the rural and urban areas of
Maharashtra for the age group 15-59 years

(Figures in lakh)

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1992	140.60	140.96	110.50	91.55
1993	142.47	142.36	114.92	95.26
1994	144.34	144.76	119.42	99.10
1995	146.22	144.68	124.08	103.06
1996	148.12	148.59	128.90	107.16
1997	150.00	150.53	136.86	111.40

9.4 The projected population as given above in the age group (15-59 years) has been used in estimating the number in the labour force, the number of unemployed etc. in the VIII Plan Period.

Labour Force

9.5 The data collected under the sample surveys of the households under the NSS programmes has been used for obtaining the estimates of work force, labour force, including unemployment etc. This data under the NSS is collected with three different approaches (i) usual status (ii) current weekly status and (iii) current daily status. The usual status indicates how the population was engaged for relatively longer period of the reference year. The current weekly status gives the employment status for the week and the current daily status gives distribution of persondays spread over different activity status. Under the usual status, a person is classified as unemployed if he/she is unemployed for a relatively longer period of the reference year, while under the current weekly status, a person is considered unemployed if he/she is unemployed on all seven days of the week. Of these two statuses viz. usual and current weekly status, the latter status is more relevant in the measurement of both employment as well as unemployment in the rural areas as the rural population lacks continuous or regular type of employment due to seasonal nature of agriculture which is the most important activity in the rural areas. The estimates of labour force, unemployment as given in the subsequent paragraphs are, therefore, with reference to usual status in respect of urban areas and current weekly status in respect of rural areas.

9.6 Further, in regard to employment and unemployment survey conducted by the NSSO, a person is classified into three categories namely -

- (i) Working (employed)
- (ii) seeking and/or available for work (unemployed) and
- (iii) not available for work (not in the labour force)

The labour force consists of the persons under the category (i) and (ii) together.

9.7 The latest round for which the data on employment and unemployment was collected under the NSS is 43rd round for which the field work was spread over from 1st July 1987 to 30th June, 1988. The results of this survey (State sample) for Maharashtra have been used for deriving the estimates of labour force and unemployed during each of the five years of the VIII Plan. In

doing so, it has been assumed that the Labour force and unemployment rate in each year would be the same as provided by the 43rd round in 1987-88.

Urban Areas

9.8 The results based on 43rd round in respect of the labour force, work participation and unemployment rates for the urban areas pertaining to age-group 15-59, are given below. These, as mentioned above in paragraph 9.5 are with reference to usual activity status.

Table
Labour force, work participation and unemployment rates

(43rd Round)

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

Rural Areas

9.9 The results of the labour force, work participation and unemployment rates for the rural areas in respect of the population age-group 15-59 are below. These, as mentioned above in paragraph 9.5 are with reference to current weekly status.

Labour force, work participation and unemployment rates

(43rd Round)

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

9.10 The 43rd round of the NSS was carried out during 1987-88. The rates of unemployment based on this survey as worked out in 9.8 and 9.9 paragraph above may be considered to hold good for 1992-93 also. On this basis the number of unemployed persons at the beginning of VIII Plan and net addition to labour force during each year of the plan can be worked out. The same is given in the following table.

Table

Estimates of labour force and number of unemployed persons (in the age-group 15 - 59) including net addition to labour force in each year of the Eighth Plan.

(Figures in Lakhs)

Year	Rural				Urban				Total Unemployed +Net addition to labour force.
	Labour Force		Unemployed +Net addition to labour force each year		Labour Force		Unemployed +Net addition to labour force each year		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1992	121.17	81.64	2.71	0.77	91.48	17.69	5.05	1.00	9.53
1993	123.26	82.38	4.54	2.01	95.15	18.34	8.32	1.65	17.43
1994	124.85	84.14	6.39	3.27	98.52	19.01	11.69	2.32	23.67
1995	126.71	85.41	8.25	4.54	102.00	19.70	15.17	3.01	30.97
1996	128.59	86.69	10.13	5.82	105.59	20.41	18.76	3.72	38.43
1997	130.59	87.99	12.03	7.12	109.29	21.15	22.46	4.46	46.07

9.11 The estimated number of total unemployed persons at the beginning of Eighth Plan is 9.5 lakhs. Besides, there would be net addition of 36.5 lakh persons to the labour force during the Eighth plan period. Thus 46.1 lakh jobs will have to be provided during the plan period. Of this, the number of jobs required in urban areas is estimated at 27 lakhs and the rest 19 lakhs in rural areas. This does not mean that 46.1 lakh persons would be unemployed at the end of the Eighth plan, since many persons would find employment as a result of normal growth.

Distribution of main workers as per 1981 Census.

9.12 Before embarking on a strategy for employment generation, it will be appropriate to know the manner in which the working population are employed in the State economy. The distribution of main workers in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors as per 1981 (Figures in lakhs) is given in the following table.

Table

Sr. No.	Sector	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Primary ...	89 (80.18)	60 (93.75)	149 (85.14)	5 (8.33)	2 (22.22)	7 (10.14)	94 (54.97)	62 (84.93)	156 (63.93)
2.	Secondary ...	10 (9.01)	3 (4.69)	13 (7.43)	24 (40.00)	3 (33.33)	27 (39.13)	34 (19.88)	6 (8.22)	40 (16.40)
3.	Tertiary ...	12 (10.81)	1 (1.56)	13 (7.43)	31 (51.67)	4 (44.45)	35 (50.73)	43 (25.15)	5 (6.85)	48 (19.67)
Total Workers ...		111 (100.00)	64 (100.00)	175 (100.00)	60 (100.00)	9 (100.00)	69 (100.00)	171 (100.00)	73 (100.00)	244 (100.00)

Note :- Figures in brackets indicate percentages to column totals.

The above table will indicate that primary sector still dominates employment in rural areas (85.14 per cent) and tertiary sector in urban areas (50.73 per cent). As far as secondary sector is concerned the distribution of workers is 7.43 per cent in rural areas and 39.13 per cent in urban areas.

Workers as per 1991 Census

9.13 As per 1991 Census the total number of workers including marginal workers was 337.37 lakhs. This includes 308.87 lakhs main workers and 28.50 lakhs marginal workers. Out of the main workers 101.34 lakhs were cultivators, 83.11 lakhs Agricultural labourers, 9.48 lakhs workers in Household Industry and 114.94 lakhs workers were in non Agricultural activities. The changes in the proportion of workers to the total population classified by broad categories of workers is given below :-

Sr. No.	Category	Proportion of workers to total population	
		1981	1991
1	2.	3	4
1.	Cultivators ...	13.60	12.86
2.	Agricultural labourers ...	10.31	10.55
3.	Other workers ...	14.80	15.81
Total ...		38.71	39.22

Work Participation Rate

9.14 Among the male population of the State, the work participation rate has decreased from 52.50 per cent in 1981 to 51.00 per cent in 1991. However, there is a marked increase in the

work participation rate of female population which has increased upto 26.06 per cent in 1991 from 24.00 per cent in 1981. The work participation rate in rural areas has increased from 42.70 per cent in 1981 to 44.10 per cent in 1991 and in urban areas from 31.30 per cent in 1981 to 31.50 per cent in 1991.

Employment in organised sector as per Employment Market Information

9.15 In the absence of comprehensive survey for study of the employment and unemployment situation, information is available only for the employment trends in organised sector of the economy covered by the Employment Market Information Programme. The organised sector comprises the employment in Public Sector and Private Sector which areas concentrated mostly in the Urban areas. The Public Sector consists of Offices of the Central, State and Local Self-Government and other organisations controlled by these agencies and Private Sector comprises non-agricultural non-household establishments, generally employee 25 or more workers in Greater Bombay and 10 or more workers in the rest of the State. Employment in the organised sector increased by 3.01 lakhs during 1983-91. Similarly, an increase in employment to the tune of 0.51 lakh was revealed during 1990-91. During the Seventh Plan the employment in the organised sector increased by 1.98 lakhs. The sectoral distribution of changes in employment is given below:-

(Figures in lakhs)

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

Employment in different economic activities

9.16 The distribution of employment by March 1991 in organised sector classified by broad economic activities revealed that 31.60 per cent of the total employment is in manufacturing activity, 35.9 per cent in community, social and personal services, 13.4 per cent in transport, storage and communications, 7.2 per cent in financing, insurance, real estate and business services, 3.8 per cent in constructions, 3.4 per cent in electricity gas, water supply etc. and the remaining were in other economic activities. The changes in employment in organised sector by broad industry divisions at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan and at the end of each of Five Years of the VII Five Year Plan and at the end of March 1991 can be seen from the following table :-

Table

Industry division	No. of employees in lakhs at the end of					
	March 1986	March 1987	March 1988	March 1989	March 1990	March 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	0.51	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.58
2. Mining & Quarrying ...	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.39	0.47	0.54
3. Manufacturing ...	12.05	11.81	11.73	11.54	11.68	11.68
4. Electricity, Gas and Water ...	0.98	1.03	1.05	1.07	1.11	1.12
5. Construction ...	1.32	1.36	1.40	1.39	1.36	1.39
6. Whosale & Retail Trade & Restaurants and Hotels	0.70	0.70	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.72
7. Transport, Storage and communications ...	4.86	4.86	4.84	4.88	4.93	4.95
8. Financing, Insurance & Real Estate and Business services.	2.34	2.40	2.45	2.51	2.55	2.66
9. Community, Social & Personal Services ...	11.73	12.17	12.33	12.53	12.92	13.34
TOTAL ...	34.88	33.30	35.52	35.63	36.36	36.87

9.17 It can be seen from the table that there is an increase in employment in most of the economic activities during the five years of the Seventh Plan.

9.18 One of the important sources for assessing unemployment is the data relating to the number of employment seekers of employment seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges. Although these figures suffer from certain conceptual and coverage limitations, it does throw some light on the trends in the employment in the State.

9.19 The following table shows the position regarding number of candidates registered, vacancies notified, candidates placed in employment and those remained on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the State during Sixth Plan and during 1985-91.

Table

Year	No. of registrations	No. of vacancies Notified	No. of placement	No. of applicants on L. R. of exchange
1980-81	6,07,623	85,526	40,127	12,67,604
1981-82	6,53,270	94,244	43,050	14,23,643
1982-83	5,57,793	84,187	41,936	15,82,845
1983-84	6,65,580	89,348	39,231	19,62,097
1984-85	6,68,656	95,075	47,247	20,44,355
1985-86	6,39,487	79,958	40,102	25,45,558
1986-87	5,17,493	62,761	33,091	28,70,040
1987-88	5,46,425	60,692	34,906	26,00,085
1988-89	5,98,601	51,851	23,892	27,42,202
1989-90	6,09,393	71,413	25,401	30,01,983
1990-91	6,22,580	64,032	31,122	30,22,112
1991-92	5,88,639	63,181	29,147	31,87,474

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

Unemployment amongst educated.:

9.21 Yearwise trends in unemployment of educated persons i.e. Matriculates and above from December 1985 to 31st December 1989 and December 1990 can be seen from the following table:-

Sr. No.	Educational level	December 1986	December 1987	December 1988	December 1989	December 1990
1.	Matriculates and Intermediates...	1351920	1278538	1339199	1529068	1607777
2.	I.T.I. Trained ...	69231	71607	76634	81685	83348
3.	Engineering Diploma Holders ...	17060	16634	21203	25881	27948
4.	Engineering Degree ...	3333	3704	5065	5950	6631
5.	Post Graduates ...	24845	19634	20565	22369	21780
6.	Other Graduates ...	216931	154793	172322	194441	208188
	Total ...	1683320	1544910	1634988	1859394	1955672

9.22 More than 82 percent of the total educated employment seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December 1990 were Matriculates and Intermediates. These include sizeable proportion of employment seekers neither having any professional

skill nor any job experience. The number of Engineering Diploma holders and the number of trained I.T.I. employment seekers is gradually increasing which may presumably be attributed to lack of adequate experience in the trade.

Special Employment Programmes for generation of rural employment:-

9.23 In order to improve the employment opportunities in the rural areas in general and in agriculture activity in particular, massive investments have been proposed for filling the gaps in the productive infrastructure of agriculture and allied activities. This includes improvement in soil and water resources, vegetation growth and rural communication. Besides, programmes taken up under the IRDP would also help in improving the earnings of the families below the poverty line. This programme would generate direct and indirect employment opportunities in the rural areas. Besides these programmes, special employment generation programmes viz; Employment Guarantee Scheme and the Government of India sponsored Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, Nehru Rojgar Yojana are also in operation.

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

Seed Money Assistance:-

9.25 Under this programme, educated unemployed persons between the ages of 18 and 40 and who have passed S.S.C. or I.T.I. and domiciled in Maharashtra are provided with seed money assistance in the form of a loan to bridge the margin necessary for obtaining finance from the banks to start self employment ventures. The scheme is in operation since 1972-73. The assistance is disbursed through the four Regional Development Corporations in their respective regions.

9.26 The progress of the scheme since its inception is given in the following table:-

Table

Sr. No.	Period	No. of units assisted	Seed Money provided	Estimated project cost	Estimated of Employment generated
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1972-73 to	41,509	1,508.22	12,972.37	83,018
2.	1979-80	7,316	463.56	3,458.76	14,632
3.	1981-82	5,285	421.18	3,024.14	10,570
4.	1982-83	4,876	442.57	3,966.98	9,572
5.	1983-84	4,003	467.79	4,190.32	8,006
6.	1984-85	3,661	432.67	N.A.	7,332
7.	1985-86	3,434	362.60	2,970.41	6,868
8.	1986-87	3,362	473.84	4,156.00	6,724
9.	1987-88	3,130	433.22	4,330.00	6,250
10.	1988-89	3,251	427.55A	4,275.00	4,488
11.	1989-90	2,569	373.55	3,735.00	3,921
12.	1990-91	4,14	683.02	6,630.00	12,429

Government of India's Scheme for providing Self-Employment to educated unemployed:-

9.27 In 1983-84, Government of India initiated a programme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youths (SEEUYScheme) in Industry, services and business through the provision of a package of a composite loan with 25 percent subsidy. DIC's have been

assigned the operational responsibility of the scheme at the district level. The DICs while implementing the scheme would be primarily concerned with identification of beneficiaries, selection of specific vocations, identification of support system required by the beneficiaries, escort services and close liaison with the banks and other local agencies. Salient features of Government of India Scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed are as under:-

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

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

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

(d) The number of beneficiaries and amount of loan sanctioned to them is given in the following table -

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Annual of loan sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	13,848	2531.12
1986-87	13,466	2428.63
1987-88	8,894	1638.12
1988-89	14,326	2537.44
1989-90	8,210	1493.12
1990-91	9,027	1687.59
1991-92	10,131	1848.40
1992-93	8,500 (Targets)	

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

Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana:-

9.28 This scheme is in operation since 2nd October 1980 and it gives cover to both educated and uneducated, unemployed/underemployed persons who are to be able to get financial assistance from Banks or other financial institutions because of their inability to provide adequate security or margin for loans. The scheme envisages grant of interest free small loans not exceeding Rs. 2500 to the needy persons so as to enable them to have gainful employment by setting up their own ventures in small trade/business/services/tiny industry, etc. From among the eligible persons, priority is given to those in whose families there is not a single earning member with regular employment. Local sanctioning committees of Non-officials (MP/MLA/MLCs etc.) at the level of each taluka and each city have been constituted with tahsildar/Naib Tahsildar as its Secretary. Loans are disbursed to the applicants concerned on obtaining a personnel bond from them. During Seventh Plan an expenditure of 7.60 crores was incurred benefiting about 69,000 persons. During 1990-91 an expenditure of Rs. 99.50 lakhs is incurred and 20,000 people were benefitted. For the Annual Plan 1992-93 an outlay of Rs. 118 lakhs was provided against 7866 persons. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, provisions of Rs. 118 lakhs is proposed as against the target of 7866 persons.

Training for acquisition and upgradation of skills:-

9.29 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 implant training or such other practical training so as to enable them to stand on their own feet. The training is spread over a period of six months and during this period a stipend ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 400 depending upon the level of education of trainee is paid to the trainee. This training programme aims at changing the attitude of the young people. Instead of carrying on a frustrating search for the white collar jobs, they are encouraged to take up jobs such as operatives, shop floor jobs, etc.

Under the Training Schemes, the training is arranged in the following areas:-

- (i) Production, assembly, designing, quality control, planning and maintenance in any manufacturing concern or a service industry.
- (ii) Handicrafts.
- (iii) Accounts, typing, stenography, store-keeping, telex and telephone operating, data processing on computers, etc. The list is not exhaustive but indicative.

Recruitment to the scheme for acquisition and upgradation of skills is done exclusively from the employment seekers borne on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges. In case, a particular Employment Exchange does not have adequate number of candidates possessing requisite skill, the candidates are drawn from other Employment Exchanges, if possible.

While sponsoring candidates for training, preference is given to those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Vimukta Jatis as well as to war widows and ex-servicemen and physically handicapped.

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

Sr. No.	Period		No. of candidates placed under training	No. of candidates completed training	No. of candidates absorbed employed
1	2	...	3	4	5
1.	1974-79	...	30779	17813	106
2.	1979-80	...	6246	4083	25
3.	1980-81 to 1984-85	...	30065	17886	932
4.	1985-86	...	3564	2285	112
5.	1986-87	...	3296	2090	96
6.	1987-88	...	3729	2271	104
7.	1988-89	...	4259	2668	118
8.	1989-90	...	3244	1820	85
9.	1990-91	...	2771	1913	N.A.
10.	1191-92	...	3496	N.A.	N.A.

An outlay of Rs. 29.95 lakhs is proposed for 1993-94.

Financial assistance to educated unemployed

9.30 The Government of Maharashtra also launched a scheme for rendering financial assistance to the educated unemployed. This scheme has two parts. Under Part 'A' of the scheme, graduates and post S.S.C. diploma holders who are continuously on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the State for three years (Two years for S.C./S.T.) without getting a job are provided part time employment for 4 hours a day and for 15 days in a month for which

they are paid an honorarium of Rs. 100 per month. Part A of the scheme has been classified as 'Non-Plan' from the year 1986-87. Under Part B of the scheme, S.S.C. passed candidates who are continuously on the Live Register for 3 years (2 years for S.C./S.T.) on Employment Exchanges in the State without getting a job are provided financial assistance of Rs. 100 per annum. Under both these schemes, the financial assistance is provided for a period not exceeding three years or till they are placed in employment whichever is earlier. The financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 100 per annum is also restricted only to those candidates in the age group of 21 to 30 years. Part B of the scheme is under non-plan from the inception of the scheme. Since the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan till March 1991 the yearwise position of cumulative number of candidates benefited under the scheme is given below:-

Year	No. of candidates benefitted (cumulative)	
	Part A	Part B
Till March 1980	2352	71393
1980-81 to 1984-85	22773	53619
1985-86	45765	248732
1986-87	49007	280840
1987-88	52115	314219
1988-89	54726	344180
1989-90	57405	373675
1990-91	61058	410363
1991-92	64808	441286

New Employment Generation areas:-

9.31 The question of employment generation will have to be given higher priority in the eighth five year plan in order to provide substantial employment opportunities to the unemployed in the nearfuture. Various available statistics indicate worsening of the employment situation in the last few years, particularly amongst the educated class. While employment generation is an outcome of growth in the national income, yet looking to the seriousness of the emerging situation, creation of durable employment will have to be integrated in formulation of schemes under various sectors of the plan. Employment creation targets will have to be co-related with gainful programmes and strategies. Focus will have to be on promoting employment intensive activities. The various areas in which employment generation programme can be activated are described below:-

(1) Agriculture:-

The share of agriculture in total employment of the State has declined from 70 percent in 1961 to 62 percent in 1981. While in the long run this decline would have to be further accentuated through appropriate policies relating to industrialisation, agriculture still has a potential to provide employment for a large number of people in the State. Besides, since the dependence of the majority of the population of the State still continue to be on agriculture, the full potential of agriculture needs to be exploited to provide fuller employment to the existing people in the rural areas. To achieve this, efforts are required to be made on the one hand to raise the productivity of the land and on the other to increase the non-farm employment. Irrigation increases both output as well as employment of labour per hectare accompanied by new technology and it increases output far more. Thus for generating employment, with the conditions of scarcity of water in the State, it is absolutely essential that efficient use of the water is promoted and the investments on various projects and schemes for making water available for irrigation are made to yield fruits as quickly as possible. In this context, the State has to

encourage policies which will promote efficient use of water on the one hand and the crop diversification in getting higher value crops on the other. This would include multiple cropping, diversification to commercial crops, taking up of horticulture developmental programme and floriculture, etc. These offer substantial use of labour in agriculture. The programme of watershed development, by ensuring better management of the precipitation of the water in the watershed, holds great promise. Institutions like the Pani Panchayat could be developed and encouraged all over the State to make better use of scarce water resources.

(2) Sericulture :

Sericulture offers substantial scope for employment, especially for women who may be willing to take employment outside the household. The basic constraints have been inadequate infrastructure, scarce supply of labourers, lack of assured market and unattractive price for the produce, etc. This can be removed through a well thought out package of investment in this sector. It is also proposed to take up an ambitious programme of Sericulture Development under Western Ghat Programme

(3) Agro-based Processing

Marketing of the products of Agro-processed industries is the major constraint on the development of agro-based processing industry whose employment potential has been well brought out by the Panjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth.

(a) **Fisheries:-** The potential of brackish water fisheries and deep sea fishing is not yet fully exploited. Development of deep sea fishing is limited by the lack of on shore landing and processing facilities. Prawnseed farming can create large scale employment opportunities in various fields like pond construction, preparation, management, natural seed collection and its distribution, etc. Difficulties of market. A fresh water fish have prevented speedy development of fresh water fishing. Provision of infrastructure of cold storage, ice factories and refrigerated transport facilities would go a long way in increasing both output and employment in this sector.

(b) **Dairying:-** Development of dairying would increase employment in the farm sector in general and that are small and marginal farmers in particular, quite substantially. The basic strategy adopted by the State to promote dairying has been quite sound. Attention is being now focused on the development of dairying in the backward areas and on the diversification of output.

(c) **Poultry:-** Poultry as an organised activity has not made much head way in the State. It holds the same kind of promise as dairying in increasing employment and in comes in the farm sector. An integrated effort for its development would include supply of layers and other inputs at the appropriate time and establishment of a network for marketing. Maharashtra has many large cities which constitute an immense market for poultry products and this advantage is being fully exploited.

(4) Khadi & Village Industries

Although the potential of the industries to absorb labour is large, it has not been realised in practice because of (i) neglect of qualities, (ii) failure to upgrade technology, (iii) inadequacy of organisational structure at the grass-roots level, and (iv) failure to develop marketing facilities. The policy of supporting Khadi & Village Industries Board is alone is being reviewed to promote a faster growth of the sector.

(5) Large Scale Industries

Growth of large scale industry depends largely on the policies followed by the Union Government. The State Government could attract some industrial activity to Maharashtra by improving the quality of its physical and administrative infrastructure. The importance of a trained labour force and an industrial relations machinery that responds quickly and fairly to the demands made on it by management and labour cannot be over emphasised in improving further the industrial image of the State. Within the State, industrialisation of various districts

is influenced by the location policy. While the shares in industrial employment of districts of Greater Bombay, Thane, and Pune have declined, the benefits to the relatively backward districts have not been large in terms of employment and Government is making efforts to increase the same.

((6) Tourism

With its beaches, mountain ranges and long historical background there is substantial scope for development of tourism in the State. Identification of centres of tourist attraction and careful development of facilities including hotels, transport, and communication is being carefully planned.

((7) Other Areas(Garment manufacturing, Diamond cutting)

It is possible to identify more such areas which have potential of development in the State and which can also generate sizeable employment. 'Government manufacturing Industry' has of late come up tremendously in the Country. It has not only earned a lot of foreign exchange but has also provided very sizeable employment. It is felt that a special incentive scheme is developed to promote export oriented garment industry in the State, it would contribute greatly to creation of employment. Another employment sector activity that can be thought of is 'Diamond cutting Industry' and the associated activities. This industry has expanded manifold in the recent years and major expansion has taken place in the neighbouring State of Gujarat. It is highly labour intensive activity where skilled manpower is necessary. This industry can be promoted not only by providing facilities of infrastructure and other services but also by dovetailing the needs of this industry with the programme of vocational education and technical training. Efforts are therefore being made in that direction.

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CHAPTER-10

AGRICULTURE

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

(I) Crop Husbandry

Introduction

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

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

10.3 In the State, the net sown area is 182 lakh hectares, which represents approximately 60% of the total geographical area. Predominantly, farming is practised in the Kharif season covering 135 lakh hectares, whereas the rabi crops are taken on 65 lakh hectares. The total gross cropped area ranges between 207 to 210 lakh hectares with crop intensity of 114 percent. The summer cultivation, which primarily depends upon the availability of irrigation water, is practised in respect of crops like Paddy, Groundnut and Sunflower. During Kharif season the prominent cereals grown are Jowar, Paddy, Bajra; Major pulses are Arhar and Mung and among Oilseeds are Groundnut, Sunflower and Sesamum. The other commercial crops during the season are Cotton and Sugarcane. During Rabi season, the prominent foodgrain crops grown are Jowar, Wheat and Gram. The major oilseeds grown in this season are Safflower, Sunflower and Linseed.

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

Social Base of Maharashtra's Agriculture

10.5 In the year 1961, out of the total working population, 69.9 per cent was engaged in agriculture which has come down to 61.76 per cent in the year 1981. This establishes the heavy dependence of rural population on this sector as a means of their livelihood. As of today, there are 45.91 lakh families below the Poverty Line in the rural sector. According to the 1981 Census, 55.93 lakh cultivators and 69.71 lakh agricultural labourers are involved in carrying out farming activities in the State. There are 80.80 lakh operational holdings in the State, of which 24.88 lakh and 21.03 lakh belong to Marginal and Small farmers respectively. These

Small and Marginal holders representing 56.20 per cent operate only 20.26 per cent of the area. This underlines predominance of small and marginal holdings in the agricultural economy of the State; introducing an additional dimension in the management of agricultural programmes.

Agro-climatic Zonal Planning

10.6 The duality in farming practices can be observed in the State. In the case of high value crops, the farmers are prepared to follow the recommended package of practices with high level of inputs but in the case of low value crops they do not display the same enthusiasm. In the recent years, it has been observed that farmers are also keen for horticulture, vegetable growing and agro-forestry.

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

10.8 The Maharashtra State is covered under 3 Zones and 29 districts have been grouped as under:—

TABLE-I

Zone	District	No. of district	Agricultural University (Reports prepared by)
1	2	3	4
7 (Sub-region I)	Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Chandrapur	3	Agricultural Univrsity of Bhuvaneshwar.
12	Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg (Excluding Bombay).	4	Konkan Agricultural University Dapoli.
9	22 remaining Districts not covered above	22	Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani.

10.9 It is evident from the available reports that an attempt has been made to draw the development strategy as per zonal priorities. The financial implications, wherever suggested, relate to Zone as a whole and since it comprises various districts from more than one State, it is difficult to assess districtwise as well as Statewise impact. The Zonal priorities in respect of our State and districts in brief are as follows :-

(a) Zone-7:- Predominantly rice producing districts have better ground water storage. The stress has been given on effective water management and extensive land development activities. Recommendations of crops and cropping systems are mainly for single crop of Ragi and Rice in both the seasons. Gram and fofoil seeds crops are also grown in Rabi season. Special studies have been suggested for working out packages of agriculture farming system for the different types of tribals in the zone.

(b) Zone-12:- This zone includes four coastal districts viz.; Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg. Zonal priorities include storage of rainwater through watershed programmes, exploiting ground water source through wells, reclamation of kharlands, soil conservation. Other priorities being forest development and fisheries development. Important crops are Rice, Mango, Coconut, Cashew, spices and Rubber. The climatic condition of the Konkan region is very much suitable for mango and cashew plantation which can grow under rainfed condition. Mango cultivation of these crops would be encouraged. However financial outlays indicated for various programmes runs in crores of rupees.

(c) Zone-9 :- This is the largest Agroclimatic zone in the country and 22 districts of Maharashtra have been included in this zone. Crop Husbandry is the main economic activity with very low rates in crop productivity. Jowar and Cotton are the major crops

and Sugarcane, pulses and oilseeds have second important place. It has been opined that this region would undergo certain crop pattern changes following watershed treatment and irrigation extension. The important strategies suggested are as follows :-

(i) It has been suggested that voluntary agencies village panchayat or any other such agencies may be involved in the planning and implementation of watersheds development programme. Accordingly, it is suggested that the programme may be implemented on the basis of subsidy rather than 100% funding from the Government resource,

(ii) The Karnataka model of Watershed development through Dry land Development Board would be a suitable alternative,

(iii) Sprinkler and Drip irrigation may be preferred over flow irrigation methods,

(iv) Establishment of Dryland Horticulture Research Unit (including processing),

(v) Farmer's Co-operative Marketing Units should be encouraged to ensure better and timely marketing of fruits and vegetables,

(vi) Overall situation of major crops calls for improvement through -

(a) productivity increase

(b) crop substitute

(c) Increasing cropping intensity.

(d) Development of minor irrigation through tanks, wells, shallow tubewells etc.,

(vii) Seed production policy should be -

(a) The Government agencies like NSC,SSC, Universities should undertake seed production programme to the extent of 70% and remaining should be shared by private agencies,

(b) Distribution of HYV and Hybrid seed should be regularised through cooperative societies and authorised seed dealers at a minimum possible distance, and

(viii) Most of the fertiliser use is only restricted to irrigated agriculture. So, for rainfed agriculture, it should be distributed through cooperative societies net work.

Physical and Financial Progress

10.10 The achievements during Seventh Plan 1985-90; Annual Plan 1990-91, Annual Plan 1991-92, and target proposed for Eighth Plan, 1992-97 are indicated in the following table:-

TABLE II

(Production in Lakhs MT)

Sr. No.	Crop	Achievements			Target Proposed
		Seventh Plan, 1985-90	Annual Plan, 1990-91	Annual Plan, 1991-92	Eighth Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) Foodgrains—					
(I) Cereals—					
1.	Paddy	23.19	23.14	20.53	33.24
2.	Wheat	9.07	9.19	6.26	13.42
3.	Jowar	66.35	59.48	33.91	74.43
4.	Bajra	12.04	11.14	8.98	13.41
5.	Maize	1.06	1.35	1.16	1.12
6.	Other Cereals	3.36	3.10	2.88	6.53
(II) Pulses—					
(1)	Tur	7.12	4.21	3.63	12.82
(2)	Gram	3.35	3.58	2.06	6.18
(3)	Other Pulses	6.88	6.65	3.63	9.98
	Total Pulses ...	17.35	14.44	9.32	28.98
	TOTAL (A) + (I + II) ...	132.42	121.84	83.04	171.13

(Production in Lakhs MT)

Sr. No.	Crop	Achievements			Proposed Target
		Seventh Plan, 1985-90	Annual Plan, 1990-91	Annual Plan, 1991-92	Eighth Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5	6
(B) Oilseeds—					
(1) Groundnut	9.79	9.92	4.13	15.02
(2) Safflower	3.60	2.55	1.23	6.10
(3) Sunflower	2.57	3.04	1.36	5.27
(4) Other Oilseeds...	...	2.39	3.42	2.93	5.12
Total Oilseeds ...		18.35	18.93	9.65	31.51
(C) Sugarcane...	...	340.00	384.16	361.87	503.50
(D) Cotton (Lakh Bales)...	...	22.11	18.80	11.55	26.25

10.11 The actual expenditure during the Seventh Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92, approved outlay for Eighth Plan 1992-97 are given in the table below :—

TABLE III

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sub-Sector	Actual Expenditure			Approved outlay for
		Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Direction and Administration	6198.21	4.59	8.84	71.00
2.	Seeds	803.00	100.00	100.00	1,094.00
3.	Agricultural Farms	134.68	38.83	24.08	170.00
4.	Manures and Fertilizers	41.35	6.30	.....	100.00
5.	Commercial Crops—				
	(i) Cotton	200.25	65.38	115.41	500.00
	(ii) Oilseeds	767.92	267.67	163.72	2,542.00
6.	Plant Protection	296.62	16.42	9.16	166.00
7.	Agricultural Engineering Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation	547.30	347.73	575.92	2,585.00
8.	Comprehensive Crop Insurance	201.16	42.00	42.00	250.00
9.	Agricultural Economics and statistics	62.03	16.70	19.55	122.00
10.	Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers—				
	(i) Dryland Development	1,451.63	262.26	99.59	.....
	(ii) TASP	592.28	118.52	155.48	1,900.00
	(iii) SCP	1,188.59	366.50	442.11	2,400.00
11.	Investment in Public Undertakings	60.13	.....	.....	.....
12.	Pulses Production	209.84	59.60	46.84	300.00
13.	Integrated Programme for Rice Development	.....	52.20	70.50	500.00
14.	Special Foodgrain Production Programme (Rice)	.....	.....	...	630.00
15.	Special Foodgrain Production Programme (Jowar, Bajra and Ragi)	.....	.....	300.00	.....
16.	Subsidy for onion seed to NAFED	...	.....	.....	20.00
Total ...		12,754.99	1,764.70	1,873.20	13,650.00

Review of Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90

10.12 The first two years of the Seventh plan period were scarcity years. Hence agricultural sector was adversely affected. The targets regarding foodgrains, oilseeds and commercial crops were not achieved during this period. But the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 have seen new heights

in the agricultural economy of the State. In spite of failure of paddy crop in the year 1987-88, and Jowar in the year 1988-89, the foodgrain production level was maintained at 110 lakh tonnes. This is, by any standards, a remarkable achievement for the State. The year 1988-89 has also established a new record in the production of rice, oilseeds and pulses. For 1989-90, the foodgrains production target was kept at 125 lakh tonnes keeping in view the past performance. The progress during 1989-90 has been very good. The foodgrain production reached the level of 132.42 lakh tonnes. A significant increase in the production of Jowar, Bajra, Wheat and Pulses was recorded. This trend was also observed in the case of sugarcane and cotton. The oilseed production fell a little short of the target. However, the total production showed considerable improvement over that of 1988-89. This remarkable achievement during the terminal year of the VII Plan was possible due to fairly good monsoon and the efforts put in by the farmers and extension and input management services of the department.

Crop Production

10.13 (A) Cereals

(i) **Paddy** :- The area under paddy has not increased during the VII Plan period. In 1985-86, average yield and total production of paddy was 1417 kg/ha. and 21.82 lakh M.T. respectively. The climatic factors were not congenial for paddy production during 1986-87 and 1987-88. Transplanting operations were seriously hampered in the high rainfall zone during 1989-90 due to inadequate rains. The crop was also affected due to excessive rains and floods experienced in the coastal districts. As a result the paddy production slumped to the level of 23.19 lakh M.Tonnes. The highest level of productivity and production were recorded in 1988-89, which were 1715 kg/ha. and 26.49 lakh M.T. respectively. The HYV coverage during the plan period has also registered significant increase from 10.36 lakh hectares in 1985-86 to 11.45 lakh hectares in 1988-89.

(ii) **Jowar (Sorghum)** :- Jowar is the most important millet crop accounting for 60 per cent of total area under cereals and 61.67 per cent of the total production of cereals in the State (in 1987-88). The average yield of Kharif Jowar which was 688 kg/ha. in early sixties rose to 1584 kg/ha. in 1989-90. This represents 130.23 per cent increase brought about mainly by a substantial step up in hybrid and HYV kharif jowar area, especially from 1974-75. But Rabi Jowar which is sown over a larger area than kharif jowar gives poor yields and these have been more or less stagnant around 5 qtls/ha. Production of rabi jowar is mostly concentrated in the drought prone tract of the State under receding moisture conditions, and hence higher uncertainties in its production.

(iii) **Wheat** :- Unlike in Northern India, the climatic conditions in Maharashtra are not very much favourable for the growth of Wheat due to mild and short winters. Wheat is an important irrigated crop and is taken on deep water retentive soils. The average area under the crop is 8.44 lakh hectares. The area of this crop has come down appreciably after 1983-84. About 50% area under wheat is unirrigated. The yields of rainfed wheat are very poor. Non-availability of photo incentive varieties suitable for cultivation in Maharashtra is also one of the major constraint in pushing up the yield levels. The average productivity of wheat has not crossed the level of 10 qtls/ha. so far.

(B) Pulses

The area under pulses was around 31 lakh hectares with an average production of about 14 lakh tonnes in 1989-90. The area under pulses has increased to 32.89 lakh hectares with production of 17.35 lakh tonnes and productivity being 528 kg/ha.

(i) **Arhar (Tur)** :- The area under Tur which was 7.06 lakh hectares in 1980-81 has increased to 9.52 lakh hectares in 1989-90 and the production increased from 3.60 lakh tonnes to 7.12 lakh

tonnes with increase in the productivity level from 500 to 747 kg/ha. Sole cropping as well as intercropping of Tur is taken in Maharashtra.

(ii) **Moong and Udid** :- Moong and Udid are also important kharif pulses with an area of 5.13 and 4.63 lakh hectares and total production of 1.55 and 0.92 lakh M. Tonnes respectively. During 1989-90 the area under Moong increased to 7.41 lakh hectares with production of 2.98 lakh tonnes. Kharif fallows are being utilised for growing cash crops like Moong and Udid but the yield levels are solely dependant on the behaviour of monsoon.

(iii) **Gram**:- It is the major rabi pulse crop of the State. In 1984-85 it was grown on 5.09 lakh hectares with total production of 2.02 lakh tonnes and productivity of 396 Kg/ha. The area under Gram has increased to 6.67 lakh hectares during 1988-89, with production of 2.08 lakh tonnes; productivity being 612 kg/ha. This is the highest level ever recorded in the production of Gram.

(C) Oilseeds

(i) **Groundnut** :- There was a perceptible decline in the area under this crop from 1962-63 till 1983-84. This was mainly due to vagaries of monsoon, high cost of seed and susceptibility of the crop to soil moisture stress particularly at peg formation stage. Further decline in area has been arrested with the introduction of early maturing and high yielding variety like JL-24 and adoption of ICRISAT technology. The present average yield could be increased by 1.5 to 2 times. The yield of summer groundnut is almost double the yields that of Kharif crop.

(ii) **Sunflower** :- It is one of the most versatile crops which could be cultivated throughout the year. The area under sunflower which was only 0.63 lakh hectares in 1980-81 has gone up to 4.56 lakh hectares in 1988-89. The expansion of area under this crop even on shallow soils has brought about decline in productivity level which is further aggravated by insufficient use of fertilizer and non availability of elite seed. It proved best as a contingent crop.

(iii) **Sesamum** :- The area under Kharif sesamum was 1.07 lakh hectares in 1981-82 which has increased to 3.02 lakh hectares in 1988-89. Sesamum contributes mainly 10 per cent to area and production of this crop in the country. It is mostly grown as mixed or intercrop. It is also being cultivated as a sole crop on shallow soils to replace cotton. It has the potentiality for cultivation as a cash crop on kharif fallows. This crop has the highest cost benefit ratio amongst the oilseeds. Efforts are being made to popularise the new varieties like JLT-7 and D-8.

(iv) **Safflower** :- It is an important rabi oilseed crop of the State contributing about 72 per cent of the area under this crop in the country, and sharing 77 per cent production. The area and production of safflower are continuously showing upward trend. Efforts are being made to divert the area from unirrigated wheat to safflower, since it is most moisture efficient. The popular varieties are Tara and Bhima.

(v) **Soyabean** :- The area under Soyabean is increasing in the districts bordering Madhya Pradesh viz.; Nagpur, Chandrapur, Wardha and Amaravati. In 1984-85, it was cultivated on 0.35 lakh hectare. This has increased to 1.27 lakh hectares in 1989-90 and there is considerable scope for further increasing the area. black soyabean is cultivated in Western Maharashtra particularly in Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur districts is also being replaced by yellow soyabean as it recorded very high yields in these areas.

(D) Commercial Crops

(i) **Cotton** :- In Maharashtra, cotton is cultivated on an area of about 27 lakh hectares which is 30 per cent of the total cotton area in the country. Although cotton is cultivated over larger area, the productivity level is the lowest, as most of the cotton is grown under rainfed

conditions and about 1/3 under this crop on shallow soil. Irrigated cotton occupies hardly 3 per cent of the area. The entire area is saturated with hybrid and high yielding varieties but the production mechanism is mainly controlled by the behaviour of monsoon.

(ii) **Sugarcane** :- The area has been fluctuating and has shown an increasing trend during the last two years but the yield levels are going down. The plantation is increasing in Vidarbha and Marathwada area which gives low productivity.

10.14 The above review of crops reveals that the State will have to lay emphasis on thrust crops like Paddy, Bajra and Jowar amongst the cereals, Arhar and Gram amongst the pulses and Groundnut, Sunflower, Safflower and Soyabean amongst the Oilseeds. In the case of Kharif Jowar and Paddy the main emphasis will have to be laid on coverage under hybrids and high yielding variety seeds, increase in the use of fertilizer consumption, varietal planning, plant protection and better agronomic practices like seed rate, placement of fertilizer and dry farming technologies. In the case of pulses, favourable environment created by the availability of new varieties like BDN-7, BDN-2, TT-6, TAT-10, ICPL-87, of Arhar and G-1, G-5, G-12 of Gram will have to be explored. This will have to be supplemented by proper use of phosphatic fertilizers and plant protection.

10.15 In the case of oilseed crops, the supply of quality seed, plant protection, diverting irrigation resources and sufficient doses of phosphatic fertilizers need to be emphasised. The availability of hybrid in Sunflower and high yielding varieties in Safflower and Soyabean have created extremely favourable situation for expansion of area and increasing productivity under these crops. This favourable situation in terms of hybrids and high yielding varieties will have to be supplemented by concentrating efforts on spreading dryland farming technology on massive scale to increase the productivity.

Review of Annual Plans 1990-91, 1991-92 & 1992-93

10.16 The production prospectus during 1990-91 were marred by the unusual rainfall pattern during the Kharif season. Barring Sindhudurg, Pune, Sangli, Kolhapur, Buldhana and Nagpur districts, the rainfall received in the remaining districts surpassed the average from June to October. Although the total rainfall received during the season exceeded the average, its spatial and temporal distribution over the months was far from satisfactory, affecting the major kharif and rabi crop production to a considerable extent.

10.17 The aberrations in weather situation resulted in slump in foodgrain production which reached the level of 121.84 lakh tonnes against the target of 138.22 lakh tonnes. The oilseeds production in 1989-90 (18.35 lakh tonnes) was the highest level ever achieved during the Seventh plan period. This level has been surpassed during 1990-91 by attaining production level of 18.96 lakh tonnes. This is a welcome development in view of the State's strategy of crop diversification for proper land use and maximising returns to the farmer.

10.18 During kharif season of 1991-92, the monsoon in early months was favourable however, in the subsequent months, the intensity of monsoon decrease and the earlier picture of good crop prospects tilted to such an extent that the State has experienced a drought like situation. Due to unfavourable season the foodgrain production was adversely affected and gone down to 78.92 lakh M.T. as against the target of 145.00 lakh M.T. In case of oilseed and cotton also, the production has gone down to 7.92 lakh M.T. and 13.96 lakh bales as against the target of 22.00 lakh M.T. and 22.00 lakh bales respectively.

10.19 During 1992-93 premonsoon showers were received in some parts of the South-West Maharashtra and Marathwada region. Sporadic premonsoon showers were received in Konkan and Vidarbha regions. These premonsoon showers were useful for undertaking preparatory tillage operations.

10.20 The regular South-West monsoon started from 16th June and covered the whole State up to 20th June, 1992. Though the monsoon was delayed by about a fortnight, the sowing operations of Paddy, Cotton, Moong, Udid, Jowar and Groundnut were undertaken throughout the State. However, the sowing operations were withheld from 25th of June onwards for the want of sufficient soil moisture. This dry spell continued for about 20 days resulting poor germination of Cotton, Groundnut and Paddy nurseries. Therefore, the resowing by the alternative crops like Soyabean, Bajra, Jowar and Tur were undertaken subsequently on resumption of the rains from the 10th July onwards.

10.21 Due to resowing operation the area under Cotton, Groundnut, Moong, Udid and Paddy reduced to some extent while the same is increased under Bajra, Jowar, Soyabean and Tur crops. At this stage the condition of kharif crops is reported to be very satisfactory in the different parts of the State. The wide spread rains received during the month of September created high hopes for better rabi prospects.

10.22 The crop production performance during 1990-91, 1991-92 is indicated in the table below:

TABLE IV

		(Production in Lakhs MT)						
		Annual Plan 1990-91		Annual Plan 1991-92				
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement			
1	2	3	4	5	6			
(A) Foodgrains—								
(I) Cereals—								
1.	Rice	...	...	28.00	23.14	28.00	18.63
2.	Jowar	...	...	62.87	59.48	68.00	34.75
3.	Bajra	...	...	11.00	11.14	12.50	8.08
4.	Maize	...	...	1.00	1.35	1.00	0.35
5.	Wheat	...	...	10.54	9.19	10.50	3.78
6.	Other Cereals	...	...	3.81	3.10	4.00	3.65
		(I) Total Cereals		...	117.22	107.40	124.00	69.24
		(II) Pulses		...	21.00	14.44	21.00	9.68
		Total (A) + (I + II)		...	138.22	121.84	145.00	78.92
(B) Oilseeds		...	...	19.70	18.93	22.00	7.92
(C) Sugarcane		...	...	330.62	384.16	351.50	387.60
(D) Cotton (Lakh Bales)...		...	...	20.00	18.80	22.00	13.96

Strategy for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97

10.23 The State is yet to achieve self-sufficiency in the foodgrains and oilseeds to meet the demand of its growing population. By the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan our minimum requirements for foodgrains and oilseed will be 171 lakh M. Tonnes and 31.5 lakh M. Tonnes respectively. The last two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan have been higher production of foodgrains and oilseeds.

10.24 It is observed that following aspects needs consideration for proper crop planning the future.

(A) The spread of rainfed farming technology

In view of limited irrigation potential, agricultural economy will be predominantly a rainfed for the years to come. For rainfed agriculture, Integrated Watershed Development is the basic approach for proper land use planning. Using limited water resources more effectively and efficiently is a challenge for the agricultural sector in the State. The concentration of efforts

will therefore have to be two fold, i.e. to increase the productivity of limited water resources and secondly to devise moisture efficient and less water intensive cropping patterns. To increase the productivity per unit of water programmes like Micro Irrigation and Sprinkler Irrigation Systems have already been initiated. Government have already launched a liberal subsidy programme for the spread of these technologies. In order that Micro Irrigation becomes a prominent feature of the farming system in the State, the farmers as well as extension workers will have to be intensively trained for its installation, use and after care.

(B) Diversified cropping patterns and mixed farming

The agro-climatic conditions and large under employment and poverty amongst the farm families and labourers demand diversification of cropping patterns, based on pulses and oilseeds on the one hand and vegetable and horticultural crops on the other. The vegetable and horticultural crops can absorb higher level of labourers per hectare as can be seen from the following table :-

TABLE V

Sr.No.	Crop	Requirement of mandays per hectare per crop season			
1.	Wheat	...	...	...	143
2.	Vegetables	...	...	...	200
3.	Fruits	...	...	...	855
4.	Grapes	...	...	...	2,510

These cropping patterns need to be promoted as the requisite technology and enterprising farmers are available in the State.

(C) Shrama Shakti Dware Gram Vikas

Based on the experience of villages like Ralegansindhi and Adgaon the State Government have launched new programme 'Shrama Shakti Dware Gram Vikas'. Here the major objective is to initiate Integrated Rural Development based on proper land use and other supplementary activities like mixed farming and agro-forestry. The concept of social fencing and the voluntary ban on felling of trees has been incorporated in the scheme. The Agricultural Extension personnel will have to address themselves to motivate more and more villages in adopting this approach. The programme also aims at improving the income levels of the farmers by offering them various complementary activities to crop husbandry.

(D) Agro-processing

Over the next phase, agricultural production will have to be tied up to industrial processing, so as to maximise returns to the primary producers and take advantage of the emerging market opportunities for ready-to-use products. The establishment of processing units will help to support prices of agricultural commodities which tend to fall steeply in the post harvest season of short run gluts. It also creates further employment opportunities in grading, transporting and processing. Broadly speaking in Konkan region, items requiring processing have been identified as kokam, late season mango, cashewnut and cashew apple. In the central zone group, banana, pommegranets, jowar are main items while in eastern zone forest based and rice based processing units should be set up. There is also scope for processing various kinds of vegetables.

Objectives for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97

10.25 In view of the issues discussed above, the objectives for agricultural production would be as under:-

- (1) To emphasize productivity in cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane. This objective will have to be pursued by higher level of consumption of inputs like fertilizers, plant protection and hybrid and high yielding varieties coverage;

(2) To make rainfed areas productive through implementation of watershed development programmes and spread of dryland technology packages;

(3) To spread the concept of Micro Irrigation and Sprinkler Irrigation systems to horticulture, vegetables and other crops in order to maximise the productivity;

(4) To promote diversified cropping patterns based on oilseeds and pulses on the one hand and horticulture and vegetables on the other to reduce under employment and to generate more employment in the farming sector;

(5) To promote agro-processing in the co-operative and private sectors and to actively support creation of infrastructural facilities like transportation, storage, marketing and post harvest technology. The Agricultural Universities will have to be geared up to develop post harvest technologies which will result in efficient utilization of production, resulting in value addition to the farmers;

(6) The Extension efforts will have to be intensified through faster transfer of technologies to farmers. This will be very challenging especially in the field of horticulture and vegetable crops.

Growth rate during Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97

10.26 Our growth rate in the field of agriculture during Seventh Five Year Plan was 2.5 per cent per annum. Having formulated the strategy as mentioned above and the tools in hand, it is estimated that it should be possible to achieve the growth rate of 3.66 per cent per annum during Eighth Five Year Plan. Projected growth rate for some of the commodities is given in the following Table No. VI :-

TABLE VI
Projected Growth rates of principal Agricultural Commodities during
VII Five Year Plan (Base Year 1989-90)

Sr.No.	Crop					Proposed Compound growth rate
(A) CEREALS						
1.	Rice	...	...	...	...	5.28
2.	Wheat	...	...	...	...	5.76
3.	Jowar Kharif	...	...	...	...	1.18
	Jowar Rabi	...	...	...	...	2.59
4.	Bajra	...	...	...	...	1.55
5.	Other Cereals	...	...	...	...	8.00
Total Cereals ...						3.01
(B) PULSES						
6.	Tur	...	...	...	...	8.77
7.	Gram	...	...	...	...	9.15
Total Pulses ...						7.58
Total Foodgrains (A) + (B) ...						3.66
8.	Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	8.03
9.	Sugarcane...	...	...	...	...	5.77
10.	Cotton	...	...	...	...	2.49

10.27 The objectives and strategies of the Eighth Five Year Plan have been discussed in preceding paragraphs and accordingly emphasis would be laid on the programmes like Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation, Development of Oilseeds and Pulses, Dryland Development, Plant Protection, Supply of appropriate seeds etc. on priority. During the Seventh Plan period most of these programmes were Centrally Sponsored and it is expected that these would continue to receive Central Assistance during the Eighth Five Year Plan also.

On-going schemes to be continued in the Eighth Five Year Plan

10.28 Thus under the Crop Husbandry Sector an outlay of Rs.13650 lakhs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 and schemes to be taken up are summarised below:-

Direction and Administration

Vasantrao Naik State Agricultural Management Institute Nagpur.

10.29 This Institute is established at Nagpur and started from 1st July, 1992. The main object of establishing this institute is to impart integrated training to the staff and officers of Agriculture Department regarding modern techniques of different subjects related to agricultural production. This institute will also strengthen the training activities by coordination and by keeping contact with such types of other national level institutes. For the expenses of the institute an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs is approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Agricultural Extension Programme(CSP)

10.30 Under the National Agricultural Extension Programme at 30 Taluka Seed Farms; spillover works of construction of training halls will be continued and undertaken with 50% Central assistance. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Five Year. This is an on-going programme.

Strengthening of Agricultural Extension Programme

10.31 The T & V Component of World Bank assisted rainfed farming project at Akola is also covered under this programme. An outlay of Rs.11.00 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Plan.

Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds.

Seed Testing Laboratory

10.32 There are five seed testing laboratories in the State with 15,000 sample testing capacity each per year. These laboratories are located in Pune, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Akola and Parbhani. The construction of buildings and essential equipments are proposed to be provided for these laboratories. An outlay of Rs.84.00 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan.

Seed Certification Agency

10.33 Seed certification is statutory function under Seeds' Act, 1966. Certification of Seeds of notified varieties of different crops is necessary to ensure their genetical and physical purity so that full benefit potential of the varieties is obtained. For this purpose The Maharashtra State Seed Certification Agency, Pune was started as an autonomous body from 1st June 1982. Even though, Certification fees are collected from seed producers who offer area for certification, additional amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan.

Seed Carry-over Stock and Contingency Seed Stocking Scheme(CSP)

10.34 The scheme of buffer stocking of seeds of hybrid jowar, bajra and hybrid cotton is in operation since 1982. It is necessary to ensure effective availability of seeds even under unfavourable climatic conditions during the production stage. The expenditure incurred by the Maharashtra State Seed Corporation on carry over stocks of seeds is reimbursed under the scheme. These carry over stocks have become an integral feature with the seed industry. An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has approved for Eighth Five Year Plan for reimbursing the actual expenditure incurred by the M.S.S.C.Government of India also grants subsidy under this programme.

10.35 As per original scheme, the State Government had fixed certain norms for covering the various items of expenditure such as cost of seed storage, expenses on revalidation, interest on investment, value of deteriorated seed etc. This scheme has been modified and a revolving

fund is created for the purpose of reimbursing the actual expenditure incurred by the M.S.S.C. The periodical review is taken by the Standing Committee set up at State level. The Committee goes into details like stock, accounts etc., of this scheme and decides the future course of action.

10.36 Another area of agricultural importance on the seeds front is meeting the unexpected requirements of seeds of any particular crop which can be cultivated in aberrant weather situation. The scheme for contingency seed stocking has been taken up in order to ensure availability of planting material as a part of continuous planning exercise. The outlay for this scheme has been included in the above programme.

Agricultural Farms Development—Taluka Seed Farms

10.37 These farms produce improved and high yielding varieties of seeds of cereals, oilseeds and pulses to the tune of 40,000 qtls. every year. The seeds so produced are being marketed through the M.S.S.C., for ensuring efficient marketing. An outlay of Rs.170.00 lakhs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 for providing infrastructural facilities like irrigation, seeds storage, electrification, farm machinery etc.

Manures and Fertilizers

10.38 There has been significant growth in fertilizer consumption in the State and the same has been averaging at about a compounded growth rate of 13 to 15 per cent per annum. Despite rapid increase in fertilizer consumption, there is a great variation from district to district. One of the key factors in improving productivity of several crops in the districts where the average yields are very low would essentially lie in improving fertilizer consumption and more optimal application of this important input.

Fertilizer Control Laboratories

10.39 At present there are four fertilizer testing laboratories with a total capacity to test 5750 fertilizer samples per year. These are located at Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad and Amravati. It is proposed to increase testing capacity to 15,750 samples per year in the Eighth Five Year Plan through provision of essential equipments and essential staff. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Commercial Crops—Cotton Development Programme (CSP)

10.40 The objective of the scheme is to distribute the certified seed of cotton in 10 potential cotton growing districts of the State at subsidized cost through M.S.S.C. The subsidy at the rate of Rs. 400 per qtl. for certified seed and Rs. 800 per qtl. for delinted hybrid seed and for distribution of sprinkler sets, subsidy upto Rs.10,000 is available under the programme. The main strategy of the scheme would be to increase the production and productivity of exportable type of cotton. It is also envisaged to encourage farmers to adopt new varieties by imparting them training. Efforts will be made to increase the area under irrigated Cotton. The Government of India have approved the scheme as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to be shared on 25:75 basis between the State Government and the Government of India. The outlay approved for Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97; is of the order of Rs.500 lakhs.

Oilseeds Production/Development(CSP)

10.41 In order to increase the production with a view to meeting the requirement of edible oil, Government of India have launched an ambitious programme of oilseeds production. To achieve the targetted production, various incentives like subsidy on plant protection chemicals, certified seeds, sprinkler sets, Plant Protection appliances and improved implements are given. Similarly, credit and marketing facilities are also made available.

In addition to this 100% Centrally assisted National Oil Seeds Production Programme, is also in operation. With a view to increase oilseed production by 2.50 lakh M.Tonnes during

the Eighth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.2542.00 lakhs towards State share has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Plant Protection—Insecticides Testing Laboratories

10.42 It is necessary to strengthen the existing four insecticide testing laboratories functioning at Pune, Amravati, Aurangabad and Thane by providing essential equipments. The existing capacity together is 3840 samples per year. With a view to upgrade the capacity to 50,000 samples per year, an outlay of Rs.106.00 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Plant Protection Campaigns(CSP)

10.43 There are certain pests and diseases of food crops like paddy and jowar which causes substantial losses in the production. These pests and diseases appear on crops every year and in endemic areas of the State with varied intensity. The cultivators though intend to undertake plant protection measures can not do so to the required extent since they can not afford to purchase the costly pesticides. The Government of India under centrally sponsored scheme sanctions 50 per cent subsidy to the cultivators on the cost of pesticides used for undertaking control measures against certain pests and diseases. The assistance towards this is shared equally by State and Central Government.

Agricultural Engineering—Sprinkler/Drip Irrigation System(CSP)

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

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

10.45 With a view to inducing the cultivators to adopt sprinkler/drip system of irrigation, subsidies are made available to farmers as follows :-

(i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent, 33.33 per cent and 50 per cent is admissible to small, marginal and tribal cultivators respectively for installation of sprinkler/drip systems of irrigation. This scheme is simultaneously being implemented, with the State subsidy scheme.

(ii) State Sponsored Scheme.

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

TABLE -VII

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

10.47 An outlay of Rs. 2500.00 lakhs has been approved under the State scheme for Eighth Five Year Plan.

Improved Farm Implements and Appliances(CSP)

10.48 The use of improved farm implements and appliances has become necessary since it contributes to increase in agricultural production. The schemes envisages grant of subsidy for purchase of implements/appliances small and marginal farmers and farmers belonging to SC/St at the rate of 50% of the cost subject to the maximum limit of Rs.10,000. The expenditure on account of subsidy is equally shared by Central and State. A provision of Rs.85.00 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 in the State Plan.

Comprehensive Crop Insurance

10.49 With 83% of Maharashtra's agriculture being solely dependent upon rainfall and a large portion of this being situated in drought prone area the risks to be borne by the farmers in their economic activities are extremely large. In order to give protection to farmers from untimely rains and un-favourable climatic conditions, comprehensive crop insurance scheme was introduced from 1985. At present paddy, jowar, bajra, groundnut and tur in Kharif and jowar, wheat, safflower, linseed, gram and sesamum during rabi are included in the comprehensive Crop Insurance. The half of the share of crop insurance premium to be paid to GIC in respect of small and marginal farmers is borne equally by Government of India and State Government and remaining 50% amount is to be paid by beneficiaries. For crop compensation, 2/3rd amount is spent by the Central Government and 1/3rd by the State Government, which is received from GIC from the total credited amount on this account.

An outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs has been approved during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Agricultural Economics & Statistics

10.50 With a view to facilitating policy matters to formulate strategy in regard to agriculture a separate Statistical Organisation was established first time in Agriculture Department in the year 1945. This organisation is to collect data relating to the total land under cultivation and production of various crops, results in productivity due to application of manures and fertilizers, use of improved agricultural implements and seeds, category-wise number of marginal, small farmers etc., input-output ratio, growth rates etc. This organisation was also strengthened from time to time since 1987 for collection and analysis of different statistics on agriculture.

Timely Reporting of Agricultural Intelligence Statistics (CSP)

10.51 The Scheme is in operation to ensure reliability of the preliminary forecast of sown area under 9 Kharif, 6 Rabi and 3 Summer season crops in the State. It is a continuing scheme with 50% Central assistance. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs for the Eighth Five Year Plan has been approved.

Improvement of Crop Statistics(CSP)

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

World Agricultural Census (CSP)

10.53 Under this scheme Agricultural Census and Input Survey is carried out as a part of national programme after every five years. The total cost involved in this work is borne by the Central Government. The State has to bear expenditure once in five years on printing of schedules and registers, transportation charges, conveyance allowances etc. on this account. An outlay of Rs.135.30 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan.

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

10.54 The cultivation of fruits and vegetables has increasing trend in Maharashtra. There is a vast scope for increase in dryland fruit crops too. A large area now been brought under horticultural development. Further, to formulate long term schemes for development of fruits, vegetables and minor crops, it is essential to collect village-wise reliable and accurate statistical information relating to land under fruits and vegetable cultivation and production therefrom. Government of India have therefore introduced a centrally sponsored scheme 'Crop Estimation on Fruits and Vegetable and Minor Crops' with 100% central assistance. An outlay of Rs.75.70 lakhs is approved for meeting the expenditure during Eighth Five Year Plan.

Special Programme For Weaker Sections (TSP/SCP)

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

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

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

To achieve these objectives following schemes are taken up.

(a) Assistance to Tribal Farmers :-

The Schemes for giving financial assistance to the tribal farmers in Tribal Sub Plan, outside Tribal Sub Plan, MADA Areas and Primitive Tribes are being implemented by Agriculture Department. The amount of assistance given under these scheme was different for tribal farmers in different districts. The rates of wages and cost of material has been increased and therefore the State Government has decided to revise scheme and adopt equal the rates of subsidies to all tribal farmers irrespective of their districts. The details are as follows:-

TABLE VIII

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

10.56 However, for purchase of bullock pair and bullock cart at 80% subsidy and 20% interest free loan is given to the primitive tribes in Thane, Raigad, Yeotmal and Gadchiroli districts.

10.57 Beneficiaries are entitled to take benefit according to their need for one or more items. However, the financial assistance is limited to Rs.30,000/- only. The scheme is applicable to the tribal farmers whose annual income is upto Rs.6,400/-only.

10.58 An outlay of Rs.1900.00 lakhs has been approved for benefits of eligible selected families during Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97.

(b) Assistance to SC/NB farm families

The scheme sanctioned by State Government for giving benefit to SC/NB farm families is in operation since 1982-83. Under the scheme, the financial assistance is given to selected

beneficiaries which enables them to increase the productivity of their land and improve economic condition. The beneficiaries under the scheme during Sixth Five Year Plan and Seventh Five Year Plan period were selected for five years so as to receive financial assistance of Rs. 9,650 per beneficiary in the span of five years. This procedure helped in obtaining bank loan by the beneficiary on different items for which subsidy is available under the programme. The existing pattern of subsidy is as under:-

TABLE- IX

Item	Subsidy per cent	Subsidy amount limit (Rs.)
1. Minor Irrigation (new wells/repair to old wells, pipeline, electric motor/oil engine).	50	9,000
2. Land Development	100	4,500
3. Input subsidy-seed and fertilizer	100	2,150
4. Bullock pair/Bullock cart, improved farm implements and plant protection appliances.	50	3,000

10.59 The total subsidy is limited to Rs.9650 over a specified period. An outlay of Rs.2400.00 lakhs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan. The revision of subsidy rates etc. on par with above TSP scheme is under active consideration of Government.

Pulses Production/Development Programme (CSP)

10.60 This is a special programme for increasing production pulses, launched during 7th Five Year Plan. Priority has been given for increasing production by adopting intensive cultivation methods, particularly the use of certified seeds, rhizobium culture, fertilizers and adoption plant protection measures. Subsidy on these inputs is being extended to the farmers under the programme. Distribution of improved implements on 50% subsidy limited to Rs.700/- per implement and 50% subsidy on sprinkler sets limited to Rs.10,000/- is available under this programme. New varieties of pulses have been introduced to the cultivators. The expenditure, under programme is shared in the proportion of 25:75 by the State Government and the Government of India. During Eighth Five Year Plan outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs has been approved as a State share.

Special Foodgrain Production Programme-Rice, (CSP)

(i) Integrated Programme for Rice Development

10.61 This is a centrally sponsored programme aimed at increasing paddy out-put in the State. The programme envisages various subsidies on items like certified seeds, plant protection chemicals, and appliances, improved implements, power tillers etc. The programme also includes training to farmers, farm labourers as well as extension workers. 75 per cent of the expenditure is shared by Government of India and the rest by State Government. The outlays of Rs.500.00 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97

Besides, State Government has also sanctioned Special Rice Production Programme to Eastern Vidarbha and other paddy growing Districts since 1992-93. For the same programme an outlay of Rs.630.00 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. This is purely State programme.

(ii) Jowar, Bajara, Ragi

10.62 This is cent percent centrally sponsored scheme implemented in selected districts of the State. The scheme envisages various subsidies on items viz. distribution of seeds, herbicides, plant protection chemicals and improved farm implements. The funding pattern of the scheme has now been changed as 25:75. Accordingly an outlay of Rs.900.00 lakhs (75%) is approved under CSP and Rs.100.00 lakhs towards State's share in the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

The new schemes to be taken-up during the Eighth Five Year Plan are as under :

Blue Green Algae (BGA) Production

10.63 Use of chemical fertilizer for paddy crop is limited. Blue Green Algae (BGA) being capable of fixing and making available 25-35 kg. of N/ha is one of the best and cheapest biofertilizers for paddy crop. Eight additional BGA production centres are proposed to be set up during the plan period with an annual capacity of 10 tonnes each. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97.

Establishment of Biological Control Laboratory

10.64 The emphasis in plant protection is getting shifted towards pest management in crop-eco-system rather than pest control. With the availability of new techniques, the chemical control is giving way to integrated pest management encompassing the use of cultural, mechanical, chemical and biological control methods is a compatible way so as to ensure least damage to the environment.

10.65 The biological control agents like NPV, epiphyropus, copyoisma species etc. are proving extremely useful in controlling the important insect pests in Maharashtra. Many such predators and parasites in other parts of the world could also be efficacious when introduced and domesticated for control of important pests. Mass multiplication of control agents is proposed to be taken up in the biological control laboratory, to be set up in the Eighth Five Year Plan. The outlays of Rs.36.00 lakhs for the Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 has been approved.

Establishment of Integrated Pest Management Centres

10.66 The control of insect pests and weeds of crops is carried over largely through the application of chemical pesticides. The extensive and intensive use of pesticides has inherent adverse hazardous effects. The emphasis in plant protection is being shifted from conventional methods to Integrated Pest Management involving strategies encompassing cultural, mechanical chemical and biological methods of control in compatible manner. A number of predators parasites specific to the pest species have been identified. Such of these natural enemies of the pest would be mass multiplied and released at peak period of target stages under the scheme. Thus the concept of biological control of crop pest is given priority alongwith other methods. The required parasites and predators and virus culture will be purchased from Govt. of India as well as from the Agricultural universities of the State.

10.67 The outlay approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 is Rs.24.00 lakhs.

Establishment of Rainauge Stations

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

Strengthening of Computer Unit - Computerisation of Data-base

10.69 Besides area and production statistics, a large volume of basic data pertaining to Establishment and other developmental schemes of Agriculture department, also gets generated. In absence of its proper analysis and preservation, the importance of the 'information' gets lost. The computerisation of these data holds key to proper analysis and presentation, for taking timely management decisions. The National Informatics Centres for Western region has extended a computer terminal in the Directorate of Agriculture. It is proposed to develop soft ware for analysis of the data within the department itself, utilizing the super computer facility at N.I.C. Towards this end, the computer unit is proposed to be strengthened at the Directorate level providing trained staff and physical facilities. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97.

Subsidy to NAFED for Onion Seed

10.70 It is proposed to grant subsidy to NAFED for making available Onion Seeds at Nashik in the first instance. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97.

Tribal Area Sub Plan

10.71 Under Crop Husbandry Sector, an outlay of Rs.2271.30 lakhs is proposed to be spent in tribal areas and Rs.378.00 lakhs in outside tribal areas during the Eighth Plan, 1992-97 for welfare of tribals. The overall percentage to the total outlays proposed under Crop Husbandry for Tribal Development during Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 works out to 19.45%. There is Special programme under this sector for tribals under which financial assistance is given to tribal farmers for various activities such as land development, inputs etc.

Special Component Plan

10.72 An outlay of Rs. 3380.00 lakhs has been proposed under Crop Husbandry for Special Component Plan Programmes for Scheduled Castes and Navbudhas, during Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97. The percentage to the total outlay under sector Crop Husbandry comes to 24.76%. There is Special programme for Scheduled Castes and Navabudha farm families to whom financial assistance is given for irrigation, inputs etc. under this Sector.

(II) SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

10.73 Under this Sector of development following programmes are being implemented :-

- (A) Watershed Development (COWDEP);
- (B) Kharland Development;
- (c) Afforestation through Soil Conservation.

Physical and Financial Progress

10.74 The position of actual expenditure during Seventh Five Year Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 and approved outlay for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 are as follows :-

TABLE X

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector / Scheme	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay
	VII Five Year Plan, 1985-90	Annual Plan, 1990-91	Annual Plan, 1991-92	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5
Soil & Conservation—				
(A) Watershed Development (A and ADF)	7,678.30	537.81	1,439.64	18,200.00
OTSP	(285.64)	(87.50)	(212.81)	(1,503.37)
SCP	.....	.....	293.00	1,837.45
(B) Kharland Development (I.D.)	2,408.41	586.07	583.41	2,914.00
(C) Afforestation through Soil conservation (R & FD) (F).	92.41	5.12	10.04	97.00
Total—Soil and Water Conservation	10,179.12	1,129.00	2,033.09	21,211.00

Watershed Development

10.75 Soil Conservation is the basic programme required to be undertaken for sustained agricultural production. It brings about permanent improvement in the land resources and helps in preserving moisture in the soil for a longer period. About 80 to 85 per cent of the State's agricultural production comes from the rainfed areas.

10.76 Since irrigation potential in the State is limited to only 30 per cent of total cultivated area, the development of scientific rainfed agriculture is of paramount importance. Moreover of the total irrigation potential only 40 per cent to 50 per cent is on account of surface irrigation and remaining is accounted for by exploitation of underground water resources. These in turn, can be enhanced by proper watershed management method which reduces surface runoffs and improves infiltration and recharge capacities. Under the Watershed Development Programme different Soil Conservation Works in terms of Complete Bunding Units are taken as under:-

- (i) Contour/graded bunding,
- (ii) Terracing,
- (iii) Nala Bunding
- (iv) Land Development cum Horticulture Development,
- (v) Ill drained soil,
- (vi) Maintenance of contour bunding, terracing and nalla bunding,
- (vii) Broad Beds and furrows,
- (viii) Land shaping and grading
- (ix) Nala training.

Review of Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 And Annual Plan 1990-91 & 1991-92

10.77 Soil Conservation works are also taken up under various programmes, like Western Ghat, DPAP, National Watershed Development, Employment Guarantee Scheme etc. However, of these sources, major expenditure was incurred (Rs. 173 crores) from the State's E.G.S. during VII F.Y.P. period. Because of such multiplicity of sources of funds, it is difficult to make a realistic assessment in terms of physical achievements against outlay provided in the normal plan.

10.78 An outlay of Rs.1,763.96 lakhs has been approved for the year 1991-92. This is inclusive of Rs.1,500 lakhs for removal of backlog and Rs.159.75 lakh and Rs.293.00 lakhs for TASP and SCP respectively.

The physical achievement of Soil Conservation activity in the State is as under :-

TABLE XI

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement		
			Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i)	No. of watersheds identified	Nos.	27,310	28,865	29,306
(ii)	No. of operational watersheds	Nos.	16,889	17,051	15,885
(iii)	No. of watersheds completed	Nos.	3,723	4,751	6,872
(iv)	Area covered	In lakh hect.	8.22	1.56	2.04

(A) WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

10.79 The main programmes under watershed development are - (i) Comprehensive Watershed Development Programme, (ii) World Bank Aided Rainfed Farming Projects, Projects, (iii) National Watershed Development Programme (CSP).

(i) Comprehensive Watershed Development Programme

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

of this, to overcome the situation it is proposed to adopt integrated approach towards watershed development programmes with proper coordination among different activities as a remedial measures to improve rainfed farming.

10.81 Government of Maharashtra have therefore consciously taken a policy decision to reorganise the structure by creating new department of Water Conservation for proper coordination among the developmental programmes related to soil conservation and water management, groundwater survey and development, social forestry and minor irrigation etc. Soil conservation, insitu moisture conservation, improving groundwater recharge and ecological conditions through watershed development programme, would be main function of the Department.

10.82 The outlay approved for COWDEP in the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 is of the order of Rs.11754.17 lakhs. At present the COWDEP is in operation in 15,885 watersheds.

Removal of Backlog

10.83 The physical and financial backlog under sector Soil Conservation in different districts is pointed out by Fact Finding Committee appointed by Government in 1982 under the Chairmanship of Dr.Dandekar to study regional imbalance. The progress made thereunder is given in the following table:-

TABLE XII

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Total backlog by FFC	Backlog removed			Total (Columns 5+6+7)	
				upto Seventh Plan 1985-90	During Annual Plan 1990-91	During Annual Plan 1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
(I) Physical—								
	(a) Countour bunding	...	Hectares	971000	252000	53000	60000	365000
	(b) Terracing	...	Hectares	63000	30000	...	2000	32000
	(c) Nala bunding works	...	Nos	4865	3933	837	47	4817
	(d) Land Development-cum- Horticulture Development		Hectares	8235	6373	1826	3	8202
(II) Financial—								
	(a) Expenditure incurred		Rs. in crores	95.48	29.09	1.86	9.57	40.52

10.84 The backlog under Soil Conservation was indicated by the Dandekar Committee(FFC) considering single activity works carried out prior to introduction of Comprehensive Watershed Development Programme. The 'single activity' concept has now been reoriented. Moreover, the cost norms adopted by FFC for the purpose were also based on 1982-83 District Schedule Rates. Committee submitted its Report during 1984 and the regular provision in fact for removal of backlog is being made since 1987. During the in between period from 1982-87 substantial expenditure was also incurred as a normal process from Plans of respective years which ultimately resulted reduction in backlog already identified by FFC.

10.85 The outlay approved for removal of backlog under Soil Consersvation in the Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 is Rs.5357.00 lakhs.

(ii) World Bank aided Rainfed Farming Project

10.86 A pilot project for integrated watershed development in dryland areas of Manoli watershed in Mangrulpeer and Washim talukas of Akola district is under operation from 1983

onwards. The project originally phased for seven years received financial assistance from World Bank. The project envisages watershed development on scientific lines wherein the whole applicable range of soil conservation, land development, water conservation and water harvesting measures are to be implemented, super-imposed by social and farm forestry practices. The original project cost was estimated at Rs.443.19 lakhs, which was subsequently revised to Rs.554.00 lakhs.

10.87 The Manoli project is now rescheduled for completion by the end of 1993-94 with project cost of Rs.839.23 lakhs. The World Bank has allocated the total credit of Rs.1,788 lakhs for Maharashtra. The balance credit is being utilised for development of additional seven watersheds (Bhivandi-Satara, Behedi-Nasik, Supe-Pune, Chinchalirao-Latur, Tembhal-Yavatmal, Gadchiroli and Seloo-Wardha) on the lines of Manoli project. The project cost of these watersheds works out to Rs.1094.00 lakhs. The development of these watersheds is expected to be completed by the end of 1993-94.

10.88 The expenditure incurred on these projects during 1985-92 under Soil Conservation is of the order of Rs.541.00 lakhs. The outlay of Rs.899.55 lakhs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

(iii) National Watershed Development Programme

10.89 The National Watershed Development Programme, as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (50 per cent Central Assistance) was taken up during the 7th Plan. However this programme has now been treated as 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored with the pattern of assistance being 75 per cent grant and 25 per cent loan. In all 266 watersheds have been identified for implementation of this programme and the outlay of Rs.18200.00 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 under CSP.

Eighth Plan 1992-97:- Objectives & Strategies

10.90 Although Watershed Development Programme is being implemented in the State for the last 8 years, it has been experienced that all the treatments required for scientifically developing a micro-watershed have not been implemented in an integrated manner within a given time frame. Single line activity has been taken up in a large number of watersheds thinly spread out and only in small number of watersheds, treatments are more or less completed. Comprehensive Watershed Development Programme should take into account scientific treatments relating to forest lands in the ridge areas, pasture development and other land related treatments through social forestry in the lands immediately adjacent to the ridge areas not suited for economic, agriculture, various treatments related to land and drainage on the remaining part of the watershed on the basis of precipitation, surface topography, drainage pattern and underground geology. Government has therefore, decided to take up an ambitious Integrated Programme for Watershed Development on scientific lines during the Eighth Five Year Plan and for that purpose has created a new department of Water Conservation during 1992. This Department integrates various agencies who are involved in the planning and execution of various activities in the watershed.

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

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

10.92 The process of selection of villages as per the above criteria is now in progress and it is anticipated that at least 15,000 villages will fall in the priority categories. To tackle one

village an average investment is of Rs.25.00 lakhs. Thus the total cost of all villages works out to the tune of Rs.3750 crores.

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

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

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

The New Schemes proposed to be undertaken during the Eighth Plan, 1992-97. Soil Survey and Soil Testing

10.95 Soil survey is basis for all land used and crop planning programme. The soil survey work basically involving assessment of physical properties of soil, is being carried out in the State by employing soil survey units. For analysis of chemical properties soil testing laboratories now in existance, analyse both physical and chemical properties. It is proposed to strengthen the soil suvery organisation by employing the technique of aerial photo interpretation and use of computers. The chemical analysis of the soils as an instrument of ensuring need based and balanced use of fertiliser hardly needs to be emphasized. An analysis of the availability of micro-nutrients in these soils is also gaining importance, Micronutrients testing laboratories are already established at Pune, Aurangabad and Nagpur.

10.96 At present 17 soil testing laboratories are established at different locations in the State. The soil samples received from cultivators field as well as soil survey sector are analysed in these laboratories. These laboratories are not adequate to meet growing needs of the intensive agricultural practices in the State.

The soil analysis would be of immense use in the balanced application of fertiliser and other soil management aspects. It is therefore, proposed to establish one soil testing laboratory for each district.

10.97 For this programme an outlay of Rs .407.00 lakhs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Extension and Training-Strengthening of Soil Conservation Training Institute, Nagpur

10.98 The basic training classes of soil and water conservation are conducted for the field staff working under Soil Conservation Wing. This type of training is also essential to the officers like Deputy Director of Agriculture, Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, and Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officer. To conduct the Training Classes of these officers one SCTI, Nagpur is proposed to be upgraded and strengthened. The provision of Rs. 42.00 lakhs for Eighth Five Year Plan.

Sardar Sarovar Catchment Treatment

10.99 Soil Conservation and Water Conservation activities like contour bunding/contour cultivation, OFDLN Nala bunding, gully plugging etc. are proposed to be undertaken in the catchment area of Sardar Sarovar. The area is covered under 43 watersheds in Dhule District. No additional staff is required. The work will be carried by the staff under Dhule Divisional Soil Conservation Officer. For this programme a provision of Rs.25 lakhs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97.

KHAR LAND DEVELOPMENT

10.100 Khar Land Development Programme is in operation since 1949. The programme envisages development of salined land along the coastal belt of 720 kms. of Konkan Region of Maharashtra State. Total area initially identified for development purpose is 65,465 hectares. This area may increase or decrease depending upon topographical changes. District-wise breakup at present area is as shown below:-

TABLE XIII

Sr.No. District	Area (in hectares)
1. Thane	20,795
2. Raigad	31,800
3. Ratnagiri	5,770
4. Sindhudurg.	7,100
Total:	65,465

10.101 The projects under this programme are so designed that ingress of the sea water in the adjoining land is prevented and at the same time rainwater is retained so that the land becomes suitable for cultivation. Under this programme, works of construction of bunds and also maintenance of constructed bunds renovations and repairs to them if any damage is caused are taken up. After the works are completed, the maintenance is entrusted to Grampanchayat concerned which gets grants for the purpose at the rate of Rs.25/- per hectare per year.

10.102 Out of total 65,465 hectares of khar land in Maharashtra, about 35,970 hectares of land has been reclaimed prior to Sixth Plan. During the period of 6th and 7th Plan, nearly 11,358 hectares of land have been reclaimed and that during 1990-92 about 7,150 hectares of lands are likely to be reclaimed. Thus, by the end of 31st March, 1992, in all, about 52,488 hectares khar land is likely to be reclaimed leaving balance of 12,977 hectares to be reclaimed during the Eighth Plan.

10.103 Many of the bunds constructed earlier under this programme were found to be damaged. Hence renovation works alongwith works of reclamation were taken since 1984-85. To accelerate the speed, a time-bound European Economic Community assisted Stage-I, Project costing Rs.18.05 crores (Rs.1.09 crore for research and training programme) to be conducted with the help of Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth & Rs.16.96 crores for construction/renovation etc. was also taken up. As per agreement with EEC about 16,000 hectares of land through 161 khar land schemes is required to be reclaimed. In all 164 Khar Land Schemes were posed for assistance. Out of these 121 schemes reclaiming 13,371 hectares of land are physically completed. The expenditure on this Project incurred upto June, 1991 amounts to Rs. 17.46 crores against which Rs.12.28 crores have been reimbursed by EEC.

10.104 Khar Land Development Programme was taken up by Irrigation Department since 1981-82. The expenditure upto March, 1991 on this programme is about 33.00 crores and 157 Kharland schemes are completed reclaiming about 15,268 hectares. The expenditure incurred on this scheme during Seventh Plan is Rs.24.08 crores and that in 1990-91 is Rs.5.83 crores.

10.105 The economic yardsticks of Khar Land Schemes have recently been revised from 24.7.91, which are as under:-

For Single Protection scheme—Rs.18,200 per hec.

For Double Protection scheme—Rs.21,800 per hec.

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

10.106 During 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.326.00 lakhs is approved and to equal outlay is proposed for completion of 64 on-going schemes and to take up some new schemes from 84 identified schemes under EEC Project Stage-II during 1992-93. During the Eighth Plan, EEC Project Stage-II costing Rs.35.56 crores is proposed to be implemented with a view to reclaim 12,181 hectares of land till the end of 1993-94. A project has already been submitted to the Government of India/EEC, approval for which is still awaited. The outlay of Rs.2914 lakhs has been approved for this scheme for the Eighth Plan, 1992-97.

Afforestation for Soil Conservation

10.107 With a view to arresting soil erosion in vulnerable area particularly in the catchment of River Valley Projects, afforestation programme was taken up during the Seventh Plan with an outlay of Rs.109.56 lakhs against which expenditure of Rs. 92.41 lakhs has been incurred with achievement of afforestation of 1,477 hect. Moreover, during 1990-92 expenditure of Rs.15.16 lakhs has been incurred for afforestation of 640 hect. An outlay of Rs.97.00 lakhs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97.

10.108 Besides, under this sector Government of India also provides 100% Central assistance to the scheme of afforestation in the catchments of Inter-State River Valley Projects. The catchment areas of Inter-State River Valley Projects such as Pochampad, Nagarjunsagar, Nizamnagar and Ukai are being treated under this scheme. During Seventh Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plan 1990-92 period expenditure of Rs.559.82 lakhs and Rs.303.20 lakhs has been incurred respectively. During the 8th Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to continue the works under the scheme in the catchment areas of these River Valley Projects, on account of which outlays of Rs,2,067.97 lakhs for 8th Plan, 1992-97 has been approved under CSP.

(III) AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

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

TABLE XIV

Subject	Agricultural University
(i) Agricultural Engineering	... <u>One College each at</u> Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth.
(ii) Veterinary Science	... <u>Two at</u> Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth <u>One each at</u> Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth.
(iii) Agricultural Technology (Food Science)	... Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth.
(iv) College of fisheries	... Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth.
(v) College of Horticulture (Faculties)	... All Agricultural Universities.

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

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

Maharashtra Council of Agricultural Education and Research

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

10.112 The actual expenditure during the Seventh Five Year Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 and the approved outlay for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 are as under :-

TABLE-XV

Sector	(Rs.in lakhs)			
	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay
	VII Five Year Plan, 1985-90	Annual Plan, 1990-91	Annual Plan, 1991-92	VIII Five Year Plan, 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5
Agricultural Education and Research	2253.93	574.93	604.18	3885.00

Review of Seventh Plan, 1985-90

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

10.114 Research Projects are also implemented in the Agricultural Universities with 75% financial assistance from Indian Council of Agricultural Education and Research. For such activities Universities have to bear 25% share. Besides National Agricultural Research Projects are also taken up with 100% financial assistance from World Bank and the Central Government for first five years and thereafter these projects are also required to be continued further at State Government's cost.

10.115 An outlay of Rs.3885.00 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Plan, 1992-97 for programmes undertaken by Agricultural Universities etc. This outlay would cater to the need of on-going programmes and new schemes.

New Programmes

10.116 During the Eighth Five Year Plan period, new programmes estimating to cost Rs.2.70 crores are proposed to be undertaken. These programmes are viz. (i) Dryland Farming Research Centre in MKV and (ii) Sugarcane Research Centre, Parbhani under "42-Point, Marathwada Development Programme". (iii) Agricultural Research Centre, Wakavli, District Sindhudurga-Provision of irrigation facilities under "40-Point Konkan Development Programme". Besides, it is also proposed to start Agricultural Schools in four districts viz. Sindhudurga, Gadchiroli, Jalna and Osmanabad.

HORTICULTURE

Introduction

10.117 The climate and soil of the Maharashtra State shows not only wide variations but its potentiality to grow various horticultural crops with a very good taste and quality. Due to this, as compared to the other States, wide range of fruits, vegetables, spices and flowers are grown in Maharashtra. The area covered under Horticulture crops by the end of 7th Plan was about 5.85 lakh hectares.

Horticulture is an allied activity in Agriculture Sector resulting in incremental income to the cultivators and also in generating employment in rural areas.

Investment in VII Five Year Plan and approved outlay for the VIII Five Year Plan

10.118 The financial performance during 7th Five Year Plan and approved outlay in the VIII Five Year Plan are indicated below:-

TABLE XVI

(Rs. in lakhs)

Investment		Expenditure	Approved Outlay
During 7th Plan 1985-90 Expdr.	Annual Plan Expdr. 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	8th Plan 1992-97
1.	2.	3.	4.
1502.49	308.37	351.15	2428.00

Area Coverage & Production of Horticulture Crops

10.119 Considering the scope for development in Horticulture in Maharashtra, it is proposed to give maximum stress on Horticulture Development in the VIII Plan 1992-97 period. The information about area coverage and production of Horticulture crops is given below:-

TABLE XVII

Sr. No.	Item	Area coverage (ha.)			
		End of VII Plan 1985-90	Coverage ending		
1	2	3	1990-91 Actuals	1991-92 Actuals	End of VIII Plan 1992-93 (Estd.)
			4	5	6
1.	Fruits	242100	306000	425000	1000000
2.	Vegetables	154700	170000	185500	250000
3.	Condiments & Spices	185800	195000	210000	300000
4.	Flowers	3000	4000	5000	25000
	Total	585600	675000	825500	1575000

(Note : Increase in production at the end of VIII Plan has been estimated after taking into account increased rate of production due to use of genuine, quality planting material and achieving area target fully.)

TABLE XVIII

Sr.No.	Item	Production estimates (000 M.Tons) at the end of			
		VII Plan	1990-91	1991-92	VIII Plan 1992-97 (Estd.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Fruits	... 2726.80	3130.38	3912.02	10230.00
2.	Vegetables	... 1331.68	1684.70	2080.92	2477.50
3.	Condiments and spices	... 48.87	50.70	54.60	78.00
Total		... 4107.35	4865.78	6042.54	12785.50

Review of VII Plan & Annual Plan 1990-91

10.120 Basic activity of the Department is to provide and supply genuine planting material of various fruit crops. The Horticulture Department is having 125 nurseries at various places in the State. During this period, 2.19 lakh mother-plants of various fruit crops are maintained in these nurseries. The position regarding production and supply of grafts(seedlings) during this period is as under:-

TABLE XIX

Period	Production(lakh No.)		Supply(lakh No.)	
	Grafts	Seedlings	Grafts	Seedlings
1	2	3	4	5
(a) VII Plan	69.62	160.33	51.90	108.29
(b) 1990-91.	39.72	79.85	16.14	33.55

Under Vegetable development scheme, 44087 vegetable minikits have been distributed as against the target of 34,758.

10.121 Under Conversion of Bor and Mango trees into superior varieties, target was exceeded and 6.40 lakh Mango and 17.63 lakh Bor trees were converted into superior varieties. From 1990-91, conversion of Cashew trees, by Copaisis system has been introduced and 500 Cashew trees were converted in Sindhudurg district.

10.122 Under Capital Subsidy for Horticulture Development Scheme, new area of 27974 ha. has been brought under various Horticulture Crops benefitting 31,883 cultivators during above Plan period.

10.123 Under Tribal Training Centre Scheme, three Training Centres i.e. at Dapchari in Thane, at Dindori in Nashik and at Kasansoor in Gadchiroli District are functioning in the State. In these training centres, training in various activities of Horticulture, has been imparted to 2692 tribal cultivators.

10.124 In addition to above main programmes, other programmes under Central Sector Schemes relating to Cashew and Spices Plant Protection were also implemented by the Department.

Horticulture Development Scheme linked with Employment Guarantee Scheme:-

10.125 This new scheme has been started since 1990-91, which is funded from the Employment Guarantee Scheme funds. The objective of this scheme is to bring about accelerated expansion of the area under fruit crops during next 5 years. It is proposed to bring 10 lakh

hectares under various fruit trees by the end of VIII Plan period. Since this scheme is closely linked to E.G.S., additional rural employment will be generated. 22 fruit crops are covered under this scheme which include Mango, Cashew, Bor, Sitaphal etc. A farmer can be a beneficiary of this scheme, there is no restriction of land holding. Similarly, Gram Panchayats, Trusts, Registered Coop.Societies, excluding Sugar Cooperatives and Spinning Mills, can also participate in this scheme. The rate of subsidy is as under:-

- (1) Small farmers SC/ST/NTs — 100% Labour & Material cost
- (2) Others — 100% Labour cost & 75% material cost
- (3) Gram Panchayats & Co-op Societies etc. — 100% Labour & 75% material cost.

The maximum subsidy under this scheme for any farmer is limited to the area of 4 ha. The minimum area for plantation is 0.12 hectare as sole crop.

By end of March 1991, 84333 hectares of area was brought under fruit crops. Over 1,13,881 farmers took part in the programme which was implemented in 18609 villages. The actual area covered in 1991-92 was 1.20 lakh hectares. The financial provision required for implementation of this programme is made available from Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Strategies for VIII Plan, 1992-97

10.126 Despite the comparative advantage enjoyed by Maharashtra in respect of some fruit species (Orange, Mango, Banana), the State has not made any demonstrable progress in Horticulture. As stated above, the area covered under Horticulture crops is only 2.89% of the total cultivated area in the State. It is, therefore, proposed to make a determined effort to increase horticultural production in the State. There are 3 main reasons for this, which are -

- (a) Horticulture development is an important element in an anti-poverty strategy. It has been found that in drought conditions, those farmers who have perennial tree crops could survive with better income and nutrition than those totally dependent on seasonal crops.
- (b) High value fruit crops like Grape/Banana can contribute significantly to the total value of agricultural production in the State, which is otherwise determined largely by cereals.
- (c) Horticulture development provides opportunities for export and processing with consequent effects in profitability and industrial employment.

Given these approaches, the plan seeks to lay emphasis on -

- (i) Rainfed Horticulture Bor, Pomogranate, Mango, Amla, C. Apple, ect.
- (ii) Irrigated Horticultural cash crops Grapes, Banana, Chiku, Vegetables, Coconut, Mango, Orange etc.
- (iii) Export and processing varieties Mango, Cashew Grape, Cut flowers.

The strategies to be followed in respect of each area will have to be somewhat different.

VIII Plan Proposals

Brief details of some major programmes to be implemented during VIII Plan 1992-97 are as under:

Strengthening of Horticulture Nurseries

10.127 Due to introduction of the Horticulture Development scheme linked with the Employment Guarantee Scheme mentioned above, demand of planting material has been increased manyfold. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the existing infrastructure of Horticulture Nurseries. Hence 42 nurseries are proposed to be established during VIII Five Year Plan, 1992-97. An outlay of Rs. 785.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Tribal Training Centres

10.128 Under this scheme, practical training in improved methods of fruit crops cultivation

propagation methods, plant protection methods is imparted to the selected tribal cultivators. Such training facility is available at tribal nurseries at Dapchari, District Thane, Dindori, District Nashik, and Kassansor, District Gadchiroli. Provision under this scheme includes transportation and boarding facilities etc. to the tribal trainee cultivators. For the VIII Five Year Plan, 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 56.00 lakhs has been provided.

Rejuvenation of country mango, Bor and Cashew trees into superior varieties and Incentive grants to Village Panchayats

10.129 Under this scheme, it is proposed to convert inferior mango and Bor and Cashew trees into superior varieties by side grafting, budding or soft wood grafting. For this purpose for Mango, Bor and Cashew, an incentive grant of Rs.5/-, 3/- and 5/- per tree respectively is paid to the farmers. Similarly a prize of Rs.3000/- and Rs.2000/ is awarded to first two Gram Panchayats in each District for conversion of minimum 500 trees of Mango, Bor and Cashew trees. An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Capital Subsidy for Horticulture Development to Small & Marginal Farmers

10.130 Under this scheme 50% subsidy in case of Alphonso Mango and 33 1/3% for other fruit crops having long gestation period is given to small/marginal and SC/ST farmers against loans sanctioned to them by Bank to encourage Horticulture development on lands belonging to such farmers and help them in increasing their incomes and also to reduce their debt burden. As per the approved pattern of this scheme, subsidy is given upto gestation period of fruit crops. By end of VII Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 period an area of about 39,000 hectares is covered under this Scheme. Hence spillover liability of subsidy for this area during VIII Plan period is estimated to be about Rs. 105.00 lakhs. During VIII Five Year Plan, 1992-97 it is proposed to cover new area of 7500 ha. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Floriculture demonstration and training centre at Rajgurunagar, Pune

10.131 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50.50 basis. Floriculture i.e. cultivation of flowers as other ornamental plants is itself a wide spread horticultural activity. However, it has not been properly streamlined. There is a wide scope for improvement such as production, preservation, processing, marketing and land scaping etc. It is proposed to establish Regional Training Centre at Rajgurunagar nursery which will cater services to neighboring States also. In this Training Centre, seven-days training course will be introduced. During each year, 24 batches are proposed to be covered by selecting eligible and desirous cultivators from each district, free lodging, boarding and traveling expenses will be made available to the participants. For the VIII Five Year Plan, 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 41.50 lakhs has been provided.

Horticulture Plant Protection

10.132 This Centrally Sponsored Scheme has now become fully State Plan Scheme. The objective of this scheme is to control important pests and diseases on horticulture crops. 50% subsidy is given to cultivators for control of pests/diseases for adopting plant protection measures. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIII Five Year Plan, 1992-97.

The proposed programme during VIII Plan is as under:-

TABLE XX

Sr. No.	Name of Crop	Pest & Diseases	Area Target (ha.) (Per year)	Proposed financial provision (Rs. lakh)	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Citrus	...	White and black flies (Kolshi)	48,750	...
2.	Mango	...	Hoppers and Powdery, Mildew	8,000	200.00
3.	Chillies	...	Leaf curl	33,000	...
4.	Patato	...	Late blight	4,000	...
5.	Arecanut	...	Koleroga	585	...
Total ...			94,835	200.00	

Agro Processing :

10.133 Due to implementation of the Horticulture Development scheme linked with Employment Guarantee Scheme, large area under various fruit crops is being covered. It is expected that a total area of 10 lakh hectares would be covered under fruit plantation by end of the VIII Plan 1992-97.

In view of the large scale production of fruits, infrastructure facilities of processing, marketing etc. need to be enhanced. For this purpose, some new schemes are being proposed. For VIII Plan 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 450 lakhs has been earmarked.

Canning and preservation centre

10.134 Under Horticulture Development Programme various fruit crops are considerably increasing. Thus, it is necessary that the infrastructure development like packaging, transportation, processing, cold storage etc. needs to be strengthened. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Strengthening of Directorate of Horticulture

10.135 As the work load of Horticulture Development programme has considerably been increased the staff and infrastructure/office automation facilities need to be provided. Activity of production of planting material needs to be inspected regularly. For the VIII Five Year Plan, 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 225 lakhs has been approved.

Strengthening of Irrigation facilities and providing Drip/Sprinkler System in Government Nurseries

10.136 Demand for planting material is continuously and steadily increasing hence available irrigation facilities need to be strengthened. So also available water supply need to be used with optimum possible care. With this view, it is proposed to strengthen irrigation facilities in the nurseries and also instal drip/sprinkler system. During VIII Five Year Plan about 170 units will be installed. As such an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

Assistance for Drip-Irrigation

10.137 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 basis. Demand for planting material is continuously and steadily increasing. Hence available irrigation facilities need to be strengthened. Thus, for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided.

Replacement of Vehicles of District/Divisional Offices:

10.138 As the work load of Horticulture Development Programme has considerably been increased transportation facility needs to be provided. Activity of production of planting material needs to be inspected regularly and hence vehicles are required to be provided for this purpose. For the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been earmarked.

Flow to TSP/SCP

10.139 Out of the total approved outlay of Rs.2428.00 lakhs during the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 an amount of Rs.183.00 lakhs will be utilised for TSP and an amount of Rs.75.00 lakhs will be utilised under SCP.

CHAPTER-11

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

INTRODUCTION

11.1 Removal of poverty, attainment of economic self reliance, reduction in disparities in income and wealth, balanced regional development, acceleration of growth rate of income and aggregate consumption, promotion of appropriate technologies, creating conditions favourable for most vulnerable sections of the population are some of the national objectives of Planning for the VIII Five Year Plan. The Animal Husbandry Department has been playing a vital part in the fulfilment of these objectives.

11.2 Successful implementation of the Animal Husbandry schemes not only takes care of the requirement of nutritious food for the population, but it also works as catalyst in substantial transfer of resources to the rural economy; thereby bringing about improvement in the economic condition of the rural masses. The objective before the Animal Husbandry Department is, therefore, to achieve accelerated growth in the production of all livestock products and through this growth, to expand the employment opportunities in the rural areas of the State as also to assist the rural community to improve its economic and nutritional status. This objective is proposed to be achieved through the following major activities of the Department.

- (1) Direction and Administration.
- (2) Veterinary Services and Animal Health.
- (3) Cattle Development.
- (4) Poultry Development.
- (5) Sheep and Goat Development.
- (6) Fodder and Cattle Feed Development.
- (7) Extension and Training.
- (8) Administrative Investigation & Statistics.
- (9) Assistance to Animal Husbandry Co-operatives.
- (10) Investment in Public Sector Undertakings.
- (11) Meat processing.

11.3 A-PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENT

TABLE-1

Item	Unit	Achievement			Target
		Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	VIII Plan 1992-97
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Milk Production	(000 MT)	3,266	3,735	3,955	4,830
2. Eggs	(No. Millions)	1,956	2,098	2,145	3,417
3. Wool	(Lakh kg.)	14.20	14.35	14.64	15.66
Animal Husbandry Programmes					
4. No. of Intensive Cattle Development Projects	(No. cum)	8	8	8	8
5. No. of Frozen Semen Stations	(No. cum)	6	6	6	7
6. No. of Sheep Breeding Farms	(No. cum)	9	9	9	9

Item	Unit	Achievement			Target
		Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	VIII Plan 1992-97
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7. Establishment of Fodder Seed Production Farms... ..		...	...	3	
8. No. of Cross Bred Animals	(No. in lakhs)	5.17	1.33	1.47	10.90
9. No. of AIS performed	(No. in lakhs)	9.33	9.41	10.82	76.33
10. Intensive Eggs and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centres	No.	16	16	18	18
11. Veterinary polyclinics	No.	31	31	31	32
12. Livestock Development Officer Incharge—					
(i) Veterinary Dispensaries	No.	813	815	920	1,059
(ii) Key Villages Units	No.	80	80	80	80
(iii) AIS ...	No.	150	150	150	150
	Total	1,043	1,045	1,150	1,289
13. Livestock Supervisor Incharge—					
(i) Veterinary Aid Centres	No.	1,646	1,658	1,742	2,254
(ii) Key Village Unit	No.	388	388	388	388
(iii) AI Sub0Centres	No.	520	520	520	520
	Total	2,554	2,566	2,650	3,162

A-FINANCIAL

TABLE-2

(Rs. in lakhs)			
	Actual Expenditure		Approved outlay
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan for VIII Plan 1992-97
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	42,78.73	4,01.59	5,01.61
			53,42.00

REVIEW OF VII FIVE YEAR PLAN.

11.4 It is evident that achievements, so far, are satisfactory. However, the per capita consumption of animal food product is at much lower level than the National average. At the end of the 7th Five Year Plan the milk consumption is approximately 113 grams per person per day as against the national average of about 180 grams per person per day. At the end of 1991-92 the consumption of milk per person per day has increased upto 134 grams. The consumption of eggs at the end of 7th Plan was around 27 eggs per capita per annum.

STRATEGY FOR THE VIII PLAN 1992-97.

11.5 In view of the foregoing, the objectives before the Animal Husbandry Department in the VIII Five Year Plan would be to achieve accelerated growth in the production of livestock products and through this growth to expand the employment opportunities in the rural areas of the State and to assist the rural community to improve its economic and physical status. The approach is summarised as under :-

- (1) Genetic improvement of livestock by cross-breeding programme through an expanded net-work of infrastructure as also through the improved productivity of the existing infrastructure.

(2) Provision of adequate animal health services for protection of livestock through an expanded net-work of infrastructure.

(3) Fodder development by regulation of crop pattern in the command areas and by improvement in the productivity of pasture land by introducing improved fodder seeds, the increased use of waste-land for fodder production and by optimising use of crop residues.

(4) Promotion of stall-feeding in order to progressively reduce over-grazing of forest land and denudation of marginal lands.

(5) To create favourable climate for growth of commercial poultry in the private and co-operative sectors by assistance through fiscal and other measures.

(6) To intervene directly through the Government schemes for protecting and upgrading the 'deshi' poultry population for enabling it to raise the economic status of poorer sections of the rural population.

THE VIII PLAN 1992-97.

11.6 The outlay for Animal Husbandry Programmes during the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 is proposed to be utilised as follows :-

TABLE-3

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sr. No.	Programme	Approved Outlay for VIII Plan 1992-97	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
1.	Direction and Administration	...	39.25
2.	Veterinary Services and Animal Health	...	27,04.00
3.	Cattle and Buffalo Development	...	18,62.25
4.	Poultry Development	...	2,52.00
5.	Sheep and Goat Development	...	1,60.00
6.	Fodder and Feed Development	...	75.00
7.	Extension and Training	...	1,11.50
8.	Administrative Investigation and Statistics	...	33.00
9.	Assistance to Animal Husbandry Co-operatives	...	15.00
10.	Investment in Public Sector Undertakings	...	40.00
11.	Meat Processing	...	25.00
12.	Discretionary grants	...	25.00
Total		...	53,42.00

I - Veterinary Services and Animal Health

11.7 Animal Health support is vital for optimum production for livestock and for reducing losses due to morbidity and mortality. By the end of 1991, 31 Veterinary Polyclinics, 920 Veterinary Dispensaries, 1742 Veterinary Aid Centres were functioning in the State. In addition to the above institutions, veterinary health was also provided through 670 Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres and 468 Key village units. As per the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture, by the end of 2000 A.D. one Veterinary Institution manned by a Livestock Development Officer for 5000 cattle units is expected. By the end of 8th Five Year Plan, an attempt would be made to achieve this target.

During the VIII Five Year Plan it is proposed to strengthen the infrastructure by opening of 650 Veterinary Dispensaries in the areas which are not covered at present. It is also proposed to upgrade existing 139 Veterinary Aid Centres by appointing veterinary graduates. Similarly one Veterinary Polyclinic will be established during the VIII Plan period 1992-97.

26 Mobile Veterinary Clinics have also been proposed for health cover to animal population in remote areas especially in tribal and hilly areas, of which 11 mobile clinics would be established during earlier period of the VIII Plan. It is also proposed to strengthen the Institute of Veterinary Biological Products. It is proposed to introduce new vaccine against Goat Pox, poultry diseases and to introduce new technology to increase the bacterial vaccine production. It is also proposed to strengthen the disease investigation laboratory for further investigation in certain areas such as aflatoxin, biochemistry, micology etc. It is experienced that through the available net-work of infrastructure of the Department, it is not possible to reach livestock owners in the State as satisfactorily as possible. Due to financial constraints there is also limit on opening of new institutions. A new scheme has therefore been devised in the VIII Five Year Plan according to which the services of unemployed veterinary graduates in the State will be utilised in areas remaining uncovered.

The total outlay approved for Veterinary Services and Animal Health cover during the VIII Five Year Plan is Rs.2704.00 lakhs. This outlay includes provision for ongoing and new works of Veterinary Dispensaries and Veterinary Institutions and residential quarters for the staff.

II-Cattle Development.

11.8 The Cattle Development programme is implemented through 10 Cattle breeding farms, two Bull Rearing Centres, 29 District Artificial Insemination Centres, 48 Key Village Centres and 468 Key Village Units, 49 Regional Artificial Insemination Centres and 670 Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres thereunder. The programmes like the Special Livestock Breeding Programme (rearing of cross-bred heifers), Premium Bull scheme would be continued. The provision is also made for the spillover construction works. The provision is also proposed for the development of indigenous breeds, grant-in-aid to goshalas.etc. It is also proposed to strengthen the liquid nitrogen plants and the production of frozen semen doses. Almost all centres have facility of frozen semen technique and through this cross breeding activity is encouraged. Similarly with a view to improving socio-economic conditions of small and Marginal farmers SLPP is implemented under which subsidy is given for rearing cross bred calves.

With a view to introducing higher technology in the cross-breeding areas for placing the milk production activity on commercially viable basis, it is proposed to make a beginning in setting up a 'Embryo Transfer Laboratory' in the State. A new scheme 'Pashudhan Chhavani' is also proposed for stall-feeding of cattle and also for extending veterinary services as a part of cattle development programme. There are 5 indigenous breeds of cattle in the State viz. Khillar, Gaulav, Deoni, Dangi and Red-Kandhari. It is proposed to preserve these indigenous breeds having good drought quality and to develop them by way of selective breeding so as to improve drought power. The total outlay approved for Cattle Development during the VIII Five Year Plan is Rs. 1862.25 lakhs.

III - Poultry Development

11.9 According to latest livestock census of 1987, the poultry population in the State is 247.69 lakhs, out of his total population, 182.99 lakhs are deshi poultry birds and 63.70 lakhs are exotic stock. The major thrust in the poultry development programme in the Government sector would be in protecting and upgrading the deshi variety of the birds which constitute major portion of the poultry population and which is concentrated in the vast rural areas of the State, providing a source of income to the rural community, particularly the weaker section. Necessary provision has also been made for spill-over works at the Intensive Poultry Development Blocks and the Government Hatcheries. It is also proposed to strengthen the existing hatcheries in order to increase their production capacity of day-old chicks to meet the demand of higher yielding birds from the intensive poultry development blocks. It is also proposed to establish one new intensive poultry development block. Taking into consideration the rising demand for high yielding layer/broiler chicks, integrated poultry projects are being set up in the State with the assistance of NCDC. Efforts will be made to establish the co-operative societies for the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe beneficiaries.

The total outlay approved for Poultry Development during the VIII Five Year Plan is Rs.252.00 lakhs.

IV-Assistance to Animal Husbandry Cooperatives

11.10 From 1986-87 a new programme has been started for assistance to Integrated Poultry Co-operative Projects. The programme has received good response and more and more proposals are being received for setting up projects under this programme. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed for contribution of Government share capital to the Societies assisted under NCDC, during the VIII Five Year Plan.

V-Sheep and Goat Development

11.11 Sheep and Goat Development assumes great importance to the economy of the State since they require less investment and their feed requirements are proportionately less thereby making them suitable for being reared by the weaker sections of the Society.

The Special Livestock Production Programme for sheep presently in operation in 6 districts will be continued as a State Sponsored Scheme. Similarly NABARD assisted programme of distribution of Sheep and Goat Units would also be taken up.

The total outlay approved under Sheep and Goat Development during the VIII Five Year Plan is Rs.160.00 lakhs.

VI- Feed and Fodder Development

11.12 Lack of good quality fodder has for long remained one of the weakest links in the production chain in the State. Poor nutrition is one cause for lack of production response inspite of genetic improvement and disease protection. Absence of good quality fodder seed is one of the constraints for fodder production. Serious shortage of quality fodder seeds is also having an adverse effect on the fodder development programme. It is, therefore, proposed to undertake production of quality fodder seeds on the existing Farms of the Department under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Three such farms are proposed to be established during the VIII Plan period.

The total outlay approved for feed and fodder Development during the VIII Five Year Plan is Rs.75.00 lakhs.

VII- Extension and Training

11.13 Extension and training is an important tool for transfer of technology in all its aspects to the field. There is now a growing interest in the Animal Husbandry activities as well as an awareness to operate or to manage these activities on scientific lines amongst rural population. It is, therefore, proposed to continue the existing schemes. These includes cattle exhibition, poultry exhibition etc. As regards training to farmers in poultry, it is proposed to open one new centre.

The total outlay approved under Extension and training during the VIII F.Y. Plan is Rs.111.50 lakhs.

VIII-Investment in Public and Other Undertakings

11.14 A share capital contribution of Rs.30.00 lakhs and Rs.10.00 lakhs respectively has been approved for Maharashtra Sheep and Goat Development Corporation and MAFCO during the VIII Plan. It will be sanctioned to them as per their requirement.

IX- Direction and Administration

11.15 The Directorate of Animal Husbandry was reorganised in the year 1984. However, certain imbalances appear to have emerged. These will have to be removed in order to ensure that optimum use is made of the resources at the command of the Directorate. There

is also need of injecting into the Directorate specialisation with regard to financial management since some of the institutions under the Directorate such as institute of Veterinary Biological products, Frozen Semen Laboratories are in need of analysis of data from the point of view of costing as also knowledge of upkeeping and maintenance of specialised machinery in use in such institutions. An outlay of Rs.39.25 lakhs for VIII Five Year Plan has been approved.

X - Administrative Investigation and Statistics

11.16 The estimates of milk, eggs, wool and meat products are the parameters for evaluating various activities of the Department, as also for future projections. The Animal Husbandry is the occupation of rural population in the State and estimates of its products is possible only through Sample Survey. The integrated Sample Survey is being implemented in the State from 1970-71 with the Central assistance. Presently only the district crop-wise estimates are being prepared. The districtwise Livestock estimates are not available. This is mainly because of smaller sample size and due to lack of adequate staff.

An outlay of Rs.33.00 lakhs has been approved for Administrative Investigation and Statistics during the VIII Five Year Plan.

XI - Meat Processing

11.17 The demand for meat is constantly on the increase both on account of increasing population as also increasing living standards, particularly in the Urban areas. While catering to these demands, it would be necessary to ensure that there is hygienic environment in the slaughter houses. Presently the position in this regard is far from satisfactory. Now-a-days even agencies like Agricultural and Processed Food Products export Development Authority (APEDA) also come forward for grant of financial assistance in improvement of slaughter houses in view of the export potential of meat from our country. In order to take maximum advantage of financial assistance from these sources, it is proposed to introduce a scheme for grant of financial assistance from the State funds to the Municipal Councils, intending to bring about improvements in the slaughter houses. Under the scheme, 25% of the capital cost will be provided to the Municipal Councils, subject to the condition that remaining 75% is made available to them from their own resources (to the extent of 25%) and other sources such as Government of India/APEDA (to the extent of 50%). A provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been made for this scheme during the VIII Five Year Plan.

11.18 Flow to TASP & SCP

TABLE-4

Year	Total Outlay	TASP	(Rs. in lakhs)		
			Percentage to total Outlay	SCP	Percentage to total Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97	53,42.00	5,97.78	11.19%	2,45.00	4.5%

CHAPTER-12

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

12.1 The objectives of the Dairy Development sector in the State are mainly :-

(i) to implement dairy development programme so as to contribute to and work as catalyst in the overall rural development in the State.

(ii) to assign guaranteed remunerative price to milk producers for their milk and assurance of procuring the total quantity of milk that is offered by milk producers through their primary cooperatives to Government Milk Schemes or their Federal bodies and

(iii) to ensure supply of good quality milk to urban and semi-urban markets in the State at reasonable price.

12.2 Maharashtra State has the distinction of being the pioneer State in the field of Dairy Development in the country. The distinguishing features of dairy development activities in the State are adoption and propoganda of cross-bred cows as the main milch cattle in the State and to giving predetermined and guaranteed price to primary producers. The consumers also are provided quality milk at prices fixed by the Government. Dairy Development activities are encouraged and promoted all over the State and not restricted to specific pockets or areas in the State. The experience of the State has shown that careful monitoring of the dairy can become very effective and remunerating source of income for farmers throughout the year. Besides, it has good potential for employment generation.

12.3 The total number of milch cattle in the State as per 1987 Census is 24.92 lakhs and out of which about 3.50 lakhs are cross-bred. The network of cooperatives and milk procurement routes in the State have resulted in reaching the milk procurement to the level of 24 lakh litres per day by the end of VII Five Year Plan. In this venture about, 13,000 cooperative societies at the primary level, 70 cooperative unions at the taluka/district level have been established. The production and procurement of milk is basically left to the cooperative efforts in the State with necessary technical guidance and infrastructural support from the Government. Activities of these societies are closely monitored within the framework of Maharashtra Cooperative Societies Act, 1960. The Government has taken a decision to transfer the dairies in Government sector to the cooperative sector.

12.4 The procurement of milk during the last 10 years has increased about 2 and 1/2 times i.e. from 8.90 lakh litres in 1978-79 to about 23 lakh litres in 1989-90. Total milk procurement in Government and cooperative sector consisted roughly around 80% cow milk and 20% buffalo milk.

12.5 The State has provided incentive to the cooperative societies in the form of giving share capital contribution and other monetary incentives besides commission for the procurement work that they undertake. The Government has also considered streamlining of cooperative societies organisation and their linkages with each other at the apex level. It is

felt that unified management structure needs to be followed for all the dairy cooperative activities in the State. The present number of primary milk producers' societies is proposed to be increased to 16000 societies particularly in the backward areas of the State where dairy development sector is lagging behind.

THE PRESENT INFRASTRUCTURE

12.6 At the end of VII Plan, the following infrastructure is available :-

TABLE 1

Sr. No.	Type of Plant	Capacity in lakh litres per day					
		Government		Cooperative		Total	
		No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chilling Plants	84	8.15	30	8.55	114	16.70
2.	Processing Dairies	30	32.65	8	13.40	38	46.05
3.	Milk Powder Plants	4	51 MT	4	35 MT	8	86 MT

12.7 The physical & financial targets and achievements

TABLE-2.

(A)- Physical aspects

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Achievements			Target	
			VII Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	VIII Plan 1992-97	
			4	5	6	7	
1	2	3					
1.	Milk Procurement	lakh litres	...	24.00	24.00	24.42	32.00
2.	Milk distribution	lakh litres	...	18.00	19.00	20.00	25.00
3.	Primary dairy Coop. Societies	No.	...	13000	13000	14000	16000

(B) Financial Aspects.

TABLE-3

(Rs.in lakhs)

1	Actual expenditure			Approved Outlay for VIII Plan 1992-97
	Outlay VII Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
	2	3	4	
	1	2	3	
	3510.45	262.66	423.60	7,556.00

Review of VII Five Year Plan 1985-90

12.8 Major achievements under the VII Plan are summarised as under:-

- (1) Modernisation of dairies under Greater Bombay Milk Scheme and Mofussil schemes.

(2) New dairy plants in the districts of Ahmednagar (Sangamner), and Pune (Baramati) have been established.

(3) Establishment of 15 MT powder plant at Akola.

(4) Construction of Chilling plants in Nagar, Pune, Bhandara, and Chandrapur districts.

(5) Installation of pouching units for marketing

(6) Developing Railway siding projects at Byculla and Ahmednagar.

REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91 AND 1991-92

12.9.(A) Achievement during 1990-91

(i) Establishment of Government Milk Scheme at Ratnagiri has been completed and it has started functioning with a handling capacity at 20,000 litres of milk per day.

(ii) Establishment of chilling centres each with 5000 litres per day capacity at Semodoh in Amravati District and Chimur in Chandrapur District.

(B) Achievement during 1991-92

(i) The construction of 50,000/- litres capacity dairy each at Nandurbar in Dhule District and Pusad in Yavatmal District have been completed.

(ii) Solar Energy System is provided at 6 Government Milk Schemes.

(C) Achievements of Extension Schemes

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	1985-90	1990-91	1991-92
1.	Training to farmer families	16832	1276	1321
2.	Distribution of one year old buffalo calves	10148	500	860
3.	Distribution of dry pregnant buffaloes	6891	382	450

VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97

Strategies for the VIII Five Year Plan

12.10 The final results of the dairy sector in the State has showed losses over the years. These losses are mainly on account of (a) the under-utilisation of the capacities in the backward areas; (b) providing consumer subsidy and the burden of interest and depreciation on the investment made in the dairy sector. The efforts in the VIII Plan would be concentrated towards increasing the production and procurement of milk by reducing in phases the consumer subsidy and introducing modern and improved technology in dairy operation so as to ensure maximum utilisation of the existing infrastructure. It is expected that by the end of VIII Five Year Plan the dairy operations in the State would be able to function on atleast no profit no loss basis.

In the VIII Five Year Plan, planning efforts in the dairy sector would be directed to achieve following objectives :-

1. To implement Special Integrated Dairy Development Programme in the identified backward areas of the State.

2. To increase the per capita availability of liquid milk in the State.

3. To promote the production and productivity of quality cross-bred cattle by increasing the number of quality cross-bred cows to about 8 lakhs by the end of 8th Plan period.

4. To strengthen and streamline the cooperative network, right from primary to apex level in the State.

5. To diversify and strengthen the efforts in marketing of milk and milk products.

6. Modernising the existing old machinery at the dairies and supporting these plants with electronic equipments.

7. To introduce professional expertise in management of the dairy plants and undertake service training and executive development programme to the officers and the staff in the dairies.

8. To establish research and development wing for the dairy sector;

The Details of VIII Plan 1992-97.

12.11 An outlay of Rs. 7556.00 lakhs is approved for this sector during the VIII Plan. This amount is proposed to be utilised in the following manner:

		(Rs.in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Programme	Approved Outlay for VIII Plan 1992-97
1	2	3
1.	Direction and Administration	53.00
2.	Extension and Training	70.00
3.	Input Programmes	360.00
4.	Dairy Development Project	190.00
5.	Assistance to Cooperative Societies	174.07
6.	Government Milk Schemes	5308.90
7.	Special Dairy Development Programme	500.03
8.	Other Expenditure	900.00
TOTAL		7556.00

ON GOING SCHEMES

12.12 Major on going schemes proposed to be continued are given below :-

(i) Distribution of one year old buffalo calves :-

Under this scheme buffalo calves of good genetic material available from Bombay stable are distributed to SC/ST beneficiaries who are members of dairy cooperative societies. Subsidy on purchase cost to the tune of Rs.700/- and on fodder to the tune of Rs.400/- is given and insurance cost of Rs.45/is borne by the State Govt.

(ii) Supply of dry pregnant buffaloes :-

Under this scheme it is proposed to distribute 500 dry pregnant buffaloes of good genetic qualities per year available in Bombay stables to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes beneficiaries who are members of Co-operative Societies. The rate of subsidy is 50% of the cost or Rs.3,000/- whichever is less. Transport subsidy equal to the tune of 50% of actual transport cost and feeding subsidy in the form of feed at the rate of Rs. 4 per day for 210 days (150 days before calving and 60 days after calving) is also included in the scheme as the beneficiary is not in a position to maintain it till he gets income from the animal.

(iii) Assistance to Dairy Cooperative Societies :-

Assistance is provided to primary cooperative societies in the form of management subsidy, training to the secretaries of the societies, capital grant for purchase of testing equipments.

(iv) Training Programme :-

Training Programme for 1000 SC/ST couples per year in scientific dairy and animal husbandry practices at a cost of 600/- per couple has been proposed to be continued during the VIII Plan period.

(v) Share Capital Contribution :-

Cooperatives are being encouraged to create their own infrastructure for processing milk and for this purpose assistance is given to them in accordance with the financing pattern of NCDC.

12.13 New Programmes :-

(I) Special Dairy Development Programme for under-developed areas of the State.

Payment of assured remunerative price including of input and extension and establishing cross-bred cows as main milch animals in the State has boosted the milk production. Although

this development is encouraging, 80% of the milk procurement is mainly from 9 districts in the State and remaining 21 districts are contributing very little to the procurement of milk. This situation needs to be improved and the State Govt. has proposed a Special Programme for these backward areas wherein certain special activities would be implemented which broadly includes -

- (i) setting up and strengthening cooperative network.
- (ii) Setting up the facility for introducing cross-bred cattle of good qualities.
- (iii) Providing chilling centres on identified routes in each Tahsil to facilitate effective procurement.
- (iv) Improving veterinary aid infrastructure in these identified areas.
- (v) Work out programmes for fodder development.
- (vi) Undertake schemes for setting up milk product plants.
- (vii) Introduce training and extension services in dairy sector particularly in the identified backward areas.

The investment required for this programme has been worked out. The preparation of detailed project report for each district under the Special Programme has been undertaken. The modalities of the programme would be worked out in due course. The scheme is expected to be implemented with the help of and within the parametres of NCDC schemes.

II - To set up 4 processing dairies in the districts of Latur, Thane, Sindhudurg and Gadchiroli, which are the part of identified backward areas.

III - It is proposed to set up a milk powder plant of 20 MT capacity at Ahmednagar to utilise surplus milk that is available.

IV - It is also proposed to set up product dairy at Aarey as a part of re-constructing and renovating the existing dairy which is more than 40 years old.

V. Modernisation of Government Milk Schemes with electronic devices in a phased manner to increase efficiency of working.

VI. Introduction of computer system in Government Milk Schemes in a phased manner to collect and monitor data effectively.

VII. Strengthening of marketing facilities in Cities like Bombay, Nashik, Pune, Aurangabad, Nagpur, etc., for increasing ditribution of milk and milk products.

VIII. Replacement of old and outdated machineries as well as vehicles in Government Milk Schemes to save expenditure on frequent repairs.

IX. Construction of Deep freez to store butter, construction of Godowns for storing milk products and to save expenditure on hiring of Deep freezers and Godowns. Construction of small cold stores and provide walk-in-coolers for storing milk and milk products meant for distribution where such facilities are not available at present in Government Milk Schemes.

X. Purchase of dairy machineries such as (A) homogenisers and clarifiers for increasing cow milk distribution (B) provision of Glycol chilling system at G.M.S. Dhule, (C) provision of equipments for manufacture of processed cheese and table butter packing equipments at Government Milk Scheme, Miraj, (D) provision of batch sterilisers at Government Milk Scheme, Nagpur and Aurangabad for production of Energee, (E) Provision of D.G. sets for avoiding losses on curdling where electricity shutdown and breakdowns are experienced frequently.

XI. Renovation and expansion of chilling centres and dairies where handling of milk is more than the provided capacities.

Flow to TSP & SCP :

12.14 Out of the approved VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97) outlay of Rs. 7556 lakhs, Rs. 388.97 lakhs and Rs.142.00 lakhs are approved for TASP and SCP respectively. The major portion of plan outlay is on Government Milk Schemes, the benefit of which goes to milk producers belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes also. Hence, though the percentage of outlay for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes appears to be low, actually it fulfills prescribed norms. The extension and input schemes are exclusively reserved for scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and underdeveloped areas.

□ □ □

CHAPTER-13

FISHERIES

INTRODUCTION.

13.1 A long coastline of 720 kms. with a continental shelf area of 87,000 sq.kms., over 3 lakh ha of fresh water area and 14,500 ha. of brackish water area form the major natural resources for the development of fisheries of Maharashtra State.

The marine fish production, which has a potential of producing 3,75,000 tonnes of fish from 40 fathom depth area is the major sector of marine fish production. However, during the past few years the marine fish production seems to have reached a stage of stabilisation around 3,50,000 to 3,60,000 tonnes with a maximum production of 4,02,000 tonnes during the year 1989-90. Efforts are now required to be made to pay more attention for increasing the fish production of the State in the field of culture fisheries, both fresh water and brackish water. The average consumption of fish, which forms one of the rich sources of supply of animal proteins to the local population stands around 3 kg. of fish in the marine districts and even less than 1 kg. in inland areas.

Aims and Objectives.

13.2 The main aims and objectives of the Fisheries Development are outlined as follows :-

(i) to optimise the fish production from available and new water resources by extending the area of operation and by increasing productivity.

(ii) to impart educational and occupational training to the fishermen and to encourage new entrants to the culture fisheries.

(iii) to ameliorate the socio-economic condition of fishermen who belong to the weaker section of the society.

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS

13.3 (A) Physical Aspects

TABLE -1

Item	Unit	Achievement			Targets
		VII Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	VIII Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Fish Production—					
(a) Inland	000 Tonnes Annual level	50	60	65	125
(b) Marine	„	348	400	448	400
Total.—Fish Production		398	460	513	525
2. Mechanised boats	No.s (cum)	6768	6930	6998	7270
3. Fish Seed Production	Million Annual level	275	75	300	600
4. No. of fish seed farms	Nos.	37	42	42	45

B- Financial Aspects**TABLE-2**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay VIII Plan 1992-97
	VII Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5
Fisheries	1783.40	396.66	537.11	2914.00

REVIEW OF VII FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90

13.4 A brief review of the important schemes implemented in the VII Five Year Plan is as under :-

A - INLAND FISHERIES**(i) Fish Seed Production :-**

At present 36 small and medium sized fish seed farms are in operation, 4 farms are under construction and 2 National Fish Seed Farms at Upper Wardha and Upper Painganga are also under construction. The Department has also harnessed the resources of wet bund and dry bund breeding. The State has been able to produce about 600 lakhs of fish seed annually at the end of VII Five Year Plan.

(ii) Fish Farming in Impounded Waters. :-

The stocking level of 1700 lakhs in 1984-85 has gone upto 2200 lakhs at the end of VII Plan. The policy of developing fish farming in cooperative sector has provided employment to the traditional fishermen who are being enthused by this activity. The number of fishermen's co-operative Societies has increased from 1085 in 1984-85 to 1302 at the end of VII Five Year Plan.

(iii) Fish Farmers Development Agencies :-

The scheme is a Centrally Sponsored one and was in operation in 5 districts viz. Bhandara, Chandrapur, Nagpur, Gadchiroli and Yavatmal. 16 more FFDA's have been sanctioned by the Government of India during the course of the VII Plan, especially in 1989-90 and 13 FFDA's are approved by the State Government. The review of performance in 5 FFDA's has revealed that the production can be increased upto 1000-1500 kg. in small ponds.

B - MARINE FISHERIES**(i) Mechanisation of Fishing Crafts.**

The mechanisation programme in marine fisheries commenced in 1956-57. Under this programme, financial assistance for mechanisation of fishing crafts is provided. The fishing vessels are operating in the 0-70 m depth zone and their catch has stabilized at a plateau level. The average fish production during the VII Five Year Plan is around 360 lakh tonnes. Since the marine fish production has reached the stage of stabilization, the programme of mechanisation of boats is being restricted. During VII Plan, financial assistance to 403 boats has been rendered.

(ii) Development of Fishing Harbours

During the VII Plan, major works of construction of fullfledged fishing harbour at Mirkarwada (District Ratnagiri) and infrastructural facilities at Mahim (District Bombay) have been taken up. The cost of the Mirkarwada Project has escalated from Rs.1107.00 lakhs to Rs.1683.21 lakhs. The construction work at Mahim project has been completed. During the VII Plan an expenditure of Rs.398.11 lakhs has been incurred on the construction of these harbours as State Government share.

C-BRACKISH WATER FISHERIES

The survey of identifying suitable areas is completed and 14,500 ha. area has been identified as suitable for aquaculture. For development of brackish water fish farming, the following activities have been undertaken:-

(i) Pilot project for brackish water culture has been established in Ratnagiri District at the cost of Rs.32.00 lakhs with the assistance of Central Government.

ii) The prawn seed hatchery at the cost of Rs.76.98 lakhs has been established at Bada Pokharan in Thane District. The hatchery could barely achieve 9.2% of envisaged production capacity of 2 crores prawn seed. Some modifications in the hatchery have been suggested by MPEDA consultants and same are under consideration of the Government of India.

(iii) The construction of brackish water fish farm at Asangaon (District Thane), at an estimated the cost of Rs.234 lakhs has been undertaken and is expected to be completed during the VIII Plan.

(iv) Land lease policy has been finalised and entrepreneurs have been allotted 535 ha brackishwater land.

PRIORITIES DURING THE VIII PLAN

13.5 Keeping the defined objectives and current status of fisheries development in view, main priorities for further development of the fisheries sector in the VIII Plan would be -

(i) To increase seed production in brackish water and fresh water fisheries for increasing total production as well as per hectare yield.

(ii) To exploit immense potential of brackish water area identified as suitable for prawn culture.

(iii) To improve yields from reservoir fisheries by taking up comprehensive programme of developing approximately 1 lakh ha. water area.

(iv) To encourage aquaculture of carps and other species and to integrate fish farming with duck, poultry and animal husbandry.

(v) To increase marine fish production by adoption of improved methods of fishing and exploitation of new resources.

(vi) To provide landing and harbour facilities.

(vii) To improve socio-economic condition of fishermen with financial assistance through cooperative and other agencies.

(viii) To provide facilities for preservation, transport and marketing of fish.

(ix) To augment training facilities for improving professional efficiency of the fishermen.

(x) To undertake research and investigation of various fisheries problems through appropriate research institutions.

13.6 VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	VIII Plan 1992-97
1	2
(A) Strengthening, Extension & Training	... 59.00
(B) Inland Fisheries—	
(i) Fish Seed Production Farms	... 400.00
(ii) National Fish Seed Farms	... 80.00
(iii) Fish Farmers Development Agencies	... 300.00
(iv) NCDC Aided Reservoir Projects	... 70.00
(v) Fish Farming in Impounded Waters	... 100.00
(C) Brackish Water Fisheries—	
(i) Brackish Water Fish Farming	... 50.00
(ii) Brackish Water Fish Farmers Development Agencies	... 115.00
(iii) Brackish Water Survey	... 10.00
(iv) Construction of Brackish Water Prawn Hatcheries	... 80.00
(D) Marine Fisheries—	
(i) Mechanisation of Fishing Crafts	... 220.00
(ii) Improvement of Landing facilities	... 150.00
(iii) Development of fishing Harbours	... 565.00
(iv) Deep Sea Fishing	... 50.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	VIII Plan 1992-97
1	2
(E) Assistance to Fisheries Development Corporation	... 20.00
(F) Assistance to Fisheries Co-opeatives	... 20.00
(G) Other Expenditure—	
(i) Preservation, Transport & Marketing	... 50.00
(ii) Exemption in Excise Duty on HSD Oil	... 150.00
(iii) Assistance for purchase of fisheries requisites	... 250.00
(iv) Others	... 175.00
	Total : 2914.00

PROGRAMMES IN THE VIII PLAN

Salient features of some of the important schemes in the VIII Plan are as under :-

(A) INLAND FISHERIES

Fish Seed Production

13.7 The requirement of fish seed for optimum stocking in the available water resources of the State is estimated to be 50 crores. As against this, the present availability of seed at the end of VII Plan has been to the extent of 22 crores leaving a gap of 28 crores of seed. With a view to achieving self-sufficiency in the field of seed production, and ultimate aim of increasing the inland fish production to the level of maximum possible extent by the end of VIII Plan period, it would be essential to expand some of the existing farms wherever site conditions permit, establish new fish seed farms and equip the existing fish seed farms with circular hatchery system. It is proposed to construct circular hatcheries at the existing 21 farms. An outlay of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

National Fish Seed Farms

13.8 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, wherein 50% assistance on the capital cost of the fish seed farms is available from the Government of India. Presently, 2 National Fish Seed Farms at Upper Wardha and Upper Painganga in Amravati region are under construction. During the VIII Plan, it is proposed to construct two more National Fish Seed Farms at Tillari in Kolhapur district and Warna in Sangli district. These farms will be equipped with circular hatcheries with a targetted capacity to produce 1.68 crores fish seed annually.

An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakh has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

Fish Farmer's Development Agencies

13.9 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme aimed at providing integrated services of input supply, technical guidance and training to the fish farmers for intensive fish culture in small ponds. The scheme has been initiated in 5 districts viz. Bhandara, Chandrapur, Nagpur, Yavatmal and Gadchiroli. During the VIII Plan period, 20 more agencies in the State would be established. The implementation of this scheme with an integrated service approach has benefitted local fishermen in raising their per hectare fish production from the present level of about 100 kg/ha to 800-1000kg/ha. An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

Reservoir Fisheries Development

13.10 It is proposed to undertake integrated programme of reservoir fisheries development for higher fish production in the selected reservoirs of Vidarbha and Marathwada regions. The

scheme would be implemented with NCDC assistance, and project reports have already been submitted to NCDC. The development of reservoirs on scientific lines would help the local fish farmers to increase their earnings. An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

Fish farming in Impounded Water :

13.11 In order to have self sufficiency in fish seed in the State, the stocking of 50 crores seeds is necessary. To maintain this level, 60,000 Kg. breeder fish would be necessary. For this purpose breeder fish would have to be purchased and replaced periodically. Similarly for rearing this fish stock, necessary equipments would be necessary. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(B) BRACKISH WATER FISHERIES :

13.12 It is estimated that the State has 14,500 ha. of suitable brackishwater area for production of prawn/fish. Since the requirement of seed of cultivable prawn species will be very high, it is proposed to establish three new prawn hatcheries one each in the districts of Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg with the help of TASPARC/MPEDA and modify the existing hatcheries. After these hatcheries are put to optimum production level, it is expected that hatcheries will produce about 400 million prawn seed. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

Brackish Water Fish Farmers Development Agencies :

13.13 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50% assistance. 4 BFFDAs, one each in Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts, have been established. The scheme aims at integrated development of brackishwater prawn farming under which 50 hectare area would be developed every year. The prawn cultivators would be trained with extensive and semi intensive prawn culture practices aimed at producing 500 to 1000 kg. of prawn per ha. per year. The VIII Plan outlay has been approved at Rs.115 lakhs.

Brackish Water Prawn Production :

13.14 The ongoing brackishwater pilot farm at Asangaon in Thane district with UNDP assistance would be completed and new pilot farms at suitable places are proposed to be located under the scheme. The pilot project is aimed at increasing production of Brackish Water Prawn in reservoir conditions. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

Brackish Water Survey and Demarcation :

13.15 Preliminary surveys have revealed an area of 14,500 or so as suitable for brackish water fisheries. In order to take up microbial & technical survey, the Govt. of India has approved creation of one unit. Districtwise survey would be undertaken and estimates of reservoirs conducive to Prawn cultivation would be prepared and made available to fishermen. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(C) MARINE FISHERIES :

Development of Fishing Harbours :

13.16 Landing and berthing facilities at some of the important landing centres are of prime importance for enabling fishing vessels to land their catches safely and to keep fish in hygienic condition. Under the scheme, provision of Rs.200 lakhs is earmarked for completion of Mirkarwada project at Ratnagiri district. Minor fishing harbours at Agrao (estimated cost of Rs.55 lakhs) in Raigad district and Sarjekot(estimated cost Rs.30 lakhs) in Ratnagiri district, which are sanctioned by the Government of India, are proposed to be completed.

Provision for Satpati fishing harbour is also proposed under the VIII Plan.

Government of India have accorded permission for construction of Agardanda deep sea fishing harbour. However, administrative approval to the plans and estimates is still awaited. Since the deep sea fishing is a Central subject it is anticipated that the Agardanda deep sea fishing harbour would be included in the Central Sector Scheme and hence a token provision is included in the Plan.

A total provision of Rs.565 lakh has been approved for the VIII Plan for development of Fishing harbours.

13.17 (D) OTHER PROGRAMMES.

(i) Landing and Berthing facilities :

The provision of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been approved during the VIII Plan 1992-97 for providing landing facilities for works costing less than Rs. 2 lakhs in all the coastal districts of the State.

(ii) Mechanisation of Fishing Crafts :

Under this programme assistance is given as under :

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|---|
| (a) N.C.D.C. assistance | ... | 75% loan
20% special redeemable share capital
5% capital contribution |
| (b) Individual | ... | 25% subsidy |
| (c) Outboard Engines | ... | 50% subsidy (or Rs. 15,000/-) for H. P. Engines. |

It is evident that due to mechanisation, Fish production has increased to 3.26 tonnes from 1.26 tonnes. At present only replaced crafts are being assisted. An outlay of Rs. 220.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(iii) Assistance for Transport, Sales and maintenance of fish :

Assistance from NCDC is made available to fishermen as follows :

		Special redeemable share capital	Share capital	Loan	Subsidy
(a) Trucks and Godowns	...	.....	.....	75%	25%
(b) Ice factory and cold storage	...	20%	5%	75%	.....

Under this programme assistance to ice factories/storages, trucks and ice boxes is given. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been approved for 1992-97 as a State share.

(iv) Education and Training :

In order to acquaint fishermen and youth with modern fisheries techniques, necessary training is imparted to them. Similarly staff members and officers are also required to be given training. A total outlay of Rs. 44.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(v) Assistance to fisheries cooperatives :

Fisheries Cooperatives are given assistance in the form of managerial subsidy and share capital for first five years and accordingly an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(vi) M.F.D.C.

Maharashtra Fisheries Development Corporation may have to be assisted during the VIII

Plan 1992-97 and an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been tentatively approved.

(vii) Welfare of Fishermen :

(a) Insurance for Fishermen : With a view to providing financial security to fishermen in the event of accident, a Group Insurance Scheme is in existence under which premium used to be shared between the Government of India, the State Government and the beneficiaries in the proportion of Rs.3.00, Rs.4.50 and Rs. 1.50 respectively. This pattern has been changed wherein total premium of Rs. 10.84 is to be shared equally by the GOI and the State Government. Legal heir of deceased or fisherman sustaining permanent disability would be granted an aid of Rs. 21,000/ The number of beneficiaries are estimated to be 1.50 lakh and an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakh has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(b) National Welfare Scheme : Programme of development of ideal fishermen village is proposed to be implemented at National level under which housing, water supply, community halls etc. would be provided for fishermen community in the villages. The programme is proposed to be implemented on pilot basis and an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been approved during the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(viii) New Aquarium :

In the State of Maharashtra there is only one Aquarium. One more aquarium has been proposed to be set up at Versova. Similarly renovation of existing aquarium (Taraporewala) is proposed. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(ix) Minor Works

Construction works of minor nature from discretionary grants would be taken up on Fish Seed farms and accordingly an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(x) Exemption on Excise Duty on High Speed Diesel :

The Government of India used to reimburse on 100% basis the Excise Duty on HSD used for mechanised fishing crafts, however, the pattern of assistance has been changed as 80% from the GOI and 20% from the State Government. Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(xi) Assistance for purchase of Fisheries Requisites :

A provision of Rs. 250.00 lakhs has been approved in the VIII Plan 1992-97 for items of fisheries requisites mentioned below :

(i) Fishing nets	...	15% of the cost of twine
(ii) H.S.D.	...	15 paise per litre limited to Rs. 1000/- per boat per year
(iii) Construction of non-mechanised boats by low income group of fishermen.		Subsidy at 50% of the cost of boat or maximum Rs. 30,000 per boat.

FLOW TO TASP AND SCP :

13.18

(Rs. in lakhs)

Period	Total approved outlay	Outlay for			
		TASP	% to total outlay	SCP	% to total outlay
VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97	2914.00	229.25	7.87%	43.50	1.49%

Although the total VIII Plan outlay for the Fisheries Sector has been approved at Rs. 2914.00 lakhs, it is not possible to earmark 9% allocation for SCP. It is so because main beneficiaries of the fisheries programme i.e. the traditional fishermen in the State, though backward, are not included in SC or ST categories. Hence the participation of the SC/ST beneficiaries in the programme of fisheries development appears to be low.. Similarly, proportionate allocation of funds in the prescribed percentage cannot be indicated under the programmes such as, construction of harbours, fish seed farms etc. However, specified allocations at 13% and 9% for SCP and TSP programmes respectively has been made in the beneficiary oriented programme.

□ □ □

CHAPTER-14

FORESTS AND SOCIAL FORESTRY

I. FORESTS

14.1 Forests play an important role in maintaining the ecological balance of the nature. Due to continued degradation and destruction of the forests in our State in the past, the evil effects in the form of soil erosion, floods, increased run-off, loss of genetic diversity etc. are manifest. The loss of forest cover is causing great concern to ecology in general and environment in particular. Forest, being the precious natural renewable resource, a sustainable management of this resource is of utmost importance.

14.2 The chief components of the forest eco-system are: (i) Plants, (ii) Fauna and (iii) Micro-flora and micro-fauna. If any of these elements in the forest eco-system is removed or disturbed, the flow of energy, nutrients and water get interrupted. As an adaptation to prevent loss of nutrients through leaching and run-off, most of the nutrients are stored in the vegetal cover. Removal of this vegetal cover thus takes away, not only the nutrient capital but also leads to destruction of micro-organisms through changes in the micro-climate. It is, therefore, in the interest of the human being, not only to preserve the existing vegetal cover and wildlife but also to augment the existing vegetal cover by undertaking systematic forest management practices.

14.3 The area covered by forests in Maharashtra is 63,867 sq. km. which is about 21 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. The State ranks third in the country in relation to the extent of Forest area. In Maharashtra, forestry is the second largest single land use after agriculture. The area under forests, is, however, neither equitably distributed nor stocked uniformly in the State. The per capita forest area for the State is 0.10 ha. while for the country as a whole, it is 0.11 ha. In the Vidarbha Region, it is 0.26 ha. while Marathwada has only 0.03 ha. and Western Maharashtra only 0.26 ha. The productivity of the forest area in Maharashtra State also varies widely. It is, therefore, all the more necessary to plan for its programmes on firm-footing, based upon needs and interests of the people and with the active involvement of the people at planting and operational levels.

The objectives of Forestry have been enunciated in National Forest Policy, 1988.

14.4 Physical Aspects.

TABLE

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Achievements			Target
		Seventh Plan 1985-90 (3)	Annual Plan 1990-91 (4)	Annual Plan 1991-92 (5)	Eighth Plan 1992-97 (6)
(1) Forest Resources Survey	Sq. Km.	13,569	1,800	1,994	9,400
(2) Plantation—					
(a) Commercial and Industrial—					
(i) Teak	Hectare	16,193	1,633	2,581	} 11,150
(ii) Bomboo	Hectare	15,310	2,841	1,667	
(b) Afforestation for soil conservation	Hectare	1,477	239	349	1,576
(c) Afforestation of degraded forest	Hectare	11,664	2,682	2,001	9,800
(d) Massive afforestation (not covered under (a) to (c) above.		21,298	1,061	6,405	17,000
(3) Development of fodder resources	Hectare	3,655	267	724	2,366
(4) Compensatory Afforestation	Hectare	...	2,323	2,223	20,000

14.5 Financial aspects

(Rs. in lakhs)

Actual Expenditure			
Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 (1)	Annual Plan 1990-91 (2)	Annual Plan 1991-92 (3)	Approved Outlay for VIII Plan 1992-97 (4)
6,252.39	1,405.06	1,896.42	40,509.00

STRATEGY FOR THE VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97

14.6 It is proposed to launch a massive and time-bound programme of tree-planting with particular emphasis on fuelwood and fodder production on all the degraded/denuded forest lands. The programmes under Forestry Sector shall also be undertaken, bearing in mind that the lives of tribals and other poor living, within and near forests, revolves around forests and hence naturally, their domestic requirements of fuelwood, fodder and minor forest produce and small timber are considered to be the first charge on the forest produce and hence efforts would be made to satisfy this charge to the maximum extent. A special mention needs to be made that in the present Five Year Plan, taking into consideration symbiotic relationship between the rural populace and the forests, efforts are being made to implement such schemes in the rural areas whereby the rural tribal people will be associated in the protection, regeneration and development of forests not only as mere wage earners but which would also have tangible effects in ameliorating socio-economic condition of the tribals.

VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97

14.7 The proposals for the VIII Five Year Plan period have been formulated, taking into consideration the basic objectives, enunciated in the National Forest Policy, 1988 and on the basis of the activities which are required to be performed on priority basis and these activities have been grouped together, as per the functional classifications. The breakup of outlays approved for the VIII Plan is given in the table below :

Plan	Activity	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	Approved Outlay for the Eighth Plan 1992-97 (3)
(I) Forestry :		
1.	Direction and Administration	975.00
2.	Statistics	150.00
3.	Extension and Training	615.00
4.	Survey of Forest Resources	738.00
5.	Wildlife Preservation	450.00
6.	Forest Conservation and Development	645.00
7.	Plantation	5286.00
8.	Communications	200.00
9.	Investment in Public Sector Undertakings...	1,000.00
10.	Development of Fodder Resources	150.00
11.	Development of Minor Forest Produce	150.00
12.	Maharashtra Forestry Project	30,000.00
13.	Other Schemes	150.00
Total—Forests		40,509.00

PROGRAMMES IN VIII PLAN 1992-97

14.8 I Direction and Administration—

(i) It is proposed to reorganise the administrative units in the Department, so as to make them more manageable. Since the plantation programme in the State has been geared up during the VII Five Year Plan period and it is proposed to keep the pace of the plantation programmes at the present rate of 35,000 ha. per annum and sizeable funds would be spent under this programme of raising plantation, it is considered desirable to monitor these programmes by strengthening the existing evaluation and monitoring wing of the Department in the VIII Five Year Plan period. As per the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, whenever any forest area is required to be put to non-forest use then compensatory afforestation is required to be raised. In order to monitor the fulfilment of the conditions imposed by Govt. of India while permitting the diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes, it is felt desirable to strengthen the existing Cell in the office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests.

(ii) As far as the Forest Department is concerned, there is no system of pre-auditing and only post auditing of the expenditure incurred is carried out. Further, there are no posts of Accounts Officer or Audit Officers in the Department which leads to financial irregularities. In order to overcome this, it is proposed to create Accounts & Audit Cells in 11 major Forest Circles and 43 major Forest Divisions in the State.

(iii) It is also proposed to create a special vigilance Cell to pursue the vigilance works, which are required to be attended in the office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Chief Conservator of Forests.

A total outlay of Rs. 975 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97 for above 3 programmes.

II. Statistics.

14.9 (i) Under this activity, it is proposed to strengthen the existing Statistical Wing of the Department, so as to collect/compile the vital information, that is generated from and within developmental programmes.

(ii) Introduction of Management System in the Forest Department :- A Committee was set up by Government in the year 1983-84 to evolve an ideal Management System after taking into account the objectives and functions of the Department. As per the recommendations made by this Committee, Electronic data-processing Centres, as well as installation of computers and appointment of requisite personnel with specialised skill are proposed for statistical wing during the VIII Five Year Plan period for which an outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs has been approved.

III. Research, Extension & Training.

14.10 (i) *Research.*— It is proposed to undertake in-depth research of problems pertaining to plantation programmes with regard to evolution of nursery techniques for growing nursery stock in respect of different forest species, determination of water regimes, determination of appropriate spacing in plantation areas for different species, determination of impact of soil and moisture conservation measures taken up in the area with regard to reduction in erosion, recharging of the ground water etc. In the new National Forest Policy, 1988, it has been emphasized to associate Agricultural Universities in the State with various Forest Research Programmes. In addition, the quinquennial research programme, that has been finalized by the Forest Research Advisory Committee will continue in the VIIIth Five Year Plan period, under which it is proposed to establish and develop seed orchards, research on mangrove forests and trial plantations of various important species. It is also proposed to establish three new research stations in view of the increased thrust on the Forestry research programmes as well as to strengthen the existing research organisation in the State and accordingly the beginning is sought to be made in this direction in the VIII Five Year Plan period.

(ii) *Extension*.—During the VIII Five Year Plan, under the activity of Forest Extension, it is proposed to establish Forest Museums and arboretums at the Forestry Training Schools and Colleges, so as to acquaint not only the Forest Trainees of these Training schools and colleges but also the members of the public with regard to the importance of the forests in the eco-system and the proposed arboretums would offer facilities to the trainees with regard to proper identification of the botanical species as well as morphological characters and functions of various vegetative parts of the plants.

(iii) *Training*.—Under the activity of Forest Training it is proposed to complete the infrastructural developmental works at the existing training schools at Pal, Shahapur, Jalna and Chikhald. Besides, short-term refresher courses would be continued to be organised during the VIII Five Year Plan period.

For the entire activity of Research, Extension and Training, a total outlay of Rs.615 lakhs has been approved during the VIII Five Year Plan period 1992-97.

IV- Survey of Forest Resources.

14.11 Under this activity, major thrust shall be given to the work of demarcation, survey and settlement of about 10,000 sq.kms. area, falling in Chandrapur and Gadchiroli district which is being notified as Reserved Forests. It is also proposed during the VIII Five Year Plan period to continue and expand scope of the re-inventory of the forests over 30,000 sq.kms. of area, which has better growing stock. The present pace of undertaking survey of forest resources is not satisfactory and hence it is intended to establish three more units under the scheme, in addition to the existing three survey units.

Though about 20% of the total geographical area of the State is under the control of the Forest Department, there is no proper organisation to maintain, update the records of such vast areas. It is, therefore, proposed to establish an organisation in consultation with the Settlement Commission and Director of Land Records, which would be responsible for demarcation and delineation of the forest areas, maintaining records of computation, maintenance of records of rights, such as grazing, usage etc.

Under the activity of Working Plans, the work of formulation of the Working Plans for the Divisions as well as the work of undertaking revision of the Working Plans is taken up. In the said Working Plans, detailed management principles are prescribed for management of the growing stock so as to ensure that sustained yield is available through out the Working Plan period. For this purpose, the actual stockmapping of the various growing stock is needed and since it is quite a time-consuming exercise, work of formulation of Working Plans has remained in arrears. In order to gear up this activity and also to make use of the modern inventory technique available, it is proposed to strengthen the existing remote Sensing and Cartographic Laboratory and also to create one such Laboratory during the VIII Five Year Plan period. In addition, use of computers for data processing has also been proposed. Further, training of the staff is envisaged to enable them to undertake visual analysis of the growing stock to be supplemented by digital analysis by the Satellite Remote Sensing Data.

For this activity, an outlay of Rs. 738.00 lakhs has been approved during the VIII Five Year Plan period 1992-97.

V-Wildlife and Environmental Conservation

14.12 Under this activity, it is proposed to strengthen in a phased manner the existing Wildlife Organization in the State on the basis of the guidelines given by the Government of India from time to time. It is also proposed to undertake a massive programme for development of certain special areas for eco-development. It is also envisaged to undertake captive breeding programme in respect of the threatened species during the VIIIth Five Year Plan period. Besides these activities, the infrastructure development of the existing National Parks and Sanctuaries would be continued during the VIII Five Year Plan period. Government of India offers 100% assistance in respect of certain identified items of non-recurrent expenditure and 50%

assistance in respect of certain identified items of recurrent expenditure. An outlay of Rs 450 lakh has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

VI-Forest Conservation and Development

14.13 In view of the alarming increase in the incidence of illicit felling by organised gangs, it is considered imperative to strengthen the existing vigilance cells, mobile Squads, and to strengthen the existing checking nakas in the State so as to enable them to function with greater efficiency. It is often observed that the Forest personnel who are saddled with the responsibility of protection of the forest area, get outsmarted by the offenders for the reason that the Forestry personnel are ill-equipped. In order to remove this anomolous position, it is proposed to establish Wireless Communication System in the sensitive areas and also to render them assistance of the Police in critical areas. It is also proposed to provide them with fast-moving vehicles so as to intercept the vehicles which are laden with illicit produce. For this activity a total outlay of Rs. 645.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

VII- Plantation

14.14 This is a major activity of the Forest Department which requires heavy inputs. Due to increase in the wage-rates, the cost of raising plantation over one ha. area has increased considerably.

It is proposed to continue the present pace of raising plantations at 35,000 ha. per annum during the VIIIth Five Year Plan period and hence an outlay of Rs. 5286.00 lakhs has been approved during the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

The following activities would be taken up under the Plantation programme :

(a) *Plantation of Forests Species for Industrial use.*—Under the scheme for raising plantation of Forest species for industrial and commercial use, mainly the plantation of Teak and Bamboo species are raised. During the VIII Plan a new area of over 11150 hectares is proposed to be covered under Teak and Bamboo plantation An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been approved during the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(b) *Afforestation for Soil Conservation.*—It is proposed to continue the afforestation work and certain engineering works for arresting soil erosion in the catchment areas of various irrigation projects. It is also proposed to take up intensive soil and moisture conservation works in the catchment areas of major irrigation projects such as Gosikhurd, Kalasarar etc. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(c) *Reforestation of Degraded Forests.*—Under the scheme of reforestation of degraded forests afforestation works are carried out in the degraded forests areas. During the VIII Plan period it is proposed to take afforestation over an area of about 9800 hectre. An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan period 1992-97.

(d) *Massive Afforestation.*—An ambitious programme of taking up afforestation works over extensive areas in the State has been launched since 1988. It is proposed to continue the said rogramme during the VIII Plan under which it is proposed to take up operations over 17,000 hectares of area. An outlay of Rs. 1429.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(e) *Compensatory Afforestation.*—As per the provisions made under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, whenever any forest area is released for non-forest purposes, compensatory afforestation is required to be raised by the Forest Department. It is proposed to raise compensatory afforestation over an area of 20,000 hectares during VIII plan which will depend up on the extent to which proposals are cleared by the Government of India. The user agencies have been broadly identified as under :—

Department (1)	Area (2)
I. D.	19,500 hec.
R. D. D.	250 hec.
P. W. D.	250 hec.
Total	20,000 hec.

The required outlays will be made available by the respective Departments from the total outlays earmarked to them.

(f) *Afforestation in the Catchment Areas.*— A new scheme of "Afforestation in the Catchment areas" is proposed to be taken up during the VIII Five Year Plan period. This scheme would be implemented in the Watershed of rivers. The Catchment of these watersheds require management and treatment for arresting siltation in the rivers and dams. An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been approved during the VIII Five Year Plan period.

VIII- Development of Minor Forest Produce and Development of fodder resources.

14.15 (A) The fodder that is raised and grown in the forest areas is able to cater to only 10% of the cattle population in the State. This results in increased over-grazing over some areas and renders it totally unsuitable for cultivation. It is, proposed to give major emphasis on growing fodder resources over larger areas so as to make available the fodder to the local cattle. An outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs has been approved during the VIII Five Year Plan period 1992-97.

(B) It is proposed to raise plantations of species which yield valuable minor forest produce, such as Hirda, Khair, Mohha, Sandalwood etc. over 600 ha. of area every year. For this activity, an outlay of Rs.150 lakhs has been approved during the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

IX-Communication

14.16 The Tribals are located much in the interior area and during rainy season they find it difficult to have communication outside Forests. Keeping these difficulties in view, it has been proposed to provide minimum communication infrastructure. While doing so it would be ensured that entry into forests is not made easy and the protection of forest wealth will have priority. An allocation of Rs.200 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

X-Investment in Public Sector & Other Undertakings.

14.17 Under this programme, provision for share capital to Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd. is made. However its disbursement would be considered as per need and merits of the case. An outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakhs has been approved during the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

XI-Other Schemes.

14.18 Under this activity, it is intended to give major thrust on construction of labour sheds and providing amenities to staff and labour such as drinking water, construction of dormitories etc. It is also proposed to supply solar cookers, improvised smokeless choolhas etc. to labourers residing on the fringe of forest areas so as to encourage them to make use of non-conventional sources of energy and to discourage them to use the conventional fuelwood for their use. An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been approved during the VIIIth Five Year Plan period.

XII-Centrally Sponsored Schemes

14.19 (A) During the VIIth Five Year Plan period following schemes were implemented as 100% Centrally sponsored and are likely to be continued during the VIII Five Year Plan with proposed outlay indicated below .—

Programme (1)	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Proposed Outlay during VIII Plan 1992-97 (2)	
(i) Wild Life Preservation	...	500.00
(ii) Forests Protection	...	1,798.89
(iii) Association of Scheduled Tribes and Rural people in afforestation of degraded forests	...	500.00
(iv) Involvement of villagers/village level bodies for forest protection	...	750.00

(Programmes at Serial Nos. (iii) and (iv) have been included during 1991-92)

(B) The following programmes are sponsored by the National Wastelands Development Board and proposed to be implemented during the VIII Plan 1992-97.

Programme (1)	Pattern of Assistance (2)	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Proposed Outlay during VIII Plan 1992-97 (3)	
(i) Fuel and Fodder Development Project	50%	1,250.00	
(ii) Development of Fodder and Pasture Seeds ...	100%	105.00	
(iii) Integrated Wastelands Development Programme	100%	550.00	
(iv) Development of Minor Forest Produce	100%	150.00	

XIII Externally Aided Projects.

(A) Maharashtra Forestry Project :

14.20 As enunciated in the National Forest Policy, 1988, environmental stability is aimed at with conservation and improvement measures through the programmes of afforestation, re-vegetation, wildlife and eco-development etc. Taking into consideration the extensive works that have been done in our State with regard to afforestation, the World Bank has approved a multi-faceted project for achieving environmental stability and accordingly it is contemplated to be implemented during the VIIIth Five Year Plan period. An aid of 141.30 million U.S. dollars is expected. Under this project, every year, afforestation works over 60,000 ha. of area would be taken up.

As per the Project Report, following programmes would be implemented during the period 1992-98 :

- (1) Maharashtra Forestry Project Coordination Unit
- (2) Afforestation Programme
- (3) Pasture Development
- (4) Agro Forestry
- (5) Village Eco-Development & Tribal Development
- (6) Technology improvement—
 - (a) Seed Collection/Treatment
 - (b) Nursery Unit
 - (c) Pasture Dev. Unit
- (7) Wildlife and Protected areas and Bio-diversity
- (8) Research
- (9) Data Base
- (10) Publicity & Extension
- (11) Training
- (12) Restructuring of Forest Administration

The total cost of the project would be around Rs.43151.00 lakhs, and it would be spread over a period of six years, and it will be implemented by the Department of Forests, Directorate of Social Forestry, Maharashtra Forest Development Corporation and by the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Village bodies. For implementation of the said Project, the available Forestry personnel of the Department would be fully harnessed and only the bare minimum component of staff will be created if felt necessary. The above project has been approved by the World Bank and as per the funding pattern, the World Bank would make available 87.5% of the project cost as a loan through the Government of India and the remaining 12.5% of the cost would have to be provided from the State funds. An outlay of Rs. 300 crores has been approved during the VIII Plan period 1992-97.

(B) OECF Japan assisted Ajanta Ellora Development Plan :

OECF Japan assisted Ajanta Ellora Development Plan has been sanctioned by the Government under which the said area is proposed to be developed for encouraging International Tourism. The Afforestation is one of the components and plantation programme at an estimated

cost of Rs. 350 .00 lakhs is to be taken up over a period of 3-4 years commencing from 1991-92. The necessary outlay would be accommodated in the respective Annual Plans.

Tribal Area Sub Plan

14.21 The TASP component under Forests Sector is indicated in the table below

			(Rs. in lakh)		
Period			Total Approved Outlay	Outlay for TASP and percentage to total Outlay	
(1)			(2)	(3)	
VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97	...	...	4,05,09.00	1,447.00	3.57%

The Forest activities are mostly labour intensive and there is no individual beneficiary programmes and therefore separate outlays for Special Component Plan have not been indicated.

II. SOCIAL FORESTRY : INTRODUCTION

14.22 The total area of Maharashtra State is 3,07,690sq.kms. Out of this area, the forest area is 64,000 sq.kms. which is 21% of the total area. This area under forest is, however, neither equitable in distribution nor uniform in stocking. The forest is unable to meet even the basic needs of society in respect of firewood, fodder, timber etc. With the competing demands for land there is hardly any scope for bringing more area under Government forest to reach the optimum level; therefore the only source left is to take up Social Forestry by undertaking massive tree plantation on all available private and community waste lands, along farm bunds, waste land strips, on road and rail sides, in the compounds of industrial, educational and social institutions, private households etc. In short, Social Forestry would help in bringing forestry from the wilderness to the farms and open lands in rural and urban areas, and nearer habitation with the active involvement and participation of the people in planning and subsequent protection and management of the woodlots.

The main objectives of Social Forestry in Maharashtra are :-

(1) to augment the production of firewood, fodder, small timber, fruits etc. by undertaking massive tree planting in community and private waste and open lands in rural areas.

(2) to increase the scope of rural employment and thus help in containing the migration of rural labour to the city slums;

(3) to help restore ecological balance, provide recreation and in general improve the quality of life in rural areas;

(4) to contain deforestation in Government lands through the development of private and community woodlots close to habitation;

(5) in general, improvement of rural economy by creating infrastructure for the development of wood based village industries, dairy development etc.

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS.

14.23 Physical Achievements

Item	Unit	Achievement			Targets	
		Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(i) Block Plantation	Hec.	65,762.54	2,824.56	6,256.00	—	4,070
(ii) Plantation on SC/ST/Small and marginal farmers.	Hec.	—	—	2,036.00	408	11,650

Item	Unit	Achievement			Targets	
		Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
					PPO/PYO	FYO
(iii) Afforestation on—						
(a) Public/Community Lands	Hec.	—	—	—	23,918	17,918
(b) Private Lands	Hec.	—	—	—	18,454	14,780
(iv) Kisan Nurseries	Hec. (No. in lakhs)	—	—	—	1,628.80	lakhs seedlings

14.24 Financial Achievements

				(Rs. in lakhs)
Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97	
Seventh Plan 1985-90 (1)	Outlay for Annual Plan 1990-91 (2)	Annual Plan 1991-92 (3)	(4)	
65,27.77	11,03.59	14,75.91	97,12.00	

REVIEW OF THE VII PLAN.

14.25 The Maharashtra Social Forestry Project was a new programme, as the concept was new, and its implementation with the USAID assistance began in 1982 (with the Project Agreement date as 31-8-1982) and it was completed on 30-9-90. The goals of the Project were to (i) increase supply of fire wood, fruit and small timber in rural areas (ii) increase rural income and (iii) reduce the rate of deforestation.

Taking village as a unit, and preparing village management plan after consultation with the villagers and also convincing, motivating them for the need of the programme was the approach. During the implementation of the programme it was found that the approach was effective and the villagers were responding to the programme in a positive way. As such, the approach has become time tested. The same methodology was adopted while implementing schemes under the various other programmes like R.L.E.G.P., N.R.E.P., D.P.A.P., W.G., I.R.E.P., R.F.W.P. etc. It is proposed to continue this approach in future also.

In various evaluations, surveys, study reports made by the USAID, the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kirloskar Consultants and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, it has been emphasised that an awareness for the need of tree planting has been created in the rural area. The present approach of raising demonstration plantations, advising villagers on the planting and related operation techniques, and motivating them to take up new methods of improving wasteland have been commended in these reports. At the same time some of the shortcomings pointed out will have to be made good; Such as need for timely operations, evolving suitable planting models and so on. Through their final evaluation of Maharashtra Social Forestry Project, the USAID has lauded the efforts of the State Government in creating awareness, tree consciousness and even emotional commitment to tree planting among all class of people in rural and even urban areas.

The Seventh Plan target under this sector was to take up plantation activities on 70,780 Hec. However, actual achievement is slightly lower which is 70,480.54 Hectare.

The Plantation work under this sector was also undertaken under other programmes viz. RLEGP, NREP, DPAP, WGDP, EGS etc. The total area covered under these programmes during the Seventh Five Year Plan was 77,623 Hectare.

During the VII Plan period, 2 nurseries were established from the State funds at Osmanabad and Gadchiroli.

REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91 & 1991-92 :

14.26 The target for 1990-91 was to take up plantation activities on the area of 3500 hectares. However, actual achievement was 4135 Ha. In addition, afforestation works were taken along the road length of 7 Kms. in the urban area.

The proposed target for 1991-92 was to take up planting activities on 7571 ha. and actual achievement was 8792 ha.

VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97

14.27 The outlays approved for programmes, schemes under the Social Forestry sector for the VIII Plan 1992-97 are as under :-

					(Rs. in lakhs)
Social Forestry Programmes					Approved outlay for Eighth Plan 1992-97 (2)
<i>Social Forestry Programme—</i>					
(i) Direction and Administration—					
Social Forestry Divisions and Circles	...	...	...	...	52.20
(ii) Strengthening of Field Offices	...	...	...	...	5,12.72
(iii) Construction works	...	...	...	...	3,00.00
(iv) Survey, Nursery Equipments etc.	...	...	...	...	23.20
(v) Research	...	...	...	...	22.00
(vi) Training	...	...	...	...	2,13.00
(vii) Publicity and Extension	...	...	...	...	2,18.68
(viii) Monitoring, Evaluation and Auditing...	..	...	...	...	1,16.00
(ix) Plantation—					
(a) Block Plantations	...	...	...	...	7,44.40
(b) Plantation on SC/ST/Small Farmers Land	...	...	...	...	5,62.40
(c) Greening of five cities	..	...	..	...	4,51.68
(d) Afforestation on Public/Community lands in identified water sheds	...	...	...	...	21,33.45
(e) Afforestation on Private lands in identified water sheds	...	...	...	...	21,73.49
(f) Establishment of Smruti Udyans	...	...	...	...	3,62.78
(g) Kisan Nurseries	..	...	..	...	17,10.00
(h) Upgradation of Central Nurseries	...	...	...	...	1,16.00
Total					97,12.00

The outlay indicated above will be supplemented by flow of funds from other programme viz. Employment Guarantee Scheme, Western Ghat Development Programme, D.P.A.P. etc.

STRATEGY FOR THE VIII PLAN 1992-97

14.28 The proposals of Social Forestry Sector for the VIII Plan 1992-97 are based on the National Forest Policy Resolution of December, 1988, and the goals and guidelines enunciated by the National Mission on Wasteland Development. Their recommendations and suggestions include, bringing of all unproductive private land under forestry so as to meet the demands of the villagers outside the forest area, afforestation of degraded lands for arresting erosion, increasing productivity of wastelands, increasing the availability of fodder, etc. Similarly intentionlike the integrated development of wasteland, preparing village management plans, extending technical knowhow, generating employment opportunities in rural areas and importantly maintaining ecological and environmental balance, are also kept in view.

With these objectives in view the Government of Maharashtra have recently completed the Social Forestry Project with the assistance of U.S.A.I.D. The same methodology is proposed to be adopted while implementing the schemes proposed in the VIII Plan 1992-97. This strategy emphasises that the main function of the Social Forestry Department is extension and motivation in rural areas with a view to encouraging the rural population to plant trees on various types of wastelands. The problem of development of Wastelands distributed in various watersheds in the entire country is gigantic one. According to recent estimates of Agricultural Finance Consultants, there are nearly 20,000 micro-watersheds covering about 70.60 lakh hectares of wasteland which would be available for treatment under Social Forestry.

14.29 Recently, Government of Maharashtra has created a new Rural Development and Water Conservation Department by amalgamating various developmental agencies like, Soil Conservation, Social Forestry, Minor Irrigation etc. The idea behind such a Composite Department is to have integrated developmental programme to achieve scientific land use on identified watersheds. In other words the treatment to a watershed can now be completed in all respects with the required inputs of components like soil and moisture conservation, afforestation, water conservation etc. and overall programme can be implemented in a coherent manner under the same administrative command. The programme of social forestry, therefore would be carried in conjunction with other departments and with the active participation of the people. Keeping in view this perspective, the programme of greening of five cities is now intended to be discontinued in a phased manner and activities pertaining to block plantation and afforestation in SC/ST land need to be tapered off.

To assist large programme of afforestation, it is necessary to have support of well organised nurseries. This could be accomplished through Kisan Nurseries, so that nursery stock would be available in a decentralised manner and it would be of immense help in creating employment opportunities in the rural areas.

PROGRAMMES IN THE VIII PLAN 1992-97 :

Based on the above guidelines and with a view to bringing all non forest wastelands under vegetative cover, the following schemes have been proposed.

14.30 (I) Direction & Administration.—

(a) *Creation of New Social Forestry Circle.*— Creation of new circle at Thane has been proposed with a view to avoiding overlapping of functions of Joint Directorates in Revenue Divisions. An outlay of Rs. 52.20 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(b) *Construction Works.*— A provision of Rs. 300 lakhs has been incorporated for providing accommodation to Social Forestry Staff stationed at interior places of the State.

(c) *Survey and Equipments*.—Social Forestry Programme is being geared up and with a view to have scientific data available to and from the districts, facility of computers is proposed to be availed of with the help of GOI. An outlay of Rs.23.20 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(d) *Strengthening of Field Staff*.—Taking into consideration the present need of field, certain staff has been proposed to be provided during the VIII Plan 1992-97. The purpose is to have uniformity in all districts at lower level. An outlay of Rs.512.72 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(e) *Research*.—The Social Forestry Department is basically an extension oriented wing and main research would be undertaken by the Forest Department. The Agricultural Universities can also take up specific projects detailed by the Social Forestry Directorate. Hence It is proposed to take help from the Forest Department, the F.D.C.M., Agricultural Universities, N.G.O.s like the B.A.I.F., Nimbkar Institute and suitable private organisations to carry out appropriate research programmes. Total outlay approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97 is Rs. 22.00 lakhs.

(f) *Training*.—There is need to train the Social Forestry staff so as to achieve the objective of motivation. Besides the staff, village level functionaries like the Gram Sevaks, Patwaries Nurses, Dais etc. villagers/farmers in general, personnel of other Govt. departments are proposed to be trained. The training to the Social Forestry staff will have more emphasis on the aspect of motivation and extension, for this purpose existing training centre at Rajguru Nagar (Pune) is proposed to be strengthened. An outlay of Rs.213.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(g) *Monitoring and Evaluation*.—It is necessary to have monitoring and evaluation of the programmes executed for mid term corrections if any. This would be done in consultation with experts and institutions. The concerned unit would also be strengthened. An outlay of Rs.116.00 lakhs has been approved for the period 1992-97.

14.31 II. *Plantations*.—So far, Social Forestry Programme has reached about 15,000 villages of the State, through various schemes. As stated earlier, with the formation of new Department of Water Conservation, new concepts of Social Forestry would be adopted which are summarised below.—

(a) *Block Plantation*.—his activity is a continuing one from the previous plan and was intended to be taken up in the form of demonstration plantation on village common lands or in lands belonging to various Govt. departments. However, in the context of changed strategy of Social Forestry this activity needs now to be taken in identified watersheds only. Besides, sizeable common lands are now not available after meeting the demands of grazing and other community requirements. Therefore, this programme would be tapered off and maintenance of works already carried out would be taken up during the subsequent years. An outlay of Rs. 744.40 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(b) *Plantation on Private Lands of SC/ST/Marginal Farmers*.—This programme also is a continuing one and pursuant to new strategy is going to merge with the scheme of plantation on farmers land in identified watersheds. Accordingly this activity is going to be reduced progressively and maintenance operations would be carried out in subsequent years for the works already completed. An outlay of Rs. 562.40 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(c) *Greening of 5 cities*.—An ambitious programme of bringing all the hills and wastelands in Pune, Aurangabad, Nagpur, Nashik and Amravati cities under the Green cover is being implemented from the year 1990-91. After the formation of new Water Conservation Department this programme would be merged with other programmes. An outlay of Rs. 451.68 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97 for the ongoing works already in hand.

(d) *Afforestation on public / community lands in identified watersheds.*— In the changed strategy, Social Forestry activity is expected to be carried out in a comprehensive manner in conjunction with other related activities like Soil Conservation, Minor Irrigation in identified watersheds. Suitable treatments in the form of afforestation, therefore need to be given even to common village lands. Otherwise such lands will continue to be eroded rendering the treatment of watersheds ineffective. However, considering the past experience, that not much such common village lands are available for afforestation, only 2,500 ha. of afforestation has been proposed every year. An outlay of Rs. 2133.45 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(e) *Afforestation on private waste lands in identified watersheds.*— Recent estimate of available wastelands belonging to private individuals is to the tune of 70 lakh ha. The major task of the newly created water Conservation Department would, therefore, need to be concentrated in such areas. However, as already stated earlier these works need to be taken up only in identified watersheds. During VII Five Year Plan, Social Forestry Department could carry out 71,000 ha. of afforestation covering community lands, private lands and available non forest Government lands. An outlay of Rs. 2173.49 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(f) *Smruti Udyanas.*— This is an innovative scheme and has been designed as a welcome deviation from the monotonous target oriented activity. Under this activity trees are proposed to be planted and protected in the memories of close relatives at the public places near the district headquarters. An amount of Rs. 500 is proposed to be collected from each participants. An outlay of Rs. 362.78 lakhs has been approved for the period 1992-97.

(g) *Kisan Nurseries.*— This scheme was sponsored by the National Wasteland Development Board with 100% assistance under the name of Decentralised Nurseries. The idea of such scheme was not only to popularise forest activities by enlisting participation of villagers but also to create job opportunities in the rural areas. Now this programme will have to be taken up from the State funds. Through this programme the requirement of seedlings of the Social Forestry Department as well as that of public could be substantially met through. The scheme has already taken root in villages of Maharashtra. An outlay of Rs. 1710 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97 with a target of 1628.80 lakh seedlings.

(h) *Technological Upgradation of Central Nurseries.*— There are 29 Central Nurseries in the State. In order to producing better generic stock of seedlings, the prevailing techniques are proposed to be upgraded. It is expected that the production cost of such genetically superior planting stock will ultimately be cheaper. An outlay of Rs. 116.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

III. Publicity/Extension-Motivation :-

14.32 Motivation is an important part of the Social Forestry work. Accordingly certain proposals, such as, preparing and distribution of posters, folders, stickers, booklets, video films, audio recording, celebrations of functions and distribution of prizes for outstanding work done in the Social Forestry field have been worked out. Where ever possible NGOs will be involved in the programme. Similarly in order to design mass awareness and motivation, the services of professionals would also be availed of. An outlay of Rs. 218.68 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

T.A.S.P. and S.C.P.

14.33 The component of T.S.P. and S.C.P. under Social Forestry Sector is indicated in the table below :-

		(Rs. in lakhs)		
(1)		Approved Outlay (2)	Of which	
			T. S. P. (3)	S. C. P. (4)
Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97	...	97,12.00	11,30.70 (11.64%)	587.88 (6.05%)

(Figures in brackets indicate % to the total outlay)

□ □ □

CHAPTER 15

COOPERATION

Introduction

The Co-operative Movement having a strong democratic base has played a significant role in the development of national economy by supporting and executing the Plan of Agro Economic Development. In Maharashtra State, the Co-operative Movement started about 87 years ago and has assumed an important place covering a major portion of agriculturists in almost all the villages in the State. It was initially started as an official mechanism for finding a solution to the chronic problem of the rural indebtedness and of bringing credit within the reach of farmers. It has now covered many other fields of economic activity. With the State Government's participation by way of share capital contribution, loan and managerial subsidy to Co-operatives, the programme has become a vital instrument of economic development. It has been recognised as an effective medium for the successful implementation of the various schemes which have a bearing on the raising of the standards of living of the rural population. The role, thus, played by the Co-operative Movement in the task of changing the lives and living conditions of the rural masses has, therefore, been of vital importance and the implementation of the various schemes in successive Five Year Plans has resulted in a considerable beneficial impact in social and economic progress of the Co-operatives during the first three decades of formation of Maharashtra State is given below :-

TABLE - 1

Sr. No.	Item	As on 30th June 1961	As on 30th June 1971	As on 30th June 1981	As on 30th June 1991
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	No. of Cooperatives ...	31,565	42,603	60,747	1,04,620
2.	No. of members (In lakhs) ...	42	86	148	269
3.	Paid up Share Capital (Rs. in crores) ...	53	238	600	1,774
4.	Of which Government share (Rs. in crores) ...	8	39	105	361
5.	Loans advanced Rs. in crores) ...	95	348	116	7,500

Outlays and Expenditure

15.2 Following Statement indicates expenditure during Seventh Five year Plan, Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 and approved outlay for VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97).

TABLE - 2

		(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-sector	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Expenditure	Annual Plan 1990-91 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1991-92 Actual Expenditure	Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Investment in Agriculture Financial Institutions	14,90.45	5,62.10	5,86.00	18,20.00
2.	Storage, Warehousing and Marketing	2,22.17	20.42	14.29	1,12.00
3.	Cooperation ...	1,06,82.88	23,11.97	69,22.47	2,58,83.00

15.3 The important programmes executed under the Co-operation Sector are assistance to credit Co-operatives, assistance to Adivasi Co-operative Societies, Development of Co-operative Marketing, assistance to Co-operative Sugar factories, Agricultural Processing units, assistance to Consumer Stores in rural and urban areas etc. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions, Storage, Warehousing and Marketing are the sub-sectors which are closely connected with Co-operative Sector. The various schemes under these programmes to be implemented during the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 are illustrated in the following paragraphs.

EXTENSION OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

15.4 Extension of the Co-operative Credit for Agricultural Production is one of the major programmes implemented by the Co-operation Department. Hitherto, short term, medium term and long term credit was made available to the agriculturists from two separate agencies. An attempt has been made to give long term credit through selected Primary Agricultural Credit Societies to facilitate the agriculturists to obtain credit through single window. However, there would be limitations on the long term lendings by the District Central Co-operative Banks, as National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) would only make reimbursement facility available to those Banks whose recovery percentage is 40 percent and above.

SHORT TERM LOANS

15.5 The Target for disbursement of short term loans for VII Five Year Plan was Rs. 500 crores against which achievement was Rs. 567.68 crores. A target of Rs. 700.00 crores for short term loans was envisaged for 1990-91 and against which the actual achievement was Rs. 458.22 crores (level). The Target for 1991-92 was Rs.770.00 crores against which achievement was Rs. 615.00 crores. For the VIII Five Year Plan the target of Rs. 1320.00 crores (level) has been approved.

MEDIUM TERM LOANS

15.6 The target for disbursement of medium term loan for 7th Five Year Plan was Rs. 250 crores (cumulative) against which achievement was Rs. 217 crores. Targets for Annual Plan, 1990-91 and 1991-92 were Rs. 60 crores and Rs. 66 crores respectively against which the achievements were Rs. 64.14 crore, and Rs. 66 crores respectively. A target of Rs.132.00 crores has been approved for the VIII Five Year Plan.

15.7 Due to natural calamities the recovery of short term loans is affected and short term loans are converted into medium term loans and fresh crop loans are made available to the agriculturists. The contribution made towards the loan actually converted is as follows :-

NABARD	...	60%
MSC Bank	...	10%
DCC Bank	...	15%
State Government	...	15%

15.8 The targets for conversion of short term loans into medium term loans for the VII Five Year Plan was Rs.200 lakhs and achievement was Rs.1517.15 lakhs while for Annual Plan 1990- 91 it was Rs. 60 Crores. Similarly a target of Rs. 50 crores had been proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs was earmarked towards State share for 1990- 91 as against the actual expenditure was Rs. 53.91 lakhs. For 1991-92 an expenditure of Rs. 84.41 lakhs has been incurred. For the VIII Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been provided.

LONG TERM LOAN

15.9 The target for disbursement of long term loans, flotation of debentures and achievements during seventh Five Year Plan were as under :-

TABLE NO. 3

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Year (1)	Lending Target (2)	Achievement (3)	Floataion Target (4)	Achievement (5)
1985-86	60,00	53,59.96	60,00	49,73
1986-87	63,50	60,40.12	63,50	52,64
1987-88	75,40	74,44.81	75,40	76,51
1988-89	99,70	87,85.00	99,70	67,80
1989-90	1,15,84	1,00,28.00	1,15,84	85,77

The tentative target according to the loaning programme of Maharashtra State Co-operative agriculture and Rural Development Bank is as under :-

TABLE NO. 4

(Rs. in crores)				
Year (1)	Lending Target (2)	Achievement (3)	Floataion Target (4)	Achievement (5)
1990-91	1,41,45	1,24,90	1,23.66	1,06.08
1991-92	1,35,86	NA	1,25.95	NA

NA = Not available

I. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions :

15.10 The Maharashtra State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank is disbursing long term loans to the Agriculturists through its 257 branches at district and taluka level. These loans are given for minor irrigation works like sinking of new wells, repairs of existing wells, purchase of pump-sets, electric motors etc. During the 7th Five Year Plan, against a target of Rs. 775 crores (cumulative), long term loans to the extent of Rs. 1490.45 crores (cumulative) were disbursed.

15.11 These lending programmes are also undertaken by floatation of debentures to which State Government, Central Government, MSCARD Bank and other "Apex Level Financial Institutions" also contribute their shares. An outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs (Rs. 190 lakhs for special debentures and Rs. 10 lakhs for ordinary debentures) was approved for 1990-91, as the share of State Government towards floatation of debentures. Out of this outlay, Rs. 20 lakhs were earmarked for SCP. Actual expenditure was Rs. 562.10 lakhs against the approved outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs. An Outlay of Rs. 496 lakhs was provided for 1991-92 of which Rs. 356 lakhs were for special debentures and Rs. 140 lakhs for ordinary debentures. For VIII Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 1820 lakhs has been provided.

II. Storage, Warehousing and Marketing : State Warehousing Corporation

15.12 The Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation acts as an agent of the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Government, for purchases, sales, storage and distribution of agricultural produces, seeds, fertilisers, and other notified commodities. The authorised share capital of this Corporation is Rs. 660.00 lakhs. The paid up share capital is Rs. 508 lakhs contributed equally by State Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation. By the end of 7th Five Year Plan, the constructed capacity of the Corporation was 8.90 lakh M.Ts. The Corporation has to raise 20 per cent of the Capital cost by way of share capital. For the Annual Plan 1990-91, actual expenditure was Rs. 20.42 lakhs against the approved outlay of Rs. 22.83 lakhs. During 7th Five Year Plan the total expenditure was Rs. 99.89 lakhs. For the

Year 1991-92 the actual expenditure was Rs. 14.29 lakhs. For the VIII Five Year Plan, outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been approved.

Development of Agricultural Marketing

15.13 Regulation of markets is necessary for well-organised system of agricultural marketing. The Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) are established for regulation of transactions of purchase and sale of regulated agricultural commodities under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963. During the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 new schemes were not materialised and hence no expenditure was incurred. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIII Five Year Plan.

NEW SCHEMES : New schemes proposed to be undertaken in the Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97.

(a) Subsidy for Development of periodical markets in Tribal area (State/partially Centrally Sponsored) : On lines of Gujarat Marketing Board, it has been decided that a scheme for development of periodical markets in tribal areas be started in the State. The scheme envisages 100% subsidy for the project on equal sharing basis by State Government and Central Government. The pattern of assistance has been suggested keeping in view the social necessity of developing these markets for the benefit of tribals and not as a commercial venture. During the coming years 250 units are proposed to be financed at the rate of Rs. 4 lakhs per unit, which will work out to Rs. 10 crores. Out of this amount, 50% will have to be provided by the State Government and 50% will be shared by Government of India. No expenditure has been incurred in the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 since it is a new scheme. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

(b) Financial Assistance to A.P.M.Cs for Cold Storage (Dist): (Partially NCDC assisted):—

During the VIII Plan 1992-97 15 Cold Storage for agro processing societies are planned at following places :-

(1) New Bombay	...	2
(2) Kalyan	...	1
(3) Pune Dist.	...	1
(4) Satara Dist.	...	1
(5) Kolhapur	...	1
(6) Sangli	...	1
(7) Nagpur	...	2
(8) Akola	...	1
(9) Nasik	...	2
(10) Jalgoan	...	2
(11) Aurangabad	...	1
		15

Pattern of assistance is - 75% loan from NCDC, 20% share capital from State Government and 5% share capital from Society. Project cost of one unit is tentatively estimated at Rs. 80 lakhs. Total cost will be Rs. 12 crores. 20% of this total cost will be Rs. 240 lakhs. For the VIII Five Year Plan, 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided.

III. CO-OPERATION

15.14 Co-operation sector includes a number of programmes like Strengthening of Credit Structure at District Level and below, Assistance to Adivasi Co-operative Societies in tribal area, Development of Cooperative Marketing, assistance for Co-operative Sugar Factories, Ginning

and Pressing Units, Assistance to Consumers' Co-operative Societies etc. The financial highlights of Annual Plan 1990-91 1991-92, and VIII Five Year Plan are as under:-

TABLE NO. 5

		(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sr. No.	Programme	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Expendi- ture	1990-91 Expendi- ture	1991-92 Expendi- ture	Eighth Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Assistance to Credit Co-operatives ...	16,52.68	} 66.08	2,37.81	5,56.00
2.	Crop Production Incentives Scheme ...	—		2,65.58	7,00.00
3.	Assistance to Adivasi Co-operative Societies ...	1,43.12	1,75.42	3,07.64	15,87.00
4.	Development of Co-operative Marketing ...	8,34.93	} 72.29	1,06.98	2,83.00
5.	Development of Co-operative Storage ...	—			
6.	Development of Agricultural Processing—				
	(a) Share Capital contribution to Sugar Factories	58,29.52	14,50.00	50,66.40	1,36,77.00
	(b) Assistance to Tribal/SC/NBS for purchase of Shares	3,13.02	63.79	1,29.81	3,00.00
	(c) Financial assistance to sick sugar factories	13,60.70	3,40.00	—	30,00.00
	(d) Loan for Cooperativisation of private sugar factories	—	—	6,55.07	—
	(e) Ginning and Pressing Units ...	72.75	79.91	20.76	90.00
	(f) Agro-Processing ...	—	—	—	50,00.00
7.	Assistance to Consumer's Co-operatives (Urban)	1,60.23	22.35	31.69	2,81.00
8.	Consumer Co-operatives (Rural)	28.62	2.53	2.38	45.00
9.	Staff for Sugar Commissionerate and Mantralaya Level	—	—	58.75	—
10.	Training and Education	1,59.81	39.60	39.60	2,00.00
11.	Computerisation of Commr. for Co-operation's Office	—	—	—	6.00
12.	Four other new schemes	—	—	—	1,58.00
	Total	1,05,55.38	23,11.97	69,22.47	2,58,83.00

Major Schemes in brief are described below :-

(1) *Scheme of subsidy on interest rate (Production incentives).*—According to this scheme, concession in the form of rebate in the interest rate by charging interest at 6 per cent was to be given to the borrower members of Primary Agricultural Societies with crop loan upto Rs. 10,000 and the liability on this account was to be borne by the State Government and the M.S.C. Bank on equal basis subject to the State Government's liability limited to Rs. 15 crores per annum. However NABARD has objected to this State Scheme of interest rebate, and sharing of the burden by M.S.C. Bank. It has now been proposed by the State Government after discussion with Government of India to implement, in its place, the scheme of production incentive of 4% and to be operated outside the cooperative structure by creating a fund called "crop production incentive fund" under the control of Commissioner for Co-operation, Pune. For which an outlay of Rs. 265.58 lakhs was provided for 1991-92. For VIII Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakhs has been provided.

(2) *Assistance to Adivasi Co-operative Societies*.— The Scheme for assistance to Adivasi Co-operative Societies is a continuing scheme with its various components such as assistance to Societies for godown facilities, training of personnel, purchase of vehicles, assistance for revitalisation of Adivasi Societies etc. In order to study the problems of Adivasi Co-operative Societies, a committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri Pichad, the then, Minister of State for Tribal Development (Now Minister for Tribal Development; Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fisheries) and on the basis of the recommendations of this Committee the following important decisions have been taken by Government to revitalise the Co-operative structure in the Tribal areas :-

- (i) To reorganise the Adivasi Co-operative Societies on the following criteria -
 - (a) Area of operation should be limited to 5 to 10 kms.
 - (b) For 5,000 population there should be one Society.
- (ii) While reorganising the Societies on the above lines, the existing societies should be liquidated.
- (iii) To extend financial assistance to these Societies in the following manner :-
 - (a) To increase rate of Commission in monopoly procurement.
 - (b) To increase rate of Commission in fair price shops dealings.
 - (c) Managerial loan given to Adivasi Co-operative Societies from the 4th to the 7th year to be converted into subsidy.

Accordingly the work of reorganisation of Adivasi Societies is in progress, so far new 936 Societies have been formed. In the year 1990-91 Rs. 175.42 lakhs was spent and in 1991-92 an expenditure of Rs. 307.64 lakhs was incurred. For VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 1587.00 lakhs has been provided.

(3) *Development of Co-operative Marketing*.— Cooperative Marketing Structure consists of State Co-operative Marketing Federation at the State Level, Vidarbha Cooperative Marketing Society at Regional level for Nagpur and Amravati Divisions and the Primary Marketing Co-operatives at the Tahasil level. There are 906 marketing Co-operatives. The basic objective of the Co-operative marketing is to prevent exploitation of agriculturists by traders and to enable the cultivators to have better returns of their produce by making arrangements for purchase and sale of their produce. With this objective in view, financial assistance in the form of share capital and loan is provided to Co-operative marketing societies. Under this programme, Co-operative Storage schemes are also undertaken. During the 7th Five Year Plan, out of the total approved outlay of Rs. 1655.00 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 834.93 lakhs was incurred. In the year 1990-91 the expenditure was Rs. 72.29 lakhs and during 1991-92 an expenditure of Rs. 106.98 lakhs was incurred. For the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 283.00 lakhs has been provided.

(4) *Co-operative Storage*.—Storage is one of the important activities in the chain of the activities in agricultural marketing. To adjust supply and demand and to maintain price level of agricultural produce, it is necessary to store the same safely at the time of harvest season when prices are low. In the interest of the farmers, Government has implemented the following two schemes of godown construction since 1980-81 :-

- (i) National Grid of Rural Godowns (Government of India Scheme)
- (ii) NCDC - World Bank Project (NCDC - II & III)

The above schemes are described below in brief :-

(i) *National Grid of Rural Godowns*.—Under this scheme, in all, 800 godowns of different capacity were to be constructed with a total storage capacity of 3.68 lakhs M.Ts. The financial pattern for the scheme is as follows :-

- (a) 50% of the expenditure as subsidy in two instalments (to be shared equally by Central and State Government)

(b) 50% amount to be raised by the Society from the financial institutions as loan. The details of the works actually taken up are as follows :-

Sr. No.	No. of Godowns undertaken	Completed Godowns	Balance Works
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	By Co-operatives 776 (Capacity 3.68 lakh M.T.)	748(3.08)	28(0.60)
2.	Warehousing Corporation 50 (Capacity 0.50)	50(0.50)	—
Total—826 (4.18) M.T.		798(3.58)	28(0.60)

(ii) *NCDC World Bank Project (NCDC - II & III)*.— Under this scheme (NCDC - II) in all 1508 godowns of 4.73 lakh M.Ts. capacity were to be constructed in rural areas, out of which 1350 godowns have been constructed. These godowns are constructed through Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Agricultural Service Centres, Primary Marketing Societies, M.S.C. Marketing Federation and Co-operative Sugar Factories.

The financial pattern is as follows :-

(1) Assistance by NCDC through M.S.C. Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.	50%
(2) State Government Share Capital	20%
(3) NCDC Loan through State Government Share Capital	25%
(4) Co-operative Societies	5%
Total	100%

The programme is assisted by the World Bank through NCDC. The present position of NCDC-III is as follows :-

	Godowns Sanctioned	Godowns completed as on 30-6-1991
NCDC—III	595 (5.77 M.Ts.)	402 (2.86 M.Ts.)

(5) *Development of Agricultural Processing*.—

(a) *Share Capital Contribution to Co-operative Sugar Factories*.—Co-operative Sugar Factories which form a part of agro-industrial complex started in the Co-operative sector in the State have provided tremendous success in changing the face of rural economy. At present there are 101 Sugar Factories in existence out of which 96 sugar factories are in production. Out of 96 sugar factories 92 are in Co-operative Sector and 4 are in Private Sector. The installed capacity of 96 sugar factories is 1.93 lakhs TCD (90-91 crushing season). These factories have not only assured a fair return to the primary producers but have acted as development centres in rural areas of the State. Large areas are being brought under sugar-cane cultivation in the State and a large number of proposals of new sugar factories have been received by the State Government. The Government has assigned priority for locating sugar factories in the backward parts of the State i.e. Vidarbha and Marathwada. In past, Government

has given share capital to the nine Co-operative sugar factories in Vidarbha and Marathwada in the revised pattern of 1:5 instead of the existing pattern of 1:3.

The Government of India has sanctioned 38 New Co-operative Sugar Factories after declaration of revised sugar policy 1987

The regionwise breakup is as under :-

(a) Western Maharashtra	...	17
(b) Vidarbha	...	10
(c) Marathwada	...	11
		<u>38</u>

The estimated cost of the project of a new sugar factory with 2500 T.C.D. capacity is about Rs. 34 crores. The debt equity ratio in respect of new sugar factories is 60:40. The equity participation is as under :-

(1) By the sugar factory	...	7.5%
(2) State Government	...	32.5%

The term loan of 60% of the estimated cost is to be raised by sugar factory from the Central financial institutions such as IFCI, IDBI etc. Out of 38 duly licenced sugar factories orders for plant and machinery have been placed in respect of 9 sugar factories in October 1990 which are likely to be completed by the end of March/April, 1992. The financing institutions have sanctioned term loan to these factories. The project cost of 2500 TCD sugar factory is around Rs. 27.00 crores each in respect of these factories State Government is required to provide Share Capital to these 9 sugar factories to the extent of 32.5 % i.e. Rs. 73.00 crores (at the rate of Rs. 8.12 crores each) before March, 1992. Orders for plant and machinery have been placed in respect of 27 sugar factories in February, 1991. Most of the Chief Promoters have signed the agreement with machinery suppliers during March to May 1991. These sugar factories are likely to be commissioned by the end of March, 1993. As Stated above the project cost of the sugar factory of 2500 TCD is around Rs. 34 crores. The State Government is required to provide share capital to the extent of 32.5 % of the estimated project cost i.e. at the rate of Rs. 11.05 crores each before March, 1993. The Total amount required for Government share capital is to the extent of Rs. 300 crores. The actual expenditure was Rs. 1450.00 lakhs during 1990-91 and an expenditure of Rs. 5066.40 lakhs was incurred during 1991-92. For the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 13677.00 has been provided.

National Co-operative Development Corporation is supposed to provide matching contribution (i.e. in the range of 65% & 50% depending upon location of the factory) towards Government Share Capital.

Out of 38 sugar factories two sugar factories are under litigation and the orders of plant and machinery of these two sugar factories will be placed after the decision is given by the High Court.

In view of the large number of sugar factories, which are proposed to be set up, there would be large requirement of outlays which will put serious strain on the limited resources insight for the VIII plan. In this background, it has been decided to examine various alternatives to generate funds from the existing Co-operative Sugar factories under production for financing at least partly these newly proposed sugar factories.

(b) *Financial assistance to sick Co-op. sugar factories.*—There are some sick and weak co-operative sugar factories in the State which require financial assistance for their rehabilitation, particularly for cane development in their areas. The scheme of loans for rehabilitation of sick cooperative sugar factories is a continuing scheme. Government had constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Shivajirao G. Patil for suggesting measures to identify and rehabilitate sick/weak sugar factories. The committee's report is received. The same is under consideration of Government. The Committee has identified 28 Co-operative sugar factories as sick units. During 1990-91 an expenditure of Rs. 340.00 lakhs was incurred and no expenditure was incurred during 1991-92. For the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 3000.00 lakhs has been provided.

Agricultural Processing other than Sugar Factories

(c) *Ginning and Pressing Units.*—The scheme of share capital for ginning and pressing units is an important scheme under the Co-operative Sector. The State Government is implementing the scheme of monopoly procurement of cotton. Government has already approved a master plan for ginning and pressing units, where new capacity for ginning and pressing is to be created. In Maharashtra there are 182 Ginning and Pressing Co-operatives. During the 7th Five Year Plan period, out of the total outlay of Rs. 220.00 lakhs an expenditure amounting to Rs. 72.75 lakhs was incurred. In the year 1990-91 total expenditure of Rs. 79.91 lakhs was incurred. For 91-92, an expenditure of Rs. 20.76 lakhs has been incurred. For VIII Five Year Plan, 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been provided.

(d) *Agro-processing.*— In future it is necessary to make serious attempt to encourage agro-processing and tie up agricultural production to industrial processing, so as to maximise returns to the primary producers and take advantage of the emerging market opportunities for ready to use products. The establishment of processing units will help to support farmers' prices, which tend to fall steeply in the post-harvest season of short-run-gluts. It also creates further employment opportunities in cleaning, transporting and processing raw produce. In setting up new units, due attention will have to be given to establish integrated processing units to make use of all parts of the agricultural raw material. Unless this is done, there would be a huge waste of by products and the farmers will not get the true value of their produce. Even if secondary markets subsequently develop for the by products, they may not fetch due price unless primary processing units are built to scientifically retrieve the materials useful in further processing.

The State Government had appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Shankarrao Kolhe to study the potential for locating the places, with a view to establishing Agro-Processing Societies. The Committee has also been requested to suggest pattern of financial assistance for Agro-Processing Societies. The Committee had submitted its Final Report. The same is under consideration of Government. No expenditure was incurred during 1990-91 and 1991-92. For the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 5000.00 lakhs has been provided.

The existing pattern of financial assistance is as follows.—

- (1) 60:40 i.e. 60% loan and out of the remaining 40%, State Government gives 20% as share Capital to be matched by equal contribution by the Society.

(2) Under National Co-operative Development Corporation III Scheme, the pattern is 60:40. 60% Loan, 30% Share Capital by the State Government and remaining 10% share capital to be raised by the Society.

(3) National Co-operative Development Corporation scheme for perishable items such as fruits and vegetables the debt equity ratio is 70:30 i.e. 70% Loan, 22.5% share Capital from State Government & the remaining 7.5 % from the Society.

(4) National Co-operative Development Corporation Scheme for non-perishable items the debt equity ratio is 65:35 i.e. 65% loan, 26% Government Share Capital and remaining 9% share Capital from the Society.

(6) *Assistance to Consumers Co-operative Societies. (Urban and Rural)*—The basic idea behind organising Consumer Co-operative Society is to protect the consumer from exploitation by middle man and to provide consumer articles to common man at fair price and also to control the trend of prices. With these objectives in view the State Government, the Central Government and the NCDC give financial assistance to consumer Co-operative Stores for various purposes. The schemes under this programme include share capital to apex consumer stores, societies, whole sale consumer stores, primary stores etc. There are 31727 primary Consumers Stores registered so far and 12 whole sale consumers stores have been established. In the VII plan period, out of the total outlay of Rs. 272.25 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 160.23 lakhs has been incurred. In the year 1990-91 an amount of Rs. 22.35 lakhs has been spent and during 1991-92 an expenditure of Rs. 31.69 lakhs has been incurred. For the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 281.00 lakhs has been provided.

(7) *Schemes for Co-operative Training, Education and Propaganda.*— The Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Sangh, Pune is entrusted with the work of implementation of the Scheme of training and education of official and non-official workers in Co-operative movement. The Sangh has been functioning as an apex institution with 5 Divisional Co-operative Boards and 30 District Co-operative Boards. The Sangh undertakes various types of training programmes including organisation of special course in co-operative banking at co-operative training college, Nagpur and Pune, Urban Co-operative banking diploma course, specialised courses for various labour societies etc. In the 7th Five Year Plan period, an expenditure of Rs. 159.81 lakhs has been incurred out of the total outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs. Similarly an expenditure of Rs. 39.60 lakhs has been incurred during the each year 1990-91 and 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been earmarked for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

15.15 **NEW SCHEMES :-** New Schemes proposed to be undertaken in the Eighth Five Year Plan are described below.—

(a) Subsidy for construction of Godowns for Onion and Potatoes (State - partially centrally sponsored) :-

This is a new scheme under National Grid for rural godowns for which 50% financial assistance in the form of subsidy is admissible. These godowns under the scheme would be equipped with irrigation facility and cold storage facility for Potatoes. For VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been approved.

(b) Financial Assistance to Co-op. Sugar Factories for establishment of ancillary industries from bye products (Dist/State Pool):-

The object of the scheme is to encourage Co-operative Sugar Factories to use their bye products and start ancillary industries. It envisages recycling of energy, curbing pollution and generating additional income to cane growers. It also creates additional job opportunities in the rural areas.

The pattern of assistance proposed is 20% of the project cost as State Government share capital limited to Rs. 80 lakhs. For the 7th Plan an outlay of Rs. 2616 lakhs was provided but no expenditure was incurred as the scheme is not approved as yet. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

(c) Share capital to Co-operative Sugar factories for expansion of crushing capacity (Dis/State Pool) :-

A large number of sugar factories have been set up in Maharashtra and they have started their production since last two decades. In the present fast moving world one has to remain with the changing world, the 2500 TCD capacity of a sugar factory is considered to be economically viable. There are 66 Co-operative Sugar Factories which have the crushing capacity below 2000 TCD. Taking into consideration the above fact, 40 sugar factories have been included in the expansion programme. The pattern of funding and other details of the scheme are under formulation. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 has been provided.

(d) Scheme for grant to the Deccan Sugar Institute Pune (State) :-

The Research and Development is aimed at improving:-

- (a) Process and efficiency of sugar factories,
- (b) Quality and yield of sugarcane to be supplied to the factory.

At present, the Deccan Sugar Institute (DSI) Pune, is undertaking research and development work. The Sugar Industry in Maharashtra has now established its firm roots. The qualitative improvement in the performance of sugar factories has now become a necessity of the day. The DSI can play an important role in the above aspects.

The per hectare yield in tropical and sub-tropical area varies widely. The present duration of some of the traditional varieties of sugarcane is very long. Taking into account the present scarce resources, greater emphasis need to be laid for the development of high recovery, high yielding, disease free and early maturing sugarcane varieties. Research and Development work is also required to be aimed at development of such varieties which are suitable for different agro-climatic conditions in the State/country.

Due to constraints of Finance, the DSI is unable to cover all aspects of Research, Training and Development. It is, therefore, seems justifiable to assist the DSI by providing suitable financial assistance by the State Government. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been approved for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

(e) Opening of Regional Distribution Centres of Co-operative Consumers Stores - Share Capital (Partially Centrally Sponsored-State) :-

The Government of India will share 75% of the project cost (50% loan and 25% subsidy). The State share of 25% of the project cost will be in the form of Share Capital. During VIII Five Year Plan, 1992-97 5 Regional Distribution Centres are proposed to be started and hence provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been approved for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

(f) Financial assistance for Common Kitchen of student consumers Stores. (Partially Centrally Sponsored-State) :-

The Government of India will share 50% of the cost (40% share capital and 10% subsidy). The state share of 50% cost will be in the form of subsidy. It is proposed to open 200 common kitchen of students consumer stores in VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97. For VIII Plan 1992-97 a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided.

(g) Computerisation of the Office of the Commissioner for Coperation (State) :-

Statistical section of the Co-operation Commissionerate compiles the data regarding all types of Cooperative Societies in the State including their financial position. Government's stake in these societies comprises, recovery of Government dues, implementation of plan schemes, audit etc. This work can be done more accurately and without increasing the strength of staff if computer facilities are made available. Hence, the new scheme is suggested. A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Tribal Sub-Plan and special component plan outlays earmarked are indicated below:-

15.16 Tribal Sub Plan :- For VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 an outlay of Rs.2488.74 lakhs (9.61%) has been earmarked for Tribal sub-plan including O.T.S.P.

Special Component Plan :-

For VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 an outlay of Rs.1815.00 lakhs (7%) has been provided.

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CHAPTER 16

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

I. INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Objectives and Coverage.

16.1 The Eighth Plan strategy for rural development lays greater emphasis on poverty alleviation. A large number of Centrally Sponsored Programmes are currently under implementation throughout the country. Among those Integrated Rural Development Programme is one which also forms a part of the 20 point programme. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) which was started in 1978-79 in 127 blocks in the State has now been introduced in all 298 Panchayat Samiti Blocks. The main objective of the programme is to provide productive income generating packages to all rural families below the poverty line, i.e., rural families whose net annual income does not exceed Rs.11000 (earlier the income limit was Rs.s.6400) and who have unirrigated land holding upto 2 hectares in non-DPAP areas and upto 3 hectares in DPAP areas. The scheme also provides for imparting training to rural youth in self employment. There are about 34.34 lakhs families in the rural areas of Maharashtra below poverty line as per the 1982-83 census of the families belong to Scheduled Castes and 18% to Scheduled Tribes.

16.2 Integrated Rural Development Programme involves identification of families belonging to the target group consisting of small/marginal farmers, Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Labourers, rural artisans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families. After identifying such families, steps are taken to prepare productive programmes for raising the income level of the families, arranging credit support for the loan component of the programme supplemented by subsidy from Government and follow up action to ensure uninterrupted flow of supportive services to these families.

Programme under IRDP

16.3 IRDP is essentially an individual beneficiary oriented programme presently involved with schemes of development such as (i) Construction of dug wells, deepening/renovation of old wells, installation of pumps, electric motors, diesel engines and energization of pump sets, (ii) distribution of milch animals, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry, (iii) supply of ploughs, bullocks/bullock carts, (iv) assistance for cost of seedling, land levelling, garden tools, fishing nets, boats etc., (v) training and assistance to the rural youths and artisans in rural industries, services and business (ISB) etc. Government of India has further directed to give "second dose" of financial assistance to already assisted eligible beneficiaries of the Seventh Plan period in order to help them to cross poverty line if they have not crossed the same so far.

16.4 Subsidy available under this programme is as per the rates depending upon the type of BPL families like small farmers (25%) marginal farmers/Agricultural labourers (33.33%) with upper limit of Rs.4000.00 and Scheduled Castes/Tribes beneficiary (50%) with upper limit of Rs.5000.00. Besides this, loan is available from the Co-operative and Commercial Banks.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCR)

16.5 There are allied programmes of IRDP like DWCR and TRYSEM. DWCR aims at improving the status of women below the poverty line by giving them training in income generating assets. This programme has been started since 1983-84 in selected 50 districts of the country. In Maharashtra it was started in Bhandara and Osmanabad districts in the first

phase. Thereafter this programme has been extended to 9 districts namely Nashik, Dhule, Thane, Solapur, Yavatmal, Beed, Raigad, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli.

16.6 Under this programme groups of 10 to 15 women from BPL families are formed and assisted upto Rs.15,000 (equally shared between Central and State Governments and UNICEF) as a revolving fund for productive activities like masala preparation, papad making, tailoring, chalk making etc. Besides, Electronic Training Centres for the BPL women have been established at Vashi (Thane District) Nagpur, Aurangabad, Nashik and Pune with the collaboration of MAVIM and MELTRON. 3400 women groups are proposed to be assisted at the total cost of Rs.1.70 crores during the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)

16.7 The objective of 'TRYSEM' is to train the rural youth (aged 18 to 35 years) below the poverty line in some vocations, so as to enable them to become self-employed. Till today about 1 lakh youths have been trained under this programme and about 50000 youths have been assisted for self employment. With a view to upgrade the skills of the rural youth TRYSEM training centres have been set up in the premises of the Industrial Training Institutes. In each centre 60 youths are trained per batch.

VIIth Five Year Plan

16.8 An outlay of Rs.11,595.19 lakh was approved for the programme during the Seventh Plan against which an expenditure of Rs.11918.02 lakh has been incurred. By end of Seventh Plan 2119034 new + old families were covered under this programme.

Annual Plan 1990-91 & 1991-92.

16.9 The outlay approved for 1990-91 was Rs.3440.00 lakhs against which the expenditure of Rs.3318.90 lakhs was incurred. During the year 214199 families (new + old) were covered.

An outlay of Rs.3440.00 lakhs is approved for 1991-92. During the year, 197962 families were covered.

Strategy for Eighth Plan.

16.10 The strategy for the 8th Plan is fixed on the existing guidelines. The physical and financial targets for the VIII Plan period have been proposed as per the existing rates of subsidy.

16.11 As per Government of India guidelines, the plan perspective is to bring down the number of families below the poverty line in rural areas upto less than 10 per cent of total population by the year 1995. The census of 1982-83 indicated that about 34 lakh families are below poverty line. 21.40 lakh families have been covered by end of March 1992 and 12.94 lakh families are still to be covered as per census of 1982-83. A fresh survey of Rural families below poverty line is proposed to be carried out.

16.12 For the Eighth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.167.06 crores is approved for this programme and 582800 families below poverty line are proposed to be covered. As the expenditure on IRDP is sharable on 50:50 ratio between Central and State, this outlay would be matched by Government of India and its double amount would be available as loan from Banks.

II. DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME

Background.

16.13 Maharashtra is predominantly a drought affected State with over 85% of the area under dry cultivation. Due to wide variations in rainfalls the State has as many as 9 agro climatic regions. Further the rainfall is very undependable and erratic. The Drought Prone Area Programme has been implemented in Maharashtra since 1974-75 as one of the area development Programmes with the idea of the block approach where groups of villages having capacity to show quick results are selected under mini-watershed development.

Coverage

16.14 The Sukthankar Committee identified in all 87 drought affected blocks from 14 districts. Out of these, 74 blocks are eligible for Central assistance. 16.15 The Dr. Subramanian Committee has recommended deletion of Igatpuri block and inclusion of eight more blocks raising the number of DPAP blocks to 94. The decision of Government on the various recommendations of Dr. Subramanian Committee is yet awaited. 16.16 During the Seventh Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.3206.20 lakhs was approved for this scheme against which the expenditure incurred was Rs.3,291.32 lakhs.

Target and achievement.

16.17 The VIIth Plan physical targets and achievement under this programme are as follows.—

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1985-90 VIIth Plan target	1985-90 Achievement	Cumulative at end of 1989-90
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Soil and Water Conservation ...	HA	10,000	21,200	57,500
2.	Creation of Irrigation Potential ...	HA	25,000	26,500	73,500
3.	Afforestation ...	HA	30,000	32,000	1,050
4.	Pasture Development ...	HA	28,600	19,700	57,500

Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92

16.18 Actual expenditure of Rs. 709.22 lakhs and Rs.678.56 lakhs was incurred during 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively. The physical achievements during the period are as follows:

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1990-91 Achievement	1991-92 Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Soil and Water Conservation ...	'000' Ha.	7.50	6.89
2.	Creation of Irrigation Potential ...	'000' Ha.	3.55	5.01
3.	Afforestation ...	} '000' Ha.	24.15	25.60
4.	Pasture Development ...			

16.19 DPAP is essentially an area development programme. The main objectives of DPAP are as under—

- Promotion of more productive dry land agriculture on the basis of soil, water, climate resources of the area,
- Development and productive use of water resources of the area
- Soil and moisture conservation including promotion of proper land use practices;
- Afforestation and pasture development and;
- Livestock development through development of pasture and fodder resources.

16.20 The salient features of the strategy to be followed during VIII Plan are as under.—

- This scheme is to be implemented on the micro-watershed basis.
- Major thrust under DPAP should be on land and water based programme.
- The scheme design should aim at most productive and economic use of every drop of water and consistent with this aim only. The schemes which would directly lead to drought proofing should be included under DPAP.
- All the schemes should be implemented within the selected Micro-watershed villages so as to fully exploit potential in the identified Micro-watersheds.

(e) At least 75 percent allocation should be earmarked for three core sectors of Agriculture, Minor Irrigation and Forestry and as far as possible the sectoral allocation would be 30,20 and 25 per cent respectively.

(f) Animal Husbandry and Dairy sectors would include only fodder development programme.

(g) No construction activity of building type should be provided under DPAP at any cost.

(h) Establishment cost would be limited to maximum 10 per cent of total outlay sanctioned for DPAP.

(i) Fisheries schemes would be taken up on large scale so that water available in the areas could be utilised more productively. This scheme can be taken up outside Micro-watershed if no potentials are available in

(j) Since DPAP funds are limited all possible efforts should be made to utilise funds available under other programmes after proper dovetailing of all schemes.

(k) Soil and water conservation works should be included under Agriculture sector for DPAP so that States DPAP priorities would be consistent with those laid down by Government of India.

16.21 Government of India has accepted the pattern of financial assistance for Centrally assisted blocks with geographical area as base from 1989-90. Accordingly, the outlay per block per annum would be Rs.15 lakhs for a block with geographical area below 500 sq.km., Rs.16.50 lakhs for a block with a geographical area of 500 to 1000 sq.km. and Rs.18.50 lakhs for a block with a geographical area of more than 1000 sq.km. For State assisted blocks the allocation rate is Rs.6 lakhs per annum.

16.22 The Government of India have prescribed certain norms for implementing drought proofing measures which the State Government cannot change. The Government of India have not suggested onward revision of existing financial norms and targets, inclusion and exclusion of any of the DPAP blocks or any item for the VIII Five Year Plan. In view of this the proposal of the VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97) has been restricted to existing 87 DPAP blocks.

VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97

16.23 Outlay of Rs.3640.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

16.24 The above outlay will be supplemented by Central Government. In the case of Centrally Assisted and tribal Blocks the Central Government will give equal amounts

6.25 The list of 87 Blocks of 14 Districts is given below:-

Sr. No.	District	Centrally Assisted Block	State Assisted Block
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Ahmednagar	(1) Ahmednagar	(1) Kopergaon
		(2) Akola	(2) Rahuri
		(3) Jamkhed	(3) Shrirampur
		(4) Parner	
		(5) Pathardi	
		(6) Sangamner	
		(7) Shevgaon	
		(8) Shrigonda	
		(9) Karjat	
		(10) Newasa	

Sr. No.	District	Centrally Assisted Block	State Assisted Block
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2.	Solapur	(11) Akkalkot (12) Barshi (13) Karnala (14) Madha (15) Mangalwedha (16) Mohol (17) Sangola (18) Solapur (North) (19) Solapur (South) (20) Pandharpur	(4) Malshiras
3.	Nashik	(21) Chandwad (22) Nandgaon (23) Sinnar (24) Yeola (25) Malegaon (26) Niphad (27) Kalwan* (28) Dindori* (29) Baglan* (30) Nashik*	(5) Igatpuri
4.	Sangli	(31) Jath (32) Atpadi (33) Khanapur (34) Miraj (35) Kawathemahankal (36) Tasgaon	
5.	Satara	(37) Khandala (38) Khatav (39) Man (40) Koregaon	(6) Phaltan
6.	Pune	(41) Shirur (42) Dhond (43) Baramati (44) Indapur (45) Purandar (46) Haveli (47) Junnar* (48) Ambegaon* (49) Khed*	
7.	Dhule	(50) Dhule (51) Sindkheda (52) Sakari* (53) Nandurbar*	
8.	Aurangabad	(54) Gangapur (55) Vaijapur (56) Kannad (57) Paithan (58) Aurangabad (59) Khuldabad	

Sr. No.	District	Centrally Assisted Block	State Assisted Block
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9.	Jalgaon	(60) Edlabad (61) Amalner (62) Chalisgaon (63) Parola (64) Pathora	(7) Jalgaon\
10.	Jalna	(65) Ambad	
11.	Beed	(66) Georai (67) Patoda (68) Beed (69) Manjalgaon (70) Kaik (71) Ashti	
12.	Buldhana		(9) Malakapur (10) Khamgaon
13.	Osmanabad	(72) Bhoom (73) Paranda (74) Kalam	(11) Tulajapur (12) Osmanabad
14.	Latur		(13) Ahmadpur
	Total	74	13

*Tribal Blocks

16.26 From 1985-86, the implementation of DPAP has been entrusted to the concerned line department. The DRDAs are responsible for co-ordination, project formulation, funding and monitoring of this programme.

III. SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL RURAL BANKS :

16.27 The Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are jointly sponsored by Government of India, State Government and Commercial Banks to cater to the needs of weaker sections of the society. These are established as per the provisions of Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. Initially the share capital for each RRB was Rs.25 lakhs which was shared by the Government of India, Sponsoring Bank and State Government in the ratios of 50%, 35% & 15% respectively. An outlay of Rs. Rs.53.50 lakhs was sanctioned for this scheme during the VIIth Five Year Plan 1985-90 and it was proposed to spend this amount for giving the share capital contribution at the rate of Rs.3.75 lakhs per bank to 10 Regional Rural Banks. Only two banks could be established during 1985-90. All the RRBs were in loss. A Committee was appointed by Government of India (Kelkar Committee) to review the functioning of RRBs. The Committee recommended that RRBs should be strengthened by providing additional share capital contribution of Rs. 25 lakhs each and accordingly during 1987-88 to 1989-90 all the RRBs were given additional share capital at the rate of Rs. 3.75 lakhs per bank. An expenditure of Rs.45 lakhs was incurred during the VIIth plan.

16.28 Upto the end of the year 1992-93 all the RRBs were given two doses of additional share capital and their paid up share capital was raised to Rs. 75 lakhs each.

16.29 As per directives of Government of India no new RRBs are proposed to be opened in the VIIIth Plan, but it is proposed to strengthen the existing banks by providing them additional share capital of Rs.25 lakhs raising the total share capital of each bank to Rs.1 crore. Accordingly, an amount of Rs.51.00 lakhs is approved to be spent by the State Government for this scheme during VIIIth Five Year Plan for providing additional share capital to existing 10 R.R.B Bs.

IV. WESTERN GHATS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Introduction:

16.31 The need to conserve natural resources and the environment, particularly to prevent further damage to the fragile and irreplaceable eco-systems, has been recognised by the Govt. of India long back. This Development programme has been a major step in protecting the eco-system and thus conserving life giving natural resources in these Regions. The Hill areas of the country, particularly the Himalayan and the Western Ghat Regions, have been recognised as areas in need of special attention. Therefore, special Area Development Programmes have been drawn up for the Hill Areas since the Fifth Year Plan. The Western Ghats Development programme is a part of that programme. 100% central assistance (90% grant & 10% loan) is made available for this programme.

16.32 In pursuance of the policy of accelerating the development of hill areas in the country and at the suggestion of the National Development Council, a Centrally sponsored Programme for the Integrated Development of Western Ghats has been in operation in the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Goa from 1974-75. A High Level Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission decides the policies, strategies and frame work of the programme. The economic well-being of the local population residing in the areas was its immediate objective with perspective of bringing this hilly region on par with the adjoining areas which are comparatively more developed. However, subsequently it was decided to give more emphasis on the maintenance and improvement of the ecological conditions of the Western Ghats area and allocate considerably more funds therefor. Suitable schemes under Forestry and Agriculture Sectors have been given high priority under the Western Ghats Development Programme since 1979-80.

Identification of Western Ghats

16.33 Initially the High level Committee adopted the Western Ghats areas that identified as such by the Second Irrigation Commission. The problem of defining Western Ghats area was subsequently entrusted to the Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO). The Town and Country Planning Organisation has recommended for the purpose, the talukas having at least 20 per cent of their areas with an elevation of 600 metres or above and also those which are contiguous to the "spine" of Western Ghats and forming part of the administrative boundaries. This question was further examined by a one-man Committee of Dr.M.S.Swaminathan, the then Member, Planning Commission, which recommended in August 1981, that the Western Ghats area in Maharashtra should comprise of 62 talukas from 11 districts, the list of which is given in Annexure No.1.

VII Five Year Plan

16.34 The outlays approved by the Planning Commission, expenditure incurred during the Seventh Five Year Plan as also the expenditure incurred during 1990-91, 1991-92 and outlay proposed for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 are as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Seventh Plan Expenditure (1)	1990-91 Actual Expenditure (2)	1991-92 Actual Expenditure (3)	Outlay VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97) (4)
4,962.69	1,333.56	1,365.69	6,269.00

Strategy for Development

16.35 It was first contemplated to adopt an integrated approach for the development of the Western Ghats as a whole, which implied implementation of the programme irrespective

of State boundaries. However, in the absence of adequate data on the resources of the region, the High Level Committee gave emphasis on the programme in key sectors of the hilly region's economy such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Minor Irrigation and Roads and various suitable schemes under these sectors were taken up. In view of the change in approach mentioned above, the funds for Western Ghats Development Programme are now being utilised for schemes under Forestry, Agriculture, Social Forestry, Horticulture Minor Irrigation and Forest based industries like Bee-keeping and Sericulture. The first meeting of the reconstituted High Level Committee was held at New Delhi on 23rd September 1983. For the programme to be taken up in 1983-84 and thereafter, the Committee has given the following guidelines:-

“The basic objective was ecological restoration and preservation. In this context programmes emphasising eco-development deserved the highest priority and all other programmes would be given a secondary place. Roads also had their place in the programme package designed to bring about development without destruction, but cannot have a higher priority over eco-development schemes”.

VII Plan Programme

16.36 For the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 the Planning Commission allocated an outlay of Rs.116.50 crores for the development of entire Western Ghats in five States. In accordance with the principles of allocation of Central assistance decided by the High Level Committee for this programme, 75 per cent of the amount is distributed among the five concerned States on the basis of the area and the balance in proportion to the population. The share of Maharashtra for the Seventh Plan was accordingly fixed at Rs.38.10 crores. However, the Annual Plan outlays sanctioned by the Planning Commission during the VIIth Five Year Plan are of the order of Rs.50.04 crores.

Strategy for the VII Five Year Plan

16.37 As per the guidelines given by the Area Sub-Group on Western Ghats appointed by the Planning Commission, the objectives of the Western Ghats Development Programme for Seventh Five Year Plan were:-

- (i) to maintain the ecological balance which is essential for the life support system;
- (ii) to preserve the genetic diversity
- (iii) to restore the ecological damage caused by human interaction
- (iv) to create awareness among the people and educate them on the far reaching implications of ecological degradation and to enlist their active participation in the eco-development schemes.

16.38 The concept of integrated development with watershed as the unit of planning was the main strategy for achieving the objectives of Western Ghats Development Programme during the Seventh Plan. Only those schemes which have direct relevance to eco-development and eco-conservation were considered under Western Ghats Development Programme on a priority basis. Schemes which were indirectly related to the main objective were taken up on a selective basis.

Achievement during the VII Five Year Plan

16.39 As regards the major achievements during the Seventh Five Year Plan under the various schemes under Western Ghats Development Programme, it can be stated that Soil Conservation activities were completed in 263 watersheds upto March 1990. Wasteland development works have been carried out in 942 ha. On Farm Dry Land Development works were carried out in 6650 ha., terracing works were completed in 14898 ha., contour bunding works were completed in 1425 ha., 910 Nos. of nala bunding works and 32 works of nala training were completed in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Mango plantation was done in 5778 ha. Cashew Plantation works were taken up in 3064 ha. New Plantation works in 22519 ha., were taken up by the Forests Department. 23 Minor Irrigation schemes were completed and irrigation

potential of 5179 ha. is created upto June 1989. Two horticultural nurseries have been established. An area of 2800 ha., has been covered by the scheme of raising demonstrative plantations on private lands by the Social Forestry Department. Twenty Veterinary Aid Centres and 49 Frozen Semen Centres have been established. Two chinese type hatcheries were set up and 135.27 lakhs fish seeds (fingerlings) were stocked. 91 works of foot-bridges were also completed.

Annual Plan 1990-91

16.40 The Planning Commission had approved an outlay of Rs. 13.50 crores for the Western Ghats Development programme for 1990-91, and expenditure of Rs.1333.56 lakhs was incurred, sectorwise details of which are given in Annexure-II.

Annual Plan 1991-92

16.41 The Planning Commission had approved an outlay of Rs. 13.50 crores for the Western Ghats Development Programme for 1991-92, an expenditure of Rs. 1365.69 lakhs was incurred, sectorwise details of which are given in Annexure II.

Strategies for the VIII Five Year Plan(1992-97)

16.42 As per the guidelines given by the Planning Commission the objectives, approach and the strategies of the WGDP in the Eighth Five Year Plan would be substantially the same as in the Seventh Plan. Achieving and maintaining ecological balance in the area through eco-restoration, eco-preservation and eco-development would continue to be the prime objective of the WGDP. The Planning Commission have indicated an outlay of Rs.62.69 crores for the Eighth Five Year Plan of WGDP in Maharashtra State. Accordingly, the proposals involving an outlay of Rs.62.69 crores were formulated and approved by the Planning Commission in the meeting held on 6th November 1992.

The sectorwise details of the approved outlay for Eighth Five Year Plan are given in Annexure II

VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97)

16.43 The details regarding achievements during 1991-92 and brief description of the schemes included in the Eighth Five Year Plan involving an outlay of Rs. 62.69 crores are as under:—

(1) *Soil & Water Conservation.*—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-cum-Horticulture Development Schemes which would lead to commercialisation of agriculture in these areas.

The Planning Commission has been advising that the State Government should adopt the policy of integrated development on a watershed basis. In many talukas of Western Ghats area in Maharashtra State, the forests area under the control of Forests Department is very small. The basic objective of eco-development and eco-conservation is, therefore, to be tried mainly on the private lands. The activities under Agriculture, Horticulture and Social Forestry are, therefore, intended to be implemented in an integrated manner in selected watersheds. The Agriculture Department will play an important role in this development. Hence from 1982-83, the approach for development of the Western Ghats area is adopted as follows :

(a) In a selected watershed, the forest area under the control of Forests Department will be developed by the Forests Department.

(b) The remaining area will be developed by the Agriculture Department in collaboration with Horticulture and Social Forestry Departments by designing and implementing suitable engineering as well as biological land treatment. The activities like Terracing, Nall Bunding, contour bunding etc. which were implemented by

the Agriculture Department separately will be implemented in a selected watershed in such a manner, so as to cover the entire sub watershed, within 4 or 5 years. The Western Ghats Development Programme in Maharashtra State will lay emphasis on establishment of basic land development infrastructure by adopting suitable land treatments in an integrated manner, strictly on watershed basis

(c) The land development activities of Agriculture Department, Social Forestry and Forests Department will be taken up in the limited number of sub-watersheds in order to achieve proper integration from 1991-92. It has also been decided to give highest priority to the most eroded watersheds under the WGDP. Schemewise Achievements during 1991-92 and Targets proposed for 1992-97 are as under :

Sr.	Item	Unit	1991-92 Achievement	1992-97 Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Soil and Water Conservation				
A. Land Development—				
	(i) OFDLLD	Ha.	1,734	3,843
B. Soil Conservation—				
	(i) Terracing works	Ha.	2,891	8,365
	(ii) Contour bunding	Ha.	195	200
	(iii) Nala bunding	Ha.	149	447
	(iv) Nala Training	No.	20	71
	(v) Diversion Bandhara	No.	—	46
	(vi) Gully plugging	No.	468	1,120
	(vii) Water Harvesting Structure	No.	—	29
C. Treatment to Drainage line—				
	(i) Tree plantation along Nala bank	Rmt.	—	1,22,000
	(ii) Grass sodding along Nala bed.	Rmt.	—	44,530
	(iii) Contour vegetative hedges...	Ha.	—	215

(2) *Forestry*.—Upto 1982-83 various small schemes were taken up under this sector. As advised by the Planning Commission, these schemes are regrouped and the schemes of Afforestation of degraded areas, Improvement of areas, Pasture Development, Nature Conservation, etc. have been taken up on a watershed basis, which will be continued in 1992-97. The details regarding Schemewise achievements during 1991-92 and targets proposed for 1992-97 are as under :

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1991-92 Achievement	VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97) Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(i) Soil and Moisture Conservation	Ha.	2,086	7,992
	(ii) pasture Development	Ha.	700	3,850
	(iii) Afforestation for eco-development	Ha.	1,656	5,654
	(iv) Nature Conservation	Maintenance	Maintenance	Maintenance
	(v) Forest Research	Trial Plantation	Trial Plantation	Trial Plantation
	(vi) Construction of Residential Quarters	No.	4 Quarters of Type 1	2

(3) *Horticulture Development*.—Under this sector, nurseries at Nileli (Tal. Kudal, Dist. Sindhudurg) and Ravalgoan (Tal. Dindori Dist. Nashik) are being established. It is proposed to establish five nurseries during Eighth Five Year Plan.

(4) *Social Forestry*.—Under this sector, a scheme of demonstrative plantation on private lands has been sanctioned. During 1991-92 plantation works on 556 ha. were carried out. It is proposed to take up the plantation works in 2337 ha. during Eighth Five Year Plan.

(5) *Industries*—(a) *Sericulture*.—This scheme is being implemented through the Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board. The scheme aims at introduction of mulberry sericulture in the economically backward areas of the Western Ghats in the State.

During 1991-92 following programmes under this scheme were continued:

(i) *Basic seed stations*.—at Amboli (District Sindhudurg) and Suleran, Tal Ajra, Dist Kolhapur)

(ii) Industrial Silkworm Seed Grainage at Dhangarmola (Tal. Ajra, District Kolhapur)

(iii) Chawkie Rearing centres (20 centres)

(iv) Pilot extension cum Training Centre (Taluka, Sakri, District Dhule)

(v) Mulberry nurseries on Departmental Farms (at Mangle, Gangapur, Amboli and Suleran)

It is proposed to continue above mentioned activities during Eighth Year Plan. It is also proposed to take up an ambitious programme of sericulture which includes establishment of two Technical Service Centres, establishment of two Demonstration-cum-Training centres in mulberry silk Reeling and spinning and new scheme of incentive to the seed rearers during Eight Five Year Plan.

(b) *Bee-keeping*.—The bee-keeping scheme was sanctioned in April 1978. This scheme is also 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. A workshop for manufacture of bee-boxes and honey extractors has been sanctioned in 1986-87. During the Seventh Five Year Plan 4719 Bee-boxes and 142 honey extractors were distributed. It is proposed to distribute 7500 bee-boxes and 60 honey extractors during Eighth Five Year Plan.

(c) *Rubber*.—It is proposed to give financial assistance to the Development Corporation of Konkan Ltd. for its Demonstrative Rubber Plantation Project at Kalambist, Taluka-Sawantwadi, District Sindhudrg. Upto 1991-92 rubber plantation in 123 ha. has been completed. During Eighth Five Year Plan Plantation in 195 ha. will be taken up.

(6) *Minor Irrigation*.—A large programme of minor irrigation works was taken up during 1974-79. This included 23 works with an estimated cost over Rs.7.50 crores (Revised). All these 23 schemes are completed, creating irrigation potential of 5179 hectares by the end of June 1989. Works of 10 schemes sanctioned in Seventh Five Year Plan were also in progress during 1991-92. These works will be continued in the Eighth Five Year Plan alongwith 20 new Irrigation schemes sanctioned in November 1992.

(7) *Fisheries*.—During 1986-87, establishment of one fish seed hatchery at Khopoli, District Raigad has been taken up. A new fish seed hatchery is sanctioned during 1988-89. A scheme for supply of nets and boats on subsidised rates to Fisherman Cooperative Societies has been sanctioned in 1990-91. These schemes will be continued in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Two chinese type hatcheries will also be established during Eighth Five Year Plan.

(8) *Animal Husbandry*.—It was proposed to establish 8 Veterinary Aid Centres and to maintain 49 Frozen Semen Centres during 1991-92. It is proposed to establish 12

veterinary Aid Centres in the Eighth Five Year Plan. It is also proposed to take up new schemes of mobile veterinary clinics and backyard poultry production during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(9) *Roads*.—21 works of foot bridges (Sakav) were completed during 1991-92. It is proposed to take up 90 works of foot bridges during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(10) *Non conventional and Renewable sources of Energy*.— An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for this new sector. The details of schemes to be taken up in the Eighth Five Year Plan under this Sector are being finalised.

Annexure-I

Area adopted as Western Ghats Region in Maharashtra State by Swaminathan Committee.

<i>District Thane</i>		<i>District Dhule</i>	
1. Mokhada		31. Sakri	
2. Wada		32. Nawapur	
3. Shahapur		<i>District Ahmednagar</i>	
4. Murbad		33. Akola	
5. Jawar		34. Sangamner	
<i>District Raigad</i>		<i>District Pune</i>	
6. Karjat		35. Junnar	
7. Khalapur		36. Ambegaon	
8. Sudhagad		37. Khed	
9. Roha		38. Maval	
10. Mangaon		40. Mulshi	
11. Mahad		41. Velhe	
12. Poladpur		42. Bhor	
		43. Purandar	
<i>District Ratnagiri</i>		<i>District Satara</i>	
13. Khed		44. Satara	
14. Chiplun		45. Wai	
15. Sangameshwar		46. Patan	
16. Lanja		47. Jaoli	
17. Rajapur		48. Mahabaleshwar	
<i>District Sindhudurg</i>		49. Khatav	
18. Kankawali		50. Khandala	
19. Sawantwadi		51. Koregaon	
20. Deogad		<i>District Sangli</i>	
21. Kudal		52. Shirala	
22. Vaibhavwadi		<i>District Kolhapur</i>	
<i>District Nashik</i>		53. Shahuwadi	
23. Igatpuri		54. Panhala	
24. Nashik		55. Karveer	
25. Dindori		56. Gaganbawada	
26. Peth		57. Radhanagar	
27. Kalwan		58. Kagal	
28. Surgana		59. Bhudargad	
29. Baglan		60. Ajara	
30. Sinnar		61. Chandgad	

Annexure II**Western Ghats Development Programme**

Sr. No.	Name of the Sector/Scheme	1985-90 Actual Expenditure	1990-91 Expenditure	1991-92 Expenditure	Outlay VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Soil and Water Conservation	2253.49	526.14	523.91	1932.00
2.	Horticulture	64.54	12.60	23.14	93.00
3.	Forests	1701.61	495.55	561.82	2156.00
4.	Social Forestry	159.65	51.36	54.37	209.00
5.	Industries—				
	(a) Sericulture	125.83	48.83	00.00	23.00
	(b) Bee-keeping	39.57	10.00	00.00	70.00
	(c) Rubber	23.00	5.00	5.00	137.00
	(d) Drip Irrigation System (Yerwada Jail)	6.00	—	—	—
6.	Minor Irrigation	379.52	130.59	118.50	1218.00
7.	Roads	94.93	8.54	36.55	93.00
8.	Fisheries	16.08	20.04	23.83	93.00
9.	Animal Husbandry	49.00	17.16	9.02	51.00
10.	Dairy Development	24.58	—	—	—
11.	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	—	—	—	50.00
12.	Western Ghat Cell—				
	(a) Staff	19.72	4.75	5.77	40.00
	(b) Surveys and Studies	5.17	8.00	2.91	20.00
	(c) Publicity	—	—	0.87	4.00
	(d) Remote Sensing	—	—	—	10.00
	Total	4962.69	1333.56	1365.69	6269.00

V. SPECIAL ACTION PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF HILL AREAS.

16.44. While formulating Annual Plans/Five Year Plans of the State, it was observed that there were specific needs of the Hill areas in the State which required special attention. State Government therefore, appointed a Cabinet Sub-Committee in October 1988 to identify hill areas in the State on the basis of prescribed norms and to suggest a special programme for development of hill areas.

16.45 The criteria adopted by the committee for delineation of Hill areas in the State was as under:-

(i) A geographical area must satisfy two conditions to qualify as hill area, namely: (a) it should contain an area with an average slope of 30 percent or more which may be designated as the core and (b) the relative relief of 300 metres or more;

(ii) The entire geographical area comprising the core and its geographical extension with a slope of less than 30 percent but more than 17 percent may be accepted as part of a hill feature for the purpose of delineation of hill areas;

(iii) All hill features covering a geographical area of 100 sq. km. or more may be designated as hill areas;

(iv) If the hill area in a block accounts for 50 percent or more of its geographical area, the entire block may be designated as a hilly block.

(v) If the hill area in a block accounts for less than 50 percent of its geographical area but forms a part of the compact hill feature of 100 sq.km. or more, it may be treated as a hilly sub-block.

16.46 The recommendations of this Committee have been considered and the hill areas in State have been declared which covers 72 talukas (fully) and 23 talukas (partly) from 19 districts, list of which is given in Annexure-I and II.

VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97

16.47 Outlays proposed for the development of hill areas in the State for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 are as under :-

Seventh Plan Expenditure	1990-91 Expenditure	1991-92		Outlay VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97)
		Outlay	Expenditure	
		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
—	—	655.00	494.32	6550.00

Annual Plan 1991-92

16.48 Government has decided to prepare a special action plan under the sectors of Roads, Primary Health, Drinking water supply, Primary Education, Minor Irrigation, Lift Irrigation, Rural Electrification, Sericulture, Forestry, Horticulture and Tourism for this area. The districts have been directed to carve out outlay under these sectors from the outlay provided in the District Plan, Tribal Sub Plan and District level backlog programme at 75% on the basis of area and 25% on the basis of population. The amount so carved out will be earmarked for the development of the Hill Area and will be non-divertible. It was originally decided to provide additional funds of Rs. 7.50 lakhs per block and Rs. 5.00 lakhs per sub-block per annum on the lines of DPAP, from 1991-92. In 1992-93 additional funds of Rs. 15 lakhs per block and Rs. 10 lakhs per sub-block were provided and in 1993-94 it is proposed to provide additional funds of Rs. 40 lakhs per block and Rs. 24 lakhs per sub-block.

VIII Five Year Plan(1992-97)

16.49 An outlay of Rs.65.50 crores has been approved for the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) for the Development of the Hill Areas in the State. The Districtwise break-up of this outlay is given in Annexure-III. These funds are to be utilised as an 'additive' to the outlays earmarked as above.

It has been decided to take up the works of construction of rooms for Primary Schools from the special funds for the hill areas development programme. It was also decided in November 1992 to take up some additional works (Rural Water Supply Schemes, Small Bandharas and Roads) from the above mentioned special funds. In this regard the guidelines given by Government are as under:-

In the districts having provisions less than Rs.50.00 lakhs the entire provision should be spent on construction of Primary School rooms. However, in the districts having provisions more than Rs.50 lakhs, 50% amount should be spent on construction of primary school rooms and remaining 50% can be spent on other works mentioned above. If the works for major repairs to school rooms are to be taken up, provisions limited to 25% of the provision for school building may be utilised for these repairing works. It has also been decided to apply the revised cost norms prescribed by the Education Department for construction of school rooms viz. per room Rs.78200/- for tribal areas, Rs.71650/- for non-tribal area and Rs.65000/- per room for the model plan prepared by the Nirmiti Kendra, Pune.

16.50 For formulation and effective implementation of this programme, a Sub-Committee of the District Planning and Development Council under the Chairmanship of the Minister-in-charge of the District is constituted in the concerned Districts.

*Annexure-I**Hill Areas in Maharashtra State*

District	Taluka	Name of Mountainous regions or Mountain area in the	Fully (Where there is more than 50% Hill area in the Taluka)	Partly (Where there is less than 50% Hill Taluka)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1) Thane	1. Mokhada	Sahyadri (Western Ghat)	Fully (1)		
	2. Wada	Do.	Fully (2)		
	3. Shahapur	Do.	Fully (3)		
	4. Nurbad	Do.	Fully (4)		
	5. Jawhar	Do.	Fully (5)		
	6. Vasai	Do.	...	Partly (1)	East side
	7. Bhiwandi	Do.	...	Partly (2)	North-West side
(2) Raigad	8. Karjat	Sahyadri (Western Ghat)	Fully (6)	...	...
	9. Khalapur	Do.	Fully (7)		
	10. Sudhagad	Do.	Fully (8)		
	11. Roha	Do.	Fully (9)		
	12. Mangaon	Do.	Fully (10)		
	13. Mahad	Do.	Fully (11)		
	14. Poladpur	Do.	Fully (12)		
	15. Pen	Do.	Fully (13)		
	16. Murud	Do.	Fully (14)		
	17. Mhasala	Do.	Fully (15)		
	18. Panvel	Do.	...	Partly (3)	South side
(3) Ratnagiri	19. Khed	Sahyadri (Western Ghat)	Fully (16)		
	20. Chiplun	Do.	Fully (17)		
	21. Sangameshwar	Do.	Fully (18)		
	22. Lanja	Do.	Fully (19)		
	23. Rajapur	Do.	Fully (20)		
	24. Mandangad	Do.	...	Partly (4)	North side
(4) Sindhudurg	25. Kankawali	Sahyadri (Western Ghat)	Fully (21)		
	26. Sawantwadi	Do.	Fully (22)		
	27. Deogad	Do.	Fully (23)		
	28. Kudal	Do.	Fully (24)		
	29. Vaibhavwadi	Do.	Fully (25)		
	30. Malwan	Do.	...	Partly (5)	East side
(5) Nashik	31. Igatpuri	Sahyadri (Western Ghat)	Fully (26)		
	32. Nashik	Do.	Fully (27)		
	33. Dindori	Do.	Fully (28)		
	34. Peth	Do.	Fully (29)		
	35. Surgana	Do.	Fully (30)		
	36. Kalawan	Do.	Fully (31)		
	37. Baglan (Satana)	Do.	Fully (32)		
	38. Sinnar	Do.	Fully (33)		

District	Taluka	Name of Mountainous regions or Mountain area in the	Fully (Where there is more than 50% Hill area in the Taluka)	Partly (Where there is less than 50% Hill Taluka)	Remarks	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(6) Ahmednagar	39. Akola	Sahyadri (Western Ghat)	Fully (34)			
	40. Sangamner	Do.	Fully (35)			
(7) Pune	41. Junnar	Sahyadri (Western Ghat)	Fully (36)			
	42. Ambegaon	Do.	Fully (37)			
	43. Khed (Rajgurunagar)	Do.	Fully (38)			
	44. Mawal	Do.	Fully (39)			
	45. Haveli	Do.	Fully (40)			
	46. Mulshi	Do.	Fully (41)			
	47. Welhe	Do.	Fully (42)			
	48. Bhor	Do.	Fully (43)			
	49. Purandar	Do.	Fully (44)			
(8) Satara	50. Satara	Sahyadri	Fully (45)			
	51. Wai	Do.	Fully (46)			
	52. Patan	Do.	Fully (47)			
	53. Jawali	Do.	Fully (48)			
	54. Mahabaleshwar	Do.	Fully (49)			
	55. Khatav	Do.	Fully (50)			
	56. Khandala	Do.	Fully (51)			
	57. Koregaon	Do.	Fully (52)			
	58. Karad	Do.	...		Partly (6)	(East and West side
	59. Man	Do.	...		Partly (7)	Some part of East side, some part of South side, some part of North side, some part of West side)
	60. Phaltan	Do.	...	Partly (8)	(South and West side of Taluka)	
(9) Sangli	61. Shirala	Do.	Fully (53)			
(10) Kolhapur	62. Shahuwadi	Do.	Fully (54)			
	63. Panhala	Do.	Fully (55)			
	64. Karveer	Do.	Fully (56)			
	65. Gaganbawada	Do.	Fully (57)			
	66. Radhanagari	Do.	Fully (58)			
	67. Kagal	Do.	Fully (59)			
	68. Bhudargad	Do.	Fully (60)			
	69. Ajra	Do.	Fully (61)			
	70. Chandgad	Do.	Fully (62)			
	71. Gadhinglaj	Do.	Fully (63)			

District	Taluka	Name of Mountainous regions or Mountain area in the	Fully (Where there is more than 50% Hill area in the Taluka)	Partly (Where there is less than 50% Hill Taluka)	Remarks	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(11) Dhule	72. Sakri	Sahyadri	Fully (64)			
	73. Nawapur	Do.	Fully (65)			
	74. Akkalkuwa	Satpuda	Fully (66)			
	75. Akrani	Do.	Fully (67)			
	76. Shirpur	Do.	Fully (68)			
	77. Shahada	Do.	...		Partly (9)	(Some part of East side and some part of North side)
	78. Taloda	Do.	...		Partly (10)	North side
(12) Jalgaon	79. Chopda	Do.	...		Partly (11) North side	
	80. Yawal	Do.	...		Partly (12) North side	
	81. Rawer	Do.	...		Partly (13) North side	
	82. Edalabad	Do.	...		Partly (14) Some part of East side and some part of North side	
(13) Amravati	83. Dharni	Satpuda	Fully (69)			
	84. Chikhaldara	Do.	Fully (70)			
(14) Yavatmal	85. Pusad	Satmala	...		Partly (15) North West and middle side of Taluka	
	86. Umarchhed	Do.	...		Partly (16) North and East side	
(15) Nanded	87. Kinwat	Do.	Fully (71)			
(16) Akola	88. Patur	Ajintha	...		Partly (17) South and East side	
(17) Buldhana	89. Khamgaon	Ajintha	...		Partly (18) Some part of South and West side	
(18) Aurangabad	90. Kannad	Ajintha	...		Partly (19) North and East side	
	91. Khultabad	Do.	...		Partly (20) Middle part of Taluka and South side	
	92. Soyagaon	Do.	Fully (72)			
	93. Sillod	Do.	...		Partly (21) North and South West side	
(19) Parbhani	94. Hingoli	Do.	...		Partly (22) South side	
	95. Kalamnuri	Do.	...		Partly (23) South side	

Annexure - II*Hill Areas in Maharashtra State**List of villages in the Talukas declared as sub-block of Hill Area.*

Taluka declared as Sub-block in a District (1)	List of villages in the Sub-block (2)
1. Vasai (in Thane District)	... 1. Chandaj; 2.Tipliya; 8.Shivnsa; 4.Pansa; 5.Usagaon 6.Parol; 7.Shikhali; 8.Jalkiya;9.Sarvan;10.Ghategar;11. Bhavkhal; 12.Pelat; 13.Majivali; 14.Dape vali; 15.Karjura; 16.Khadekar; 17.Bhida; 18.Kholsat 19.Khaire; 20.Sundara; 21.Budal;22.Tilhera;23.Savat;24.Murtari;25.Bilbuda;26.Gaya; 27.Dadavira; 28.Sativli; 29.Khadi; 30.Daida; 31.Dadip; 32.Baman; 33.Kaju; 34.Kolhi; 35.Kola; 36.Chinchoti; 37.Hobaun.
2. Bhiwandi (in Thane District)	... 1. Ganeshpuri; 2.Vadavli; 3.Usgaon; 4.Ghadgaon; 5.Aambipada; 6.Gotata; 7.Mohili; 8.Babcha; 9.Malaviyor; 10.Depoli; 11.Uspadi-Pada; 12.Aambrai Pada; 13.Dhyar; 14.Khadki-Khurd; 15.Pimpalshet; 16.Khadki Budruk; 17.Bhaushel; 18.Kuhapada; 19.Kuha; 20.Aambapada; 21.Tepa-pada; 22.Manjrapada; 23.Dhamana; 24. Varnapada; 25. Paindaripada; 26. Nawapada; 27. Thaurpada; 28. Kulaipada; 29. Paygaon; 30.Paya; 31.Khardipada; 32.Perunpada; 33.Bhavadipada; 34.Kharbhav; 35.Gana; 36.Lakevali; 37.Chinchpada; 38.Gauripada; 39.Dokarnapada; 40.Alkoari.
3. Panvel(in (in Raigad District)	... 1. Manikghar; 2.Ghodsavna; 3.Savna; 4.Bamnori; 5. Jamdevi; 6.Devloli; 7.Chhavna; 8.Kalevali; 9. Sarsai; 10.Apta; 11.Kasap; 12.Karda; 13.Devti; 14.Gulsunda; 15.Akubradi;16.Dhuradav; 17.Vaveghar; 18.Kosti; 19.Dapoval; 19. 20.Devtuli;21.Savla;22.Karnaha;23.Kala;24.Bandana;25.Karal,26.Dulghat; 27.Kasarbhat; 28.Dighari; 29.Hatwandi.
Mandangad (in Ratnagiri District)	... 1. Ambavanabudruk, 2.Kinjalghar, 3. Lori, 4.Helt, 5. Bharipada, 6.Peva, 7.Panderi, 8.Padva, 9. Umbar Sent, 10.Tee Vhesai, 11.Teri, 12.Kokarvan, 13.Mahaprat, 14.Hadghar, 15.Tambhi, 16.Lohra, 17.Gauraj, 18.Kumbhar 19.Govele, 20.Panhali, 21.Dhuri, 22.Tarvli, 23.Ambegan, 24.Dhangar, 25.Sarala, 26.Adkhal, 27.Vhesai, 28.Pat, 29.Shejali, 30.Soili Tarphe Vhesai, 31.Kudrak Khurd, 32.Shirgaon, 33.Dhot-Roli, 34.Sada, 35.Taleghar, 36.Takedi, 37.Pachrol, 38.Dhamni, 39.Borkhat, 40.Gotha, 41.Dhamanghar, 42.Sanoti, 43.Nigdi.
5. Malvan (in Sindhudurg District)	... 1. Kulos, 2.Asrundi, 3.Bhavani, 4.Vanjkar, 5.Tatarbhav, 6.Bhatpavni, 7.Siravade,8.Rativade, 9.Aajani, 10.Bramhan, 11.Hivale, 12. Ovlithe, 13.Khotle, 14.Hedul, 15.Vayangawade, 16.Vayran, 17.Poip, 18.Nesure, 19.Wadchya Pat, 20.Nawapat, 21.Golwan, 22.Dikwal, 23.Chaphekhhol, 24.Kumame, 25.Nandos, 26.Tiravade, 27.Paras, 28.Hedul.
6. Karad (in Satara District)	... 1. Marali, 2.Chorajwadi, 3.Koriwale, 4.Beldare, 5.Mhopre, 6.Bholewadi, 7.Sakudi, 8.Yenke, 9.Kole, 10.Kusoor, 11.Tulsan, 12.Savade, 13.Latkewadi, 14.Havelwadi, 15.Mhasoli, 16.Shevalwadi, 17.Shelkewadi, 18. Manoo, 19.Yavati, 20.Gharalwadi, 21.Hanmantwadi, 22.Talgaon, 23.Yelgaon, 24.Gorewadi, 25.Ganeshwadi, 26.Bharewadi, 27.Salshirbe, 28.Maharugadewadi, 29.Jeeti, 30.Akkaiwadi, 31.Kasarshirbhe, 32.Nigdi, 33.Gholapwadi, 34.Kiwal, 35.Khodtaiwadi, 36.Masur, 37.Hanbarwadi, 38.Vanyachiwadi, 39.Malwadi, 40.Kambirwadi, 41.Shirgaon, 42.Suli, 43.Pal, 44.Harphalwadi, 45.Riswad, 46.Varti Sakurdi, 47.Sanjur, 48.Tambve, 49.Aarewadi, 50.Gamewadi, 51.Malvadi, 52.Dolewadi, 53.Pandharwadi, 54.Aane, 55.Ambawade, 56.Tarukh, 57.Bamanwadi, 58.Vanarwadi, 59.Undale, 60.Bhurbhushi, 61.Jakhinwadi 62.Nandlapur, 63.Vanvasmachi, 64.Vasantgad, 65.Charegaon, 66.Bhavanpada, 67.Shitalwadi, 68.Chirvali, 69.Pachund, 70.Kamthi, 71.Vagheri, 72.Karawadi, 73.Hajarmachi, 74. Vavarmachi, 75. Vanvasmachi, 76. Rajmachi, 77.Tembhu, 78.Bhayapur, 79.Koregaon, 80.Karve, 81.Vadgaon Havleli, 82.Shenoli Kalwade.

Taluka declared as Sub-block in a District (1)	List of villages in the Sub-block (2)
7. Phaltan (in Satara District)	... 1. Salpe, 2.Aadarkikhurd, 3.Aalapur, 4.Korale, (Satara Distt.) 5.Waghoshi, 6.Lathawada, 7.Manewadi, 8.Zadakbaiwadi, 9.Veloshi, 10.Uplave, 11.Davwadi, 12.Bheerewadi, 13.Girvi, 14.Dhumalwadi, 15.Bedkewadi, 16.Saskal, 17.Bhadli Khurd, 18.Dudheghavi, 19.Meerdhe, 20.Jawali, 21.Aandud, 22.Kurwali Bk.
8. Man (in Satara District)	... 1. Kulakjai, 2.Kalaskarwadi, 3.Gadewadi, (Satara Distt.) 4.Shindi Budruk, 5.Palvan, 6.Tondle, 7.Ugalewadi, 8.Khandhyachiwadi, 9.Mograle, 10.Shingnapur, 11.Bhadli, 12.Injalat, 13.Kalchondi, 14.Virali, 15.Valai, 16.Kukkadwad, 17.Makhane, 18.Kalewadi, 19.Dorgewadi, 20.Kiraksad, 21.Mahimangad, 22.Divdi, 23.Pandharwadi, 24.Swarupwanwadi, 25.Ukirde, 26.Shindi budruk, 27.Bothe,
9. Shahada (in Dhule District)	... 1. Kakrad khurd, 2.Kakarde Budruk, 3.Kondhaval, 4.Chandsaili, 5.Chirde, 6.Varud Budruk, 7.Malgaon, 8.Bhulana, 9.Dara, 10.Ranipur, 11.Aakaspur, 12.Manmodya, 13.Nagzari, 14.Langdi Bhavasani, 15.Shahana, 16.Khaparkhede, 17.Aabhanpur Khurd, 18.Tarba, 19.Naygaon, 20.Sisura, 21.Peta, 22.Phophsrade, 23.Chandpur, 24.Guda, 25.Ikras, 26.Katghar, 27.Pirpur.
10. Taloda (in Dhule District)	... 1. Sojurwada, 2.Malkhurd, 3.Chougaon khurd, 4. Lakud Shet, 5.Khaardi khurd, 6.Kathor, 7.Bhandhara, 8.Khardi Budruk, 9. Juvani, 10.Lakhapur, 11.Mal, 12.Mora Mal, 13.Amba Gavhan, 14.Sitapavali 15. Bamani, 16.Maluva, 17.Rajapur,
11. Chopada (in Jalgaon District)	... 1. Maratha, 2.Satrasen, 3.Khandara, 4.Bhorchida, 5.Umarati, 6.Goyapada, 7.Krishnapur, 8.Kharyapada, 9.Vijapur, 10.Muvyavatar, 11.Shetpani, 12.Borananti, 17.Melana, 18. Devhari.
12. Yaval (in Jalgaon District)	... 1. Manubai Devsthan, 2.Langadya Amba, 3.Gadhurya, 4.Jamanja, 5.Usmali, 6.Haripura, 7.Nagdevi, 8.Vaghzir, 9.Asra Bari.
13. Raver (in Jalgaon District)	... 1. Tidya, 2.Andharmali, 3.Mohamodi, 4.Chinchati, 5.Nimadya, 6.Garkheda, 7.Mohamandli Soon, 8.Pimpat Kund, 9.Pal, 10.Moraval, 11. Jinte, 12.Garbedi, 13.Sahasnaling, 14.Lalmati.
14. Edlbad (in Jalgaon District)	... 1. Dui, 2.Sukali, 3.Somangaon, 4.Dolarkheda, 5.Nondvel, 6.Vayal, 7.Charthane, 8.Devi Mandir, 9.Morzira, 10.Jodhan Kheda, 11.Lalgoda, 12.Hajkheda.
15. Khamgaon (in Buldhana District)	... 1. Girol, 2.Isalvadi, 3.Chichkhednath, 4.Kathade-Buldhana Distt.) gaon, 5.Chichkhedband, 6.Shendri, 7.Mandani, 8.Botha, 9.Kherdi, 10.Vaki, 11.Garved, 12.Garodi, 13.Thar, 14.Matargaon, 15.Chinchkhed, 16.Sarola, 17.Konti, 18.Vazar, 19.Pimpridhangar, 20.Lakhanvadi Khurd 21.Phattepur, 22.Nimkhed, 23.Lakhanvadi Budruk, 24.Hivarkkhed, 25.Niroda.
16. Patur (in Akola District)	... 1. Ambari, 2.Bhanosa, 3.Beltal, 4.Malkapur, 5.Bhokad Kandoli, 6.Badiamrai, 7.Bodasa, 8.Khanapur, 9.Kakaddari, 10.Kothari Bk., 11.Pastal, 12.Kosgaon, 13.Malrajura, 14.Savarkhed, 15.Chinchkhed Patur, 16.Shekapur, 17.Karla, 18.Charmuli, 19.Dharam, 20.Pandhurna, 21.Sonuna, 22.Chikhalwaval, 23.Chondi, 24.Jamb, 25.Chichkhed, 26.Golegaon, 27.Adharsawangi, 28.Gawadgaon, 29.Savargaon.
17. Pusad (in Yavatmal District)	... 1. Pimpalgaon, 2.Hausapur, 3.Bamanwadi, 4.Karhol, 5.Gahuli, 6.Chaundi, 7.Chinchghat, 8.Devgavan, 9.Belgavan, 10.Jamnidhundi, 11.Morgad, 12.Udvi, 13. Parwa, 14. Panduni (Kh.), 15. Khatkola, 16. Panhala, 17. Manjarjawala (Kh.), 18. Manjarjawala (Bk.), 19. Sawatmal, 20. Hanwantkhed, 21. Marwadi, 22. Amrutnagar, 23. Dhansal, 24. Anasal, 25. Upwanwadi 26. Rampurnagar, 27. Dhudhgiri, 28. Ansing, 29. Jambnaikar, 30. Shilona.

Taluka declared as Sub-block in a District (1)	List of villages in the Sub-block (2)
18. Umerkhed ... (in Yavatmal District)	1. Didala, 2.Pardi, 8.Piranji, 4.Govindpur, 5.Kurali 6.Jam, 7.Akoli, 8.Satala, 9.Maslag, 10.Pardi, 11.Jevli, 12.Pimpalgaon, 13.Bodkha, 14.Pendha, 15.Udapur, 16.Sawargaon, 17.Paroti,Kh., 18.Nani, 19.Bori, 20.Therdi, 21.Pavnala, 22.Sondabhi, 23.Yekamba, 24.Morchandi, 25.Kosambi, 26.Chikhli, 27.Rampur, 28.Borgaon, 29.Dongargaon, 30.Dhadoli, 31.Soeer, 32.Navelalpur, 33.Digras, 34.Kati, 35.Kavtha, 36.Daheli, 37.Dhanora, 38.Shivajinagar, 39.Javralla, 40.Umri, 41.Asoli, 42.Sevalalnagar, 43.Wadgaon, 44.Damsari, 45.Thar Bk., 46.Serandi, 47.Darari, 48.Madhuranagar.
19. Sillod ... (in Aurangabad District)	1. Dhanshingwadi, 2.Babhulgaon, 3.Pokhari, 4.Babra 5.Momonabad, 6.Leha, 7.Bodhegaon Bk., 8.Andhari, 9.Jatva, 10.Umravati, 11.Ghatnanda, 12.Pardeshiwadi, 13.Charner, 14.Dhavda, 15.Andharwadi, 16.Kadegaon, 17.Sirsabh, 18.Nategaon, 19.Ghatamkhal, 20.Halda, 21.Pimpaldari, 22.Mukhwar, 23.Waghara, 24.Ranjani, 25.Ajinta, 26.Anad, 27.Amsari, 28.Narvi, 29.Wadali.
20. Hingoli ... (in Parbhani District)	1. Narsi, 2.Lohgaon, 3.Sevli, 4.Pimpla, 5.Borla, 6.Jalgaon, 7.Shelegaon, 8.Sonegaon, 9.Pimperkhed, 10.Devla, 11.Anpanwadi, 12.Sukapur, 13.Matha, 14.Murtijapur, 15.Keharpimpri, 16.Siddheshwar, 17.Didhul, 18.Dudchuna, 19.Badchuna, 20.Adhi, 21.Hanumandari, 22.Shivkar, 23.Jamla, 24.Jamdan, 25.Vaijapur, 26.Khambala, 27.Fasele, 28.Tabligavan, 29.Mandegaon, 30.Rakh, 31.Jamri Kd., 32.Pangri, 33.Borala, 34.Nandura, 35.Kadvi, 36.Amankhed, 37.Brahmapuri, 38.Khalgaon, 39.Jamsan, 40.Pardi, 41.Khalgaon, 42.Ridhos, 43.Sejgaon, 44.Kolamb, 45.Sukli Bk., 46.Sukli Kd., 47.Shindephal, 48.Dhangarwadi, 49.Sabalkhed, 50.Babhulgaon, 51.Goregaon, 52.Pondi Kd., 53.Brahmanwadi, 54.Pimpri Pathwal, 55.Borkhed, 56.Ekamba, 57.Khandala, 58.Chincholi, 59.Belura, 60.Adgaon, 61.Devthan, 62.Kalegaon, 63.Kalikhed, 64.Kalapkurli, 65.Chatona, 66.Devthan.
21. Kannad ... (in Aurangabad District)	1. Tandulwadi, 2.Pevli, 3.Mungasapur, 4.Pekadwadi, Aurangabad 5.Kondwadi, 6.Kalyani, 7.Wadner, 8.Ambala, 9.Amba, 10.Jamdi, 11.Rel, 12.Kunjkhed, 13.Nandgirwadi, 14.Hiwarkheda, 15.Wadali, 16.Jaitkheda, 17.Malegaon Dhokal, 18.Bharamba, 19.Malegaon Lokhande, 20.Mohadi, 21.Hasta, 22.Mahegaon, 23.Devupur, 24.Palshi Kh., 25.Kalambi Manjra, 26.Bhildari, 27.Gor Pimpri, 28.Savkheda Bk., 29.Pimperkheda, 30.Safiyabad, 31.Khadki, 32.Pishor, 33.Khatkheda, 34.Vasadi, 35.Nimbhora, 36.Umerkhed, 37.Savargaon. 38.Dhamani, 39.Ambegaon Bk., 40.Mehun, 41.Hasewadi, 42.Wadgaon, 43.Loza, 44.Pangeri Bhopewadi, 45.Belkheda, 46.Sonwadi, 47.Shivghat, 48.Chimnapur, 49.Nagapur, 50.Karanjkhed, 51.Redalgaon, 52.Nevuapur, 53.Ghatshenda, 54.Takli Antur, 55.Lohgaon.
22. Khultabad ... (in Aurangabad District)	1. Wadgaon, 2.Padali, 3.Shriol Bk., 4.Sawarkheda, 5.Loni, 6.Bodak, 7.Khultabad, 8.Dhamangaon, 9.Abdulapur, 10.Nirgudi Bk., 11.Pimpri, 12.Jamalwadi, 13.Mhaismal, 14.Shirasmal, 15.Takli Kh., 16.Akhatwad, 17.Verul, 18.Mantrapur, 19.Khultabad, 20.Sarai, 21.Badlabai, 22.Nandrabad 23.Mapsala, 24.Rasulpur, 25.Shankarpurwadi, 26.Sabukheda, 27.Khirdi, 28.Sonkheda, 29.Bhatji, 30.Lamangaon, 31.Khatenapur, 32.Viramgaon.
23. Kalamnuri ... (in Parbhani District)	1. Kherda, 2.Dhanapur, 3.Dhotra, 4.Amarkhoja, 5.Shiraskhurd, 6..Shiras Bk., 7.Digras Wapi, 8.Pimpli, 9.Sandas, 10.Retakar, 11.Varadi 12.Khadkat Bk., 13.Khadkat Kh., 14.Mandhari, 15.Garkheda, 16.Mahari Kh., 17.Khadket, 18.Baij, 9.Dudheri, 20.Chincholi, 21.Khodtala, 22.Pedgaon, 23.Dongi, 24.Nandura, 25.Bolawadi, 26.Talegaon, 27.Jaba, 28.Nimse Bk., 29.Kapag, 30.Shipagi, 1.Malwadi, 32.Dadegaon, 33.Motichaur, 34.Vithhal wadi, 35.Pimpri Kh., 36.Kanegaon, 37.Phatana, 38.Dabhadi, 39.Puncha, 40.Maregaon.

Annexure-III**Special Action Plan for Development of Hill Areas
for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97**

Sr No.	District	No. of Talukas covered		Annual Plan 1991-92		Outlay VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97) (7)
		Fully	Partly	Outlay	Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Thane	5	2	47.50	36.89	475.00
2.	Raigad	10	1	80.00	52.19	800.00
3.	Ratnagiri	5	1	42.50	33.17	425.00
4.	Sindhudurg	5	1	42.50	31.72	425.00
5.	Nashik	8	—	60.00	45.43	600.00
6.	Dhule	5	2	47.50	35.25	475.00
7.	Jalgaon	—	4	20.00	13.83	200.00
8.	Ahmednagar	2	—	15.00	11.97	150.00
9.	Pune	9	—	67.50	52.17	675.00
10.	Satara	8	3	75.00	59.33	750.00
11.	Sangli	1	—	7.50	5.83	75.00
12.	Kolhapur	10	—	75.00	57.11	750.00
13.	Buldhana	—	1	5.00	3.88	50.00
14.	Akola	—	1	5.00	3.90	50.00
15.	Amravati	2	—	15.00	12.00	150.00
16.	Yavatmal	—	2	10.00	7.97	100.00
17.	Aurangabad	1	3	22.50	17.68	225.00
18.	Parbhani	—	2	10.00	8.00	100.00
19.	Nanded	1	—	7.50	6.00	75.00
Total		72	23	655.00	494.32	6,550.00

VI. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT

16.51 Community Development aims at the implementation of small schemes, which are of vital importance from the point of view of the well being of the society as a whole, but which have not been included in any other development programme.

16.52 Civic hygiene is one aspect which is generally neglected in our development process. Sanitary facilities, are most inadequate particularly in the rural areas as well as small Municipal Councils. Due to lack of sanitation, several water borne diseases become rampant particularly during the monsoon season. Sanitation and hygiene, therefore are of prime importance for the well being of the rural people. Similarly, inadequate provision of land for cremation grounds mean great inconvenience to people in their hour of grief.

16.53 The following schemes are implemented under this sector:

- (1) Grant-in-aid to institutions manufacturing and supplying latrine seats.
- (2) Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishads for construction of individual latrine to individual house holders in the rural areas (the old Gram Safai Programme).
- (3) Establishment of State Centre for Research and Training in Rural Development.
- (4) Providing land for cremation and burial grounds in villages.

16.54 The financial and physical achievement during the VIIth Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91, 1991-92 and approved outlay for VIII Plan are as follows:

Financial

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme (2)	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay
		Seventh Plan (3)	Annual Plan 1990-91 (4)	Annual Plan 1991-92 (5)	Eighth Plan (6)
1.	(i) Rural Sanitation Programme ... (including grant-in-aid to Institutions manufacturing and supplying latrine seats)	44.26	5.09	15.02	190.00
	(ii) World Bank and Bilateral assisted Programme	—	—	50.50	—
2.	State Centre for Research and Training in Rural Development (Yashada)	51.03	50.00	77.50	160.00
3.	Providing land for cremation and burial grounds in villages.	47.04	5.14	13.98	50.00
4.	Ajanta Verul Special Action Plan (State) (Sanitation Programme)	—	—	—	10.00
	Total ...	142.33	60.23	157.00	410.00

Physical

Sr. No.	Scheme (2)	Achievement			Target Proposed
		Seventh Plan (3)	1990-91 (4)	1991-92 (5)	Eighth Plan 1992-97 (6)
1.	Rural Sanitation Programme ... (including Institutions manufacturing and supplying latrine seats) (No. of latrine seats)	14504	1636	1160	15310

Grant-in-aid to institutions for manufacturing and supplying latrine seats:-

16.55 Under the scheme, grant-in-aid is given to institution manufacturing and supplying latrine seats to Zilla Parishads at subsidised rates. The institution undertake and supply latrine seats to the individual house holders through the Zilla Parishads at a subsidised rate of Rs.1200 per seat. The institutions also provide technical advice to the house holders for installation of latrine seats and construction of latrines. They hold seminars and shibirs in villages particularly in Backward and Adiwasi Areas, for popularising the use of latrine.

Grant- in-aid to Zilla Parishads for providing latrine seats:-

16.56 Under the scheme, grant-in-aid is given to Zilla Parishads for providing latrine seats to individual house holders in rural areas. The Zilla Parishad is paid grant-in-aid of Rs.250 for installation of a latrine seat for an individual householders or superstructure is to be constructed by the individual householder himself. However, in regard to Schedule castes, Neo Buddhist, Schedule Tribes beneficiaries, Zilla Parishads can incur additional expenditure from their resources upto Rs.250 installation of latrine seats with superstructure. Thus individual householders belonging to these categories are eligible for a total grant of Rs.1200 for construction of a latrine.

The entire scheme is implemented by Zilla Parishads which draw up their programme through the District Planning and Development Councils. The Institutions manufacturing and supplying latrine seats are as follows:-

- (i) The Mahatma Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Kothrud, Pune;
- (ii) The Sarvodaya Samiti, Andhalgaon, District Bhandara
- (iii) The Maharashtra Gram Safai Sanstha, Chakradharnagar, District Amravati.

Establishment of the State Centre For Research and Training in Rural Development:-

16.57 The Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development have entered into an agreement with the European Economic Community authorities for giving assistance for establishing and strengthening of the State Centre for Training Research and Training in Rural Development of India. Accordingly, it is proposed to establish State Institute of Rural Development as an apex institute for training of various functionaries engaged in rural development activities and also to strengthen the existing Training Centres for Rural Development. The cost on account of construction and equipment will be borne by Government of India and the recurring liability will be met by State Government.

Providing Sufficient Land For Cremation and Burial Grounds :-

16.58 According to the provision under clause 45 of the B.V.P. Act, 1958 and Sr.No.37 of the Village List appended to the said Act as Schedule-I, every Gram Panchayat is expected to provide, maintain and regularise sufficient land for the purpose of cremation and burial grounds in the village/villages under its jurisdiction. It has been noticed that in a large number of villages sufficient land is available for the purpose of cremation and burial grounds and in some of the villages, no land have so far been provided for the purpose. Government has, therefore, decided to provide sufficient land in every village for the purpose of cremation and burial grounds, acquiring private land if necessary. Efforts will be made to provide such facilities to maximum number of villages during the VIIIth Plan.

16.59 The schemes proposed to be implemented during the VIII Plan 1992-97 and the details of target and outlay therefor are given below:-

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme (2)	Outlay approved Seventh Plan 1992-97 (3)	Target Proposed Seventh Plan 1992-97 (4)
1.	Rural Sanitation Programme (including grant-in-aid to Institution manufacturing and supplying latrine seats)	190.00	15310 (Latrine seats)
2.	State Centre for Research and Training in Rural Development	160.00	—
3.	Providing land for cremation and burial ground in village	50.00	139
4.	Ajanta-Verul Special Action Plan— (a) Sanitation	10.00	—
Total ...		410.00	

VII- LAND REFORMS

Financial Assistance to the Assignees of Surplus Land under Ceiling(CSP)

16.60 The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act, 1961 is in force in the State with effect from 26th January, 1962 with due revisions. Under this Act; till March 1992 in all 2.87 lakh hectares of land have been declared surplus. Out of this, 2.52 lakh hectares have been distributed to 1.38 lakh landless and other persons and another 34,515 hectares have been granted to Maharashtra State Farming Corporation.

16.61 The scheme for granting financial assistance to the allottees of surplus land is in operation since 1975 and an assistance to the extent of Rs.1,000/- originally fixed later on raised to Rs.2,500 per hectare since 1984-85 is being granted for construction of wells, purchase of agricultural implements, development of land and afforestation by way of subsidy. The expenditure incurred under the scheme is shared equally by the Government of India and the State Government. Under this scheme, financial assistance to the extent of about Rs.15.27 crores has been granted to about 1.38 lakh families by the end of March, 1992.

16.62 During the VII Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.278.39 lakhs is distributed to 29,147 persons. Similarly, during 1990-91 and 1991-92, an expenditure to the tune of Rs.47.25 and Rs. 40.86 lakhs for giving assistance to 6,666 persons is incurred.

16.63 With a view to cover 3,300 families under this scheme, an amount of Rs.63.70 lakhs has been approved for the VIIIth Plan, 1992-97 (inclusive of Rs.18.80 lakhs (30%) for Special Component Plan and Rs.6.36 lakhs (10%) for Tribal Sub-Plan). Equal provision is made under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Financial Assistance to Tribals for Restoration of Aminated Land.

16.64 The Maharashtra Restoration of Lands to Scheduled Tribes Act, 1974 (Mah.14 of 1975) provides for restoration to Tribal, his land lawfully alienated to to 6th July, 1974. Since inception of the scheme, restoration of 30,192 hectares of land to 16,109 tribals has been ordered till 31st March, 1992. Of which 27,828 hectares of land has already been restored to 14,933 tribals. Rest of 673 cases are involved in the court matters. For tribal to Bay to a non-tribal an amount equal to 48 times the assessment of the land plus the value of improvement made, if any, by the non-tribal in the land as determined by the Tahsildar.

16.65 For enabling the tribals to pay the above amount to non-tribal, a scheme is being implemented under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan, since 1976-77 for giving financial assistance to them. The same benefit is also extended to the tribals residing in non-tribal areas since 1984.

16.66 Under this scheme financial assistance is given to the tribals as indicated below:-

(i) Loan: An amount equal to six times, the assessment of the land plus the value of improvement, if any. The loan is interest free and repayable in 12 annual instalment.

(ii) Subsidy: An amount equal to 42 times the assessment of the land.

16.67 During the Seventh Plan, expenditure of Rs.15.98 lakhs has been incurred benefitting 1,776 tribals. During 1990-91 and 1991-92 expenditure to the tune of Rs.1.24 and Rs. 0.64 lakhs was incurred respectively to cover 391 beneficiaries.

16.68 With a view to giving assistance to 5000 tribals an amount of Rs.9.00 lakhs has been approved during the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Financial Assistance to Tribal Tenant Purchasers to pay off Purchase Price under the Tenancy Law.

16.69 Tenancy Laws in force in the State confer ownership rights on the tenants, in respect of the land in their cultivating possession on certain specified dates. For this they have to pay their landlords purchase price as determined by the Agricultural Lands Tribunal. By and large, purchase price so fixed is between 60 to 100 times the agricultural assessment of the land in backward areas. For enabling tribals to pay the above price, the scheme was undertaken in 1976-77 under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan, to grant financial assistance to tribal tenant purchasers. This scheme has also been extended to the tribals outside Tribal areas, since 1984.

16.70 Under this scheme financial assistance is given to the tribal tenant purchasers as mentioned below:-

(i) Loan: An amount equal to 6 times the land assessment plus interest due on purchase price of the land. The loan is interest free and repayable in 12 annual instalments.

(ii) Subsidy: An amount equal to the balance purchase price of land.

16.71 During the Seventh Five Year Plan period in all 760 tribal beneficiaries have been covered under this scheme with the expenditure of Rs.14.74 lakhs. During 1990-91 and 1991-92 expenditure of Rs.0.48 and Rs. 0.33 lakhs is incurred respectively on this programme.

16.72 The scheme is to be continued during the Eighth Five Year Plan period (1992-97). It is estimated that about 2000 tribals are eligible to receive the assistance of Rs.9.00 lakh.

Modernisation of Central/Sub-Registry Office etc.

16.73 As per provision of Registration Act,1908, record of sale deeds of immovable assets is required to be maintained by Sub-Registrar's offices. It is done by copying or photo-copying of original documents. There are 269 offices of Sub-Registrars and for want of modern equipments large number of documents are pending with registration offices. To suggest remedial measures and improvement in this regard, M/s. Tata Consultancy Services were asked to study the problem. They have suggested some improvements including installation of modern machinery, computers etc. in their report. Accordingly, since 1990-91 following programmes have been taken up under this sector:-

(a) Modernisation of Photo-Registry,Pune

The estimated cost of this project is Rs.102.46 lakhs. Under this project new machinery is to be installed, so also, modern equipment and some infrastructural facilities are also to be provided at Central and Divisional Registries. By end of March,1991,all works excepting installation of machinery like Reader, Printer etc., have been carried out in the Photo Registry at Pune.During Seventh Five Year Plan, an expenditure of Rs.57.99 lakhs has been incurred for the purpose. The expenditure of Rs..17.00 lakhs incurred during 1990-91 is mainly for spillover works at Pune. During 1991-92, an amount of Rs.64.09 lakhs is spent on installation of remaining machinery at Photo Registry, Pune. To provide similar facilities of modernisation the scheme is proposed to be extended to Divisional level Registries. An outlay of Rs.17.30 lakhs is approved for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

(b) Computerisation in Central/Sub-Registry Offices

As a part of modernisation, one computer at Central Photo Registry, Pune and one each at Sub-Registry Offices at Nagpur and Bombay is proposed to be installed. It is also proposed to extend similar facilities step by step to other Sub-Registry offices, for which an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

16.74 Thus the overall outlay of Rs.109.00 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 under sub-sector "Land Reforms" and scheme-wise break-up would be as under:-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Scheme	Expenditure			Approved Outlay Eighth Plan
		Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
(1)	(2)	(7)	(6)	(5)	(6)
1.	Financial Assistance to the allottees of surplus land	278.39 (40.00)	47.25 (5.98)	40.86 (2.34)	63.70 (3.18)
	OTSP ...	—	6.41	2.00	3.18
	SCP ...	72.00	14.75	13.92	18.80
2.	Financial assistance to tribal for restoration of alineated land	15.98 (15.98)	1.24 (0.25)	0.60 (0.28)	9.00 (4.50)
3.	Financial assistance to tribal tenant purchasers	14.74 (14.74)	0.48 (0.43)	0.33 (0.30)	9.00 (4.50)
	OTSP ...	—	0.05	0.03	4.50
4.	Modernisation of Central/ Sub-Registry Offices—				
	(a) Modernisation of Photo-Registry, Pune.	57.99	17.00	64.09	17.30
	(b) Computerisation in Central/Sub- Registry Office	—	—	—	10.00
	Total—Land Reform ...	367.10 (70.72)	65.97 (6.66)	105.88 (2.92)	109.00
	OTSP ...	—	7.45	2.35	12.18
	SCP ...	72.00	14.75	13.92	18.80

Note: Figures in Brackets indicate TSP provisions.

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CHAPTER 17

RURAL EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME AND JAWAHAR ROJGAR YOJANA A-EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME(EGS)

INTRODUCTION

17.1 The critical problem of human resources development in the rural areas with appropriate rural development strategy has necessarily to form the core of planning for amelioration of the problem of poverty. Certain employment generation programmes like Rural Works Programme, crash scheme for rural employment, pilot intensive rural employment programme, the area Development Programme like DPAP and programmes designed for rendering assistance to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans were on relatively limited scale of an experimental nature and therefore they could not make an effective dent on the problem of reducing unemployment in the rural areas. The programmes of soil and water conservation measures including major and medium irrigation projects and the rural electrification programmes etc. were taken but owing to resources constraints they also could not make significant impact on the problem of reducing unemployment in rural areas. With a view to alleviating poverty by providing gainful employment to the poorer section of the community in rural areas as well as 'C' class municipal councils in the State, the Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) was started in the year 1972. The State Government has given the statutory support to the guarantee of employment through the enactment of the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act, 1977, which has been brought into force from 26th January 1979.

Aims and Objectives of the Scheme.

17.2 The principal aim of the employment guarantee scheme is to provide gainful and productive employment to the people in rural areas and in the areas of 'C' Class Municipal Councils, who are in need of work and are prepared to do manual labour but cannot find it on their own. The employment has to be gainful to the individual and productive to the economy of the State. The guarantee to provide work has been restricted to unskilled manual work. The fundamental objective of the scheme is that on completion of the works undertaken, some durable community assets should be generated and that the wages paid to the workers should be linked with the quantity of the work done.

17.3 Information relevant to employment in Rural areas of Maharashtra as per 1991 census is as under:-

(A) (a) Total No. of districts in the State	...	31 (including (Gr. Bombay)
(b) Total No. of districts in which EGS is implemented	...	29
(c) No. of districts in which Tribal sub-plan is implemented	...	14
(d) Total No. of Tehsils in the State	...	303
(e) No. of Tehsils in which EGS is implemented	...	300
(f) No. of blocks	...	298
(g) No. of Tribal Blocks	...	31
(h) Total No. of municipalities including A & B Class Municipalities	...	222
(i) No. of 'C' Class Municipalities	...	161
(j) No. of villages	...	41983
(k) Total population of Maharashtra (1991 census)	...	789.37 lakhs

(l) Total Rural Population	...	483.96 lakhs
(m) Percent of Rural Population to total population	...	61.31%
(n) Scheduled caste population in rural area (as per 1981 census)	...	30.66 lakhs
(o) Scheduled tribes population in rural area (as per 1981 census)	...	51.70 lakhs
(B) Small, marginal farmers and agriculture labourers as per 1976-77 agriculture census :—		
(a) No. of small farmers having owned land 1 to 2 hectares	...	36,86,544
(b) No. of marginal farmers having owned land upto 1 hectare	...	19,25,042
(c) Agriculture labourers	...	61,19,159
(d) Below poverty line rural families (1981 census) (Annual income less than Rs. 3,600 per family).	...	34,34,329
(C) Registration of employment seekers as on 31st October 1984:—		
(a) Total number of workers registered	...	43,26,806
(I) Male	...	32,05,434
(II) Female	...	20,21,372
(b) Scheduled caste workers	...	8,22,496
(I) Male	...	4,31,758
(II) Female	...	3,90,738
(c) Scheduled tribe workers	...	8,79,970
(I) Male	...	4,64,762
(II) Female	...	4,15,208

Salient Features

17.4 (1) All adult persons residing in villages and 'C' Class Municipal councils areas are covered under this programme. However, a person who is more than 15 years old but less than 18 years can also be given employment under this scheme if there is no earning member in the family.

(2) The guarantee is given at the district level. The person demanding the work has no choice of particular work. The guarantee is to provide work anywhere in the district, though operationally works are normally provided within the panchayat samiti area. If the work is not available within the radius of 8 km. where the employment seeker lives, then work is provided beyond 8 km. from his residence anywhere in the district, with necessary camping arrangements and travelling expenses (once while going to the work and again after completion of work or closure of work, for returning to residence).

(3) The works are implemented through the Government Departments, like Irrigation, Public Works, Agriculture, Forest, and Zilla Parishads (referred to as implementing agencies).

(4) Employment seeker has to get his name registered under this scheme with the Registering Authority of the village i.e. Talathi or Gramsevak by filling form No. 1 prescribed under rules. Thereafter he/she has to ask for employment under EGS from Samiti Officer (Tahsildar) or from Registering Authority in the concerned village by filling form No. 4. The Samiti Officer has to provide work under the scheme within 15 days after the receipt of application in form No. 4 i.e. "demand for work". The employment seeker is required to declare that he will work for a continuous period of at least 30 days on the work to which the Samiti Officer has directed. The Samiti Officer directs the employment seeker to the implementing agency of the work by giving the employment seeker directive in form No. 7. The implementing agency has to employ the person on the work, if the person presents himself on work within 7 days of the receipt of the letter issued by the Samiti Officer. Failure to provide employment creates the liability on the State for payment of unemployment allowance at the rate of Rs. 2 per day.

(5) Only productive works are permitted under the scheme. With a view to minimise the recurrence of drought in the State, it has been prescribed that moisture conservation and water conservation works should be given priority. Accordingly, priority of works is fixed as follows:-

- (a) Moisture and water conservation-Labour intensive components of major and medium irrigation projects, canal works, state and local setor minor irrigation, percolation and storage tanks and underground bandharas. (b) Soil conservation and land development

works. (c) Afforestation. (d) Road works included in the 1981-2001 road plan. (e) Flood protection measures.

(6) The works which have unskilled wage component of more than 60 percent of the total cost of work are permitted under the employment guarantee scheme. Exception is done about those canal works of major and medium irrigation projects, which involve rock cutting. For such canal works the minimum wage component has to be at least 50 percent.

(7) The works are invariably executed departmentally by engaging labourers on muster rolls. The labourers are however, not paid according to the number of days they remain present on the work but are paid according to the quantity of work done on the basis of rates fixed for different items of work. These rates for different items are so fixed that an average person working diligently for 7 hours a day, should earn wage equal to the minimum wage prescribed for agriculture labour for the concerned zone, under the Minimum Wage Act. Exception is however made in the case of the work of gorge filling of tanks which is allowed to be done on piece work basis so that it gets completed before onset of monsoon and risk of partly completed work getting washed away by flood is avoided. Similarly exception is made of rock blasting work of canals.

(8) Ex-gratia payment upto Rs. 10000 is admissible in case of death or disablement of a worker on the work.

(9) Welfare amenities are provided to the workers such as potable water, creches, rest shade, first aid facilities, etc.

Planning of works

17.5 The scheme is so operated that works having sufficient labour potential are in progress according to the employment need. Care is taken to see that the availability of labour for normal agricultural operations in the district is not adversely affected and the scheme is not activated when work is available on other plan or non-plan works in progress. The Collector prepares an annual plan for employment guarantee scheme works in his district for the period from 1st October to 30th September of next year. In addition to on going schemes, a shelf of approved schemes is kept ready so that the employment that can be provided (measured in terms of mandays) is 150 percent of the expected employment need during the ensuing year.

Sanction and implementation of works under EGS

17.6 The Collector is empowered to sanction works costing upto Rs. 10 lakhs and the Commissioner upto Rs. 15 lakhs. Works costing above Rs. 15 lakhs are to be approved by the State Government.

Conditions for starting works

17.7 The full requirement of labour of agriculture sector as well as on plan and non-plan works of the government/Local bodies should be first met. Thereafter labour potential of existing on-going EGS works should be fully exhausted. New EGS works can be started thereafter. New works under the scheme can be commenced if only (a) at least 50 labourers become available for that work, and (b) the workers cannot be absorbed on the on-going EGS/Plan, Non-Plan works or schemes. However, exception can be made for works in hilly areas. Similarly, afforestation works also can be taken up wherever necessary to do so.

Organisational arrangement for implementing the scheme

17.8 (1) Three tier administrative set up has been evolved to ensure close and effective liaison and continuous supervision over the programme. Committees for Planning, Director, Control and Co-ordination have been set up at the State, District and Panchayat Samiti level. (2) At the State level, the Planning Department is in overall charge of the programme covering all aspects of planning administration, provision of funds, monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

(3) The Commissioner of the Revenue Division controls EGS works in his Division.

(4) The Collector is in overall charge of the programme at the district level.

(5) At Panchayat Samiti Level, the Tahsildar has been assigned the function of the assessment of demand for employment and deployment of labourers on different works in the Panchayat Samiti area.

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

(7) Weekly and Monthly Progress Reports have been prescribed for the E.G.S. These reports are sent by the implementing agencies to the Collectors for onward transmission to the Planning Department. The information in regard to the number of works in progress, labour potential, labour attendance at the end of the week etc. is obtained in the weekly report. The category number of works sanctioned, completed and in progress, employment potential of these works, actual mandays generated at the end of the month, the total wage component of expenditure incurred during the month are obtained in the monthly progress report.

Inspection and Vigilance

17.9 (1) The inspection and the vigilance duties are assigned at the divisional level to the Commissioner with the assistance of the Officer on Special duty in each division. In addition to this, Collectors, Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishads, Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars and Supervisory Officers of the implementing agencies are duty bound to supervise and inspect the E.G.S. works, as per the norms prescribed.

(2) To minimise the malpractices, the Divisional Commissioner has been given special powers. Further, a High Level Vigilance Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Rural Employment) has been constituted. Vigilance squads have also been constituted at District/Divisional and State levels. The labourers have been given identity cards-cum-wage books in which his attendance and the wages received by him are shown, which also helps in reducing the instance of malpractices.

Resources

17.10 In order to raise resources for the implementation of the scheme, the State Government has levied special taxes as shown below :-

- (1) Tax on profession, trades, callings and employment.
- (2) Additional tax on motor vehicles for Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- (3) Additional tax on Sales Tax for the Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- (4) Special assessment of irrigated agriculture land.
- (5) Surcharge on land revenue for Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- (6) Tax on non-residential urban lands and buildings under Maharashtra Education Cess Act, for Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- (7) The State Government has to make a matching contribution equal to the net collection of taxes and levels as mentioned above every year.

People's participation

17.11 (1) Consequent to the keen interest evinced at all levels in the rural employment programme, the State Legislature has constituted a special Legislature Committee to examine, assess and evaluate the working of the State's employment guarantee scheme, with special reference to benefits accrued to and the impact made on the people employed under the scheme, and to find out the deficiencies and shortcomings, if any, and to suggest measures to remove them and to improve the said scheme.

(2) At the district and Panchayat Samiti levels, District and Panchayat Employment Guarantee Committees respectively are appointed. In such committees, persons belonging to the backward classes, labourers and the representation to women is also provided on these District and Panchayat Committee.

(3) A committee called Employment Guarantee Council i.e. (Rojgar Hami Parishad) is also constituted to evaluate the Scheme from time to time and advise Government about improvements needed if any. The Chairman and members of this Committee are appointed by Government.

Shramshaktidware Gram Vikas:-

17.12 (1) Under the Government Resolution, Planning Department No. EGS-2089/CR-72/EMP-6, dated 22nd June, 1989 Government has formulated a special programme captioned as "Shram Shaktidware Gram Vikas" as a sub scheme of the Employment Guarantee Scheme.

(2) The optimum utilisation of the water received during the year, well conceived planning of the entire village, land utilisation in the village for optimum food production, development of labour intensive small industries like "Ambar Charkha", sericulture etc. are the basic aspects of village development. It is proposed to take up all development works in a village in an integrated manner. There will be proper backward and forward linkages while taking up works. Thus for example the work of a percolation tank will be properly linked with construction of wells and installation of pumps etc. in the benefited area so that the benefit of storing water is reaped early. Programme envisages co-ordination of the other developmental activities such as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Integrated Rural Development Programme etc. Once a village is selected for this new programme, the implementation will be continued in that village till all the items of work taken up under this new programme in that village are completed. The objects of this programme are to provide employment to the rural people in their own village to reduce pressure on land and to have development of the village. The village development works such as soil and moisture conservation afforestation, social forestry, fish ponds, minor irrigation, farm forestry, horticulture etc. will be taken up under this scheme.

Individual beneficiary schemes such as wells, horticulture, farm forestry will be taken up at Government costs, in the case of the lands owned by small and marginal farmers as per NABARD definition. In respect of the remaining categories of beneficiaries, 50 percent of the expenditure will have to be borne by concerned cultivators/beneficiaries.

To become eligible for selection by Government in this sub scheme of E.G.S. the Gram Sabha of the village will have to approve at least by 2/3 majority, the conditions like making available at least 50 labourers per day, 'Shramdan' by 2 persons in a family for one day in a month except landless labourer or if this is not possible, bear the expenditure of the equivalent labour days. The village has to agree to stall feeding of cattle, and no cutting of tree illegally.

(3) The village having surface irrigation (including lift irrigation), for more than 20 percent of the land, will be excluded from this programme. Beyond the radius of 5 kms. of the selected villages, the usual E.G.S. works will continue as before.

(4) In the Year 1991-92 an expenditure of Rs. 558.83 lakhs was incurred on this programmes and mandays of 28.55 lakhs have been generated.

(5) An expenditure of Rs. 110.19 lakhs was incurred upto June, 1992 creating 3.14 lakhs mandays.

17.13 A New programme of digging 10,000 wells called "Jawahar Wells" has been undertaken under EGS from the year 1988-89. Till the end of March, 1992, 4697 wells were constructed and 5346 wells were in progress. The unit cost of one well is around Rs. 23,000.

17.14 Of the various items of expenditure, listed above, expenditure on land acquisition, machinery and construction of huts is also required to be incurred under E.G.S. Under this scheme foodgrains coupon of 1/2 k.g. per day is given to labourers.

17.15 Government has started a programme of Horticulture Development through EGS in the month of June 1990. Achievement for the plantation for the year till March 1992 is 196602 hectares incurring an expenditure of Rs.58.55 crores generating 2.11 crores mandays. Average cost per hectare is around Rs.10,000.

17.16 From 1985-86 i.e. first year of Seventh Plan yearwise total expenditure, wage expenditure and mandays generated under E.G.S. are given in the following table.

(Rs. and Mandays in crores)

Sr. No.	Year	Total Expenditure		Mandays	
		3	4		
1.	1985-86	...	...	272.25	18.95
2.	1986-87	...	...	234.25	18.76
3.	1987-88	...	...	288.36**	13.06
4.	1988-89	...	...	254.23	8.13
5.	1989-90	...	...	239.28	7.80
6.	1990-91	...	...	235.00	8.94
7.	1991-92	...	...	308.54	11.50
8.	1992-93	...	...	426.00*	11.50*

* Provisional/Anticipated

** Note - (i) Rs.288.36 crores include arrears of foodgrains subsidy of Rs.34.18 crores. Hence actual expenditure = Rs.254.18 crores.

17.17 The yearwise and monthwise labour attendance under the EGS during this period is given below:-

(Figures in lakhs)

Month	Yearwise, monthwise labour attendance on the last day of the month						
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
April	7.31	6.86	9.57	5.35	5.34	3.31	2.70
May	8.20	7.65	9.40	5.32	5.32	3.47	2.82
June	7.48	7.40	7.69	3.33	3.32	2.97	2.44
July	5.15	6.21	5.23	1.74	1.73	1.48	1.64
August	4.75	5.23	4.11	1.29	1.29	1.14	1.10
September	5.87	4.82	3.57	0.80	1.10	0.90	1.04
October	5.49	4.20	2.27	0.85	0.97	0.84	1.29
November	5.05	3.74	2.66	0.90	0.96	0.75	1.61
December	6.96	4.94	3.61	1.51	1.23	1.04	2.32
January	6.49	6.01	4.46	1.82	1.86	1.90	3.60
February	6.39	7.39	4.72	2.38	2.46	2.47	5.11
March	6.68	10.61	4.93	3.09	3.07	2.53	5.35

17.18 The categorywise percentage of expenditure during the period is as under:-

Year	Irrigation	Agriculture	Forests	Road	Staff Machinery	Percentage of total expenditure		Total
						Shram Shakti Horticulture Jawahar Wells		
1985-86	...	27.7	14.5	7.0	36.6	14.2	.....	100% (272.24)
1986-87	...	24.8	13.3	7.3	31.3	23.3	.....	100% (243.43)
1987-88	...	19.1	15.1	6.6	24.4	34.8	.....	100% (288.31)
1988-89	...	19.8	15.3	10.7	20.6	33.6	.....	100% (254.23)
1989-90	...	17.5	16.5	17.2	21.3	27.5	.....	100% (239.28)
1990-91	...	14.7	13.4	16.5	19.3	22.6	13.5	100% (235.00)
1991-92	...	14/9	15.6	15.5	19.6	11.5	22.9	100% (308.54)

(The figures of the expenditure shown in brackets are in crores % of other expenditure includes staff, machinery etc.)

17.19 In all, 2419761 different type of works were sanctioned under the EGS since its commencement till March 1992. Out of these works 2,15,016 works are completed. The broad categorywise number of works sanctioned and completed till March 1992 are given below :-

Category	No. of Works (Provisional)	
	Sanctioned	Completed
1. Labour intensive component of Major and medium Irrigation Projects and canal works	34558	27979
2. Minor Irrigation Works		
(a) Minor Irrigation Works (b) Percolation Tanks (c) Other Minor Irrigation Works		
3. Soil Conservation and land Development (Blocks)	154854	141053
4. Afforestation and other Forest Works	20487	15076
5. Road Works	29997	22160
6. Other Works	9886	8748
Total	249761	215016

Seventh Plan Review:-

17.20 :- A provision of Rs.450 crores was initially approved for the Seventh Five Year Plan for the EGS of which special component provision was Rs.67.50 crores and Tribal Sub-Plan provision was at Rs.54 crores. An amount of Rs.1288.37 crores was spent creating 66.70 crores mandays during 7th Plan. From 1st May 1988 minimum wages rates under EGS have been revised and doubled, as per Vikhe Patil Committee's recommendations.

Annual Plan 1990-91 -Review

17.21 A provision of Rs.183.75 crores was made for EGS for 1990-91, with target on 7.00 crore mandays of employment. Actual expenditure in 1990-91 is about Rs.235 crores generating 8.94 crores mandays. The cost per mandays this year comes to Rs.24.74.

Annual Plan 1991-92-Review

17.22 A provision of Rs.188.54 crores was made in the Annual Plan 1991-92 with a target of generation of 7.50 crores mandays. The special component plan was around Rs.47 crores and Tribal Sub-Plan was of Rs.22 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 308.54 crores was incurred generating 11.50 crores mandays.

VIII Plan 1992-97

17.23 An outlay of Rs.129956.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan. It is expected that the creation of mandays would be 48.50 crores which includes an amount of Rs. 11745.63 lakhs for Tribal Sub-Plan & Rs. 32626.75 lakhs for special component plan.

JAWAHAR ROJGAR YOJANA (JRY)

17.24 The JRY has been introduced by the Government of India from the 1st April 1989 by merging the erstwhile NREP & RLEGP. While under NREP the funding of the programme was on the basis of 50:50 sharing by the GOI and the State Government, the RLEGP was a fully (100%) funded programme of the GOI. As a result of this, the net sharing ratio for both these programmes together was 75:25 between the Centre and the State. Under JRY, however, this ratio has been changed to 80:20 between the Centre and State Governments.

17.25 The objective of NREP and RLEGP was for providing gainful employment to the rural unemployed and partially unemployed and to take up works of durable community assets so as to improve the quality of rural life. Under JRY, the primary objective is generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed in the rural areas and the secondary objectives are; (i) Creation of sustained employment by strengthening rural economic infrastructure and also assets in favour of rural poor for their direct and continuing benefits and (ii) Improvement in the overall quality of life in the rural areas. The target group under JRY is the people below poverty line, preference being given to SCs/STs for employment. Further 30% of the employment opportunities will be reserved for women through works such as village roads, land development, soil conservation water conservation etc. Apart from the schemes giving direct benefit like houses latrines, irrigation wells, horticultures etc. are taken.

VII Five Year Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91 and Annual Plan 1991-92 review

17.26 The outlay provided for and the expenditure incurred during the VII Plan period, Annual Plan 1990-91 and Annual Plan 1991-92 are given in the following table:-

Year	Total Allocation		State share (out of NREP)	Expenditure incurred		Total mandays created under the 3 programmes	
	RLEGP	NREP		RLEGP	NREP		
1985-86	...	4028.38	3652.00	1826.00	3790.03	2725.00	482.00
1986-87	...	4015.60	3668.00	1834.00	3565.02	3835.00	471.00
1987-88	...	4199.17	4085.00	2042.00	3763.94	4305.00	506.00
1988-89	...	6142.93	5990.00	2995.00	4831.29	5232.00	518.00
Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY)							
1989-90	20693.90	4139.78	.....	20935.00	795.93
1990-91	20424.85	4085.00	.....	19206.00	850.00
1991-92	20424.85	4085.00	.....	18124.11	771.64

VIII Plan 1992-97

17.27 An outlay of Rs.198.38 crores has been provided in the VIII Plan as state share. The Central Share would be Rs.793.52 crores. The target set for is creation of 41.78 crores mandays.

Tribal Sub Plan and Special Component Plan

17.28 The total flow as against State Share is as under.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Flow to TSP	4368.00
Flow to SCP	4960.00

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CHAPTER 18

IRRIGATION

(INCLUDING COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT, MINOR IRRIGATION AND AYACUT)

Introduction.

18.1 The increase in agricultural production is inextricably linked with the increase in irrigation facilities in the State. The effects of irrigation facilities are in fact, seen most dramatically in the drought prone areas of the State, which, when provided with water have transformed the landscape from one of stark barrenness to lush greenery. Irrigation in the drought areas has made it possible to take at least one assured crop and hence the persistent demand for more projects in these areas. In the State of Maharashtra therefore where there are large tracts of rain deficit areas, irrigation is considered as one of the most crucial inputs of development.

18.2 The total cultivable area in the State of Maharashtra is 182.41 lakh hectares. Soon after Independence and prior to the Plan periods only 2.74 lakh hectares of land in the State was under irrigation. With the formation of the separate State of Maharashtra the Irrigation Commission set up in 1962 opined that 70.61 lakh hectares of cultivable land (52.61 lakh hectares from surface water and 18 lakh hectares from under ground water) can be brought under irrigation in the State. Thereafter there have been several in depth studies in addition to the State's share of inter-state river waters, with which it is estimated that about 84 lakh hectare of cultivable land in the State can be brought under irrigation.

18.3 By the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, irrigation potential created from surface water irrigation projects was 29.49 lakh hectares (26.03 lakh hectares through major and medium irrigation and State sector minor irrigation and 3.46 lakh hectares through local sector minor irrigation projects).

18.4 The irrigation sector has been getting substantial assistance from external funding agencies, particularly the World Bank, for almost the past two decades. The World Bank assisted projects are the MCIP III which includes Jayakwadi State II and Majalgaon, Maharashtra Water Utilisation Project and the Induction Training Programme. There were some difficulties in progressing with the Jayakwadi Stage II Component under MCIP III which have now been sorted out. The project MCIP III is now reformulated and it is proposed to include additional sub-projects for availing of the full assistance from the World Bank under MCIP III. While the Maharashtra Water Utilisation Project is completed, the Induction Training Programme for the training of fresh engineering graduates on the practical aspects of implementation of water resources projects is expected to be completed in the course of the VIII Plan. The USAID assisted Maharashtra Minor Irrigation project has helped a great deal in accelerating the progress of Minor Irrigation Projects in the State, while the EEC assisted Saline Land Reclamation Project and the Water Control Systems Development Project in the Konkan Region have helped to induct new methodologies and better water use. In addition, few more projects under MCIP IV, MCIP V have been proposed to be kept in the pipeline for external assistance.

18.5 The financial progress during Seventh Plan(1985-90) and Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 and approved outlay for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 are given below :-

Sector/Outlay Sub-Sector	Actual Expenditure		Approved outlay for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97
	VII Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91 & 1991-92	
	1	2	3	4
1. Major & Medium Irrigation (including Rehabilitation)	156186.73	66428.01	239154.00
2. Minor Irrigation—			
(a) State Sector	26050.36	14807.95	38496.00
(b) Local Sector	14015.35	7850.72	22621.00
(c) Co-operative Lift Irrigation	.....	11.39	100.00
Total (2) Minor Irrigation ...	40065.71	22670.06	61217.00
3. Command Area Development ...	24577.30	8309.89	29479.00
4. Flood Control ...	97.64	60.00	146.00
Total—1 to 4 ...	220927.38	97467.96	329996.00

18.6 The physical performance under this sector during the VII Plan period, Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 and proposed targets for VIII Plan 1992-97 are as follows :-

Sector	Achievements			Targets proposed for VIII Plan 1992-97
	VII Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1. Major and Medium Irrigation- Additional Irrigational potential to be created (lakh hectares)	2.70	0.25	0.38	4.00
2. Minor Irrigation—				
(a) State Sector Additional Irrigation potential to be created (lakh hectare)	0.75	0.17	0.12	0.70
(b) Local Sector Additional Irrigation potential to be created.	0.60	0.11	0.11	0.70
Command Area Development—				
(a) Area covered by field channels (lakh hectare).	2.40	0.61	0.50	3.17
(b) Warabandi (lakh hectare)	2.00	0.16	0.08	1.50

Review of VII Plan

18.7 At the beginning of the Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs.1320.00 crore was planned to be made available for major and medium projects and Rs.122.39 crore for State Sector M.I.Works during the Seventh Plan period. However, major and medium irrigation projects actually received Rs.1561.87 crore and the State Sector M.I.Schemes received Rs.260.50 crore. The cost escalation during the Seventh Plan period was so steep that even this increased outlay was insufficient for completing the physical works required for creation of the planned irrigation potential. In addition, large amounts were required to be utilised for payment of land acquisition compensation which was overdue. This resulted in achieving 3.45 lakh hectares of additional potential as against the original target of 4.53 lakh hectares. As regards Local Sector, M.I.schemes, expenditure during the Seventh Plan was Rs.14015 lakh and 60000 additional potential was created.

18.8 During the Seventh Plan period, two major projects, viz. Pench and Kalisarar have been completed. The Majalgaon Dam which is a part of Jayakwadi Project Stage II has been completed as envisaged. The Dam portion of Lower Tirna Project and Nand Reservoir of Lower Wunna Project are completed in all respects. Head works of Vishnupuri and Surya Projects are nearly completed while part storages are now possible in Warna and Dudhganga Dam. Thus, Lower Tirna, Dudhganga, Warna, Vishnupuri have become potential yielding during the Seventh Plan period.

18.9 The following medium projects which were proposed to be completed during the Seventh Plan period, have been completed by June 1989:-

1. Agnavati(Jalgaon).
2. Rangavali(Dhule).
3. Kelzar(Nashik).
4. Aner(Dhule,Jalgaon).
5. Dodda Nala(Sangli).
6. Sina(Beed).
7. Loni(Nanded).
8. Kalyan(Jalna).
9. Kundalika(Beed).
10. Koradi(Buldhana,Akola).
11. Waghad(Yavatmal).
12. Goki(Yavatmal).
13. Laban Sarad(Gadchiroli).
14. Kolar(Nagpur).
15. Khekara Nala(Nagpur).
16. Lower Pus(Yavatmal).
17. Wandri(Thane).
18. Girna Panzan(Nashik,Dhule,Jalgaon).
19. Abhora(Jalgaon).
20. Girija(Aurangabad).
21. Borgaon Tank (Yavatmal).
22. Waghebabulgaon(Beed).
23. Antargaon(Yavatmal).
24. Amalnana(Chandrapur).
25. Pothara(Wardha,Chandrapur).

Six more Medium Projects viz. Amba(Raigad),Khairy (Ahmednagar,Osmanabad) Tondapur (Jalgaon), Bhokorbari (Jalgaon),Pangaon Hingni(Solapur),Rui (Osmanabad), have been completed by 1991-92.

18.10 By the end of the VII Plan, 20 Major, 165 Medium and about 1550 State Sector M.I. Projects could be completed and 37 major and 72 medium projects will be under construction. Out of this, 17 major projects and 18 medium projects are in an advanced stage of construction while 20 major and 54 medium are in the initial or preparatory stage.

New Schemes in the VII Plan

18.11 In view of the severe financial constraints during the Seventh Plan period as well as rising cost of the balance work of the on-going projects, it was extremely difficult to commence new projects during the Seventh Plan. However, as removal of backlog in irrigation development was one of the principal objectives during the Seventh Plan, the following 18 new medium projects were taken up during the Seventh Plan:-

1. Benetura (Osmanabad).
2. Kajala (Osmanabad).
3. Gadnadi (Ratnagiri).
4. Nagan (Dhule).

5. Dara (Dhule)
6. Akkalpada(Dhule).
7. Kashyapi(Nashik).
8. Narangi Sarangi(Aurangabad).
9. Brahmagavan(Aurangabad).
10. Torana(Buldhana).
11. Sayaki(Nagpur).
12. Kar (Wardha)
13. Koradinalla(Dhule) TSP Benefit.
14. Sakat(Osmanabad).
15. Upper Manjra(Osmanabad).
16. Pentakali(Buldhana).
17. Ner(Yavatmal).
18. Chargad(Amravati).

Review of 1990-92

An expenditure of Rs.352.66 crores was incurred on major and medium irrigation projects(excluding flood control) for the year 1990-91, out of which an outlay of Rs.184.91 crore was incurred on removal of regional imbalances. An additional irrigation potential of 25,000 hectares was created during this year. During 1991-92, an expenditure of Rs.311.62 crores was incurred of which Rs.167.70 crores was incurred for removal of backlog, an additional potential of 38,000 hectares has been created during the period.

As regards minor irrigation schemes 28000 hectares additional irrigation potential was created through State and Local Sector minor irrigation schemes in 1990-91 and expenditure incurred was Rs.11474.09 lakh. An expenditure of Rs.11195.97 lakhs has been incurred on minor irrigation (State and Local Sector) during 1991 92 and additional irrigation potential of 23000 hectares has been created during the period.

Strategy for the VIII Plan

18.13 In the Irrigation Sector we have sought to achieve multiple objectives of providing relief by way of irrigation water to the drought prone areas, by providing extra outlays for the removal of regional imbalance and also by attempting to provide adequate outlays for the projects in the Krishna Basin as to provide enough storages to utilise the State's share of the water allocated under the Krishna River Water Disputes Tribunal Award. In addition we are also faced with the urgent need to complete projects which are in an advanced stage. The State would also like to maximise the flow of irrigation potential from Minor Irrigation projects as these have short gestation period and can help to remove the backlog in the irrigationally backward areas.

Major and Medium Projects Programme for VIII Plan, 1992-97

The details of the programme for major and medium irrigation projects included in the VIII Plan 1992-97 are as follows :-

Sector/Scheme	(Rs.in lakh)
	Approved outlay for VIII Plan 1992-97
Major Irrigation Projects—	
1. Residual payments and Strengthening works of completed Major projects	... 8825
2. Externally Aided Projects	... 14300
3. Major Projects in advanced stage of construction	... 116556
4. Major Projects in initial stage of construction	... 43574
5. Common Schemes	... 3500
6. Rehabilitation	... 7299

		(Rs.in lakh)
Sector/Scheme		Approved outlay for VIII Plan 1992-97
7. Compensatory Afforestation	...	.....
8. New Schemes of VIII Plan	...	1000
9. Loans to PAPs	...	1845
Total Major Projects		196899

		(Rs.in lakh)
Sector/Scheme		Approved outlay for VIII Plan 1992-97
Medium Projects—		
1. Residual payments for completed medium projects	...	2676
2. Medium Projects in advanced stage of construction	...	14647
3. Medium Projects in initial stage of construction	...	22061
4. New Schemes of 1990-91	...	1071
5. Modernisation of old medium projects	...	900
6. New Projects in the VIII Plan	...	900
Total—Medium Projects		42255
Grand Total—major and Medium Projects		239154

Note- Outlays indicated above include outlays for backlog

It is proposed to create 4 lakh hectares of additional irrigation potential during the VIII Plan.

Advanced Projects

18.15 The State Government would give highest priority to the completion of projects in an advanced stage. The projects started in the Sixth Plan period are proposed to be completed in the course of the VIII Plan and adequate outlays have been proposed for these projects.

Backlog

18.16 Much of the backlog, creating regional imbalance as identified by the Fact Finding Committee is in the Irrigation Sector. Removal of backlog in the Irrigation Sector, at the time of identification by the FFC, had been estimated to cost Rs.1385.29 crore. So far, Rs.1392.00 crore have been spent on the removal of backlog in the Irrigation Sector. Due to cost escalation the amount now required for the removal of irrigation backlog is approximately Rs.1956 crore. An outlay of Rs.1153 crores is provided for the removal of remaining backlog in the VIII Plan. Consequently there would be some spill over of backlog into the IXth Plan.

Krishna Basin Projects

18.17 As for the Krishna River Water Disputes Tribunal Award, Maharashtra can use 594 TMC of water from the Krishna Basin. This water must be harnessed within the State by the year 2000, as the Krishna Award provides for review or revision after 31st May, 2000. It is therefore, in the best interest of the State to harness as much of the allocated water as possible by that time. The present status of the projects including the spillover costs at the end of the VII Plan in the Krishna Basin is as follow:-

		(Rs.in crores)	
			Spillover cost
(i) Completed Projects	...	279 TMC	8.90
(ii) On-going Projects	...	318 TMC	1628.43
Total		597 TMC	1637.33

As indicated above the completed and on-going projects would utilise 597 TMC and some additional TMC i.e. about 73 TMC is proposed to be created so that the State would have a constant supply of approximately 594 TMC even if some storages do not fill up. Six new major and medium projects which would create a storage of 23.41 TMC costing Rs. 316.24 crores at 1989-90 prices are yet to be started. For the remaining 50 TMC projects have yet to be planned. Hence to complete all the projects including some minor projects in the Krishna Basin, an amount of Rs. 2500 crores approximately would be required at current prices. An outlay of Rs. 801.43 crores is provided for Krishna Basin Projects in the VIII Plan 1992-97.

MCIP III—World Bank Assisted Projects

18.18 The Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project III is a follow up of the MCIP I and MCIP II Projects assisted by the World Bank. This project includes completion of distribution system for 45000 hectares and construction of rural roads, field channels, drains and land shaping in the Jayakwadi Command. In addition to this, construction of main canal structure and distributories etc. under Majalgaon Command is also included under this project. It is proposed to utilise the balance credit of MCIP III Project to be received from the World Bank by clubbing 4 additional sub-projects of MCIP II. On this basis the MCIP III Project is being reformulated. An outlay of Rs. 100.50 crores is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

Inter-State Projects

18.19 The State Government is executing the PENCH, Kalisarar and Bawanthadi Projects jointly with the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the Tillari Project jointly with the Government of Goa, and the Dudhganga Project jointly with the Government of Karnataka. Provisions for these projects have been made taking all relevant factors into consideration. Penganga and Lendi are to be executed jointly by Government of Maharashtra and Government of Andhra Pradesh. The outlay provided in the VIII Plan 1992-97 for these Inter-Projects is Rs. 100.35 crores.

Flood Control Schemes

18.20 These are district level schemes meant for protecting vulnerable areas from the possibilities of damage due to flooding. The provision for flood control schemes is made in consultation with the District Planning and Development Councils, according to the requirement of each district. An outlay of Rs. 146 lakh is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

Survey and Investigation

18.21 It is necessary to compile hydrological data for assessing the availability of water and the volume of floods in the various rivers and their tributaries. For this purpose, the instrumentation network will have to be improved. Investigation and aerial surveys are also required to be carried out for investigation of future projects. A provision of Rs. 18.50 crore is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

Rehabilitation

18.22 An outlay of Rs. 72.99 crore is provided for rehabilitation during the VIII Plan 1992-97.

Land Acquisition

18.23 Compensation 18.23 The work of land acquisition is carried out with the payment of compensation for the acquired land stands included in the total provision of the projects in the Plans. The expenditure actually incurred on payment of compensation by Revenue and Forest Department is adjusted in the expenditure on respective projects.

Tribal Sub-Plan

18.24 There are 5 major projects and 24 medium irrigation projects benefitting tribal areas in the State. Out of these 24 Medium Projects, 14 projects are almost completed. However provision is made for the residual works of the remaining 5 Major and 10 Medium Projects. The approved outlay for the VIII Plan 1992-97 is Rs. 76.67 crores. The State Government pays greater attention to projects in tribal areas.

Special Component Plan

18.25 As irrigation projects yield benefits which are non-divisible in nature, specific

provision benefitting the Scheduled Castes communities cannot be identified. Efforts are however being made to identify the proportionate benefits accruing to the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries. The Special Component Plan for the major and medium projects is Rs. 115.54 crores in the VIII Plan 1992-97. This is included in the total outlay of the projects.

Modernisation, Extension and Improvement

18.26 The irrigation systems in operation need to be improved and renovated to enhance their utility and efficiency. Similarly existing systems can be extended to cover additional areas which otherwise cannot get irrigation benefits. At present the works of modernisation of Nira Left Bank Canal, Pravara System as also some of the Medium Projects are in progress. Similarly the work of extension of Mula Canals is also in progress. A provision of Rs.48.25 crores is provided in the VIII Plan 1992-97.

MINOR IRRIGATION

18.27 According to yardsticks, irrigation schemes having a culturable command area of less than 2000 ha. have been classified as minor irrigation schemes. Minor irrigation schemes play an important role due to their ability to yield quick results, as their gestation period is small. Besides it is possible to spread the benefits of irrigation from minor irrigation schemes to isolated patches where benefits from major and medium irrigation cannot be economically extended.

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

18.29 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 ha. these are known as State Sector Minor Irrigation Scheme. The Rural Development Department administers through the Zilla Parishads, minor irrigation schemes individually irrigating less than 100 ha. These schemes have been classified as Local Sector Minor Irrigation Schemes.

18.30 Irrigation Potential:- Of the ultimate irrigation potential from surface water resources 15.06 lakh ha. is expected to be available through minor irrigation schemes (both State Sector and Local Sector). The assessed gross potential from the minor irrigation schemes under the State Sector is 11.40 lakh ha. and potential from minor irrigation in the Local Sector is 3.66 lakh ha. In addition to this, irrigation potential from underground water resources is harnessed through dug-wells and tube-wells. Since the scope for construction of tube wells in Maharashtra is limited, dug-wells are the major source for tapping the irrigation potential from underground water resources.

18.31 Organisation for Minor Irrigation Works:- The Irrigation divisions and sub-divisions in the Zilla Parishads attend to Government's irrigation schemes in the Local Sector. These divisions and sub-divisions attend to the construction as well as to maintenance and repairs of minor irrigation works. The work of survey, investigation and preparing plans and estimates of minor irrigation schemes in the State Sector as well as schemes in the Local Sector is done by survey sub-divisions in the State Sector. In fact, a Master Plan for minor irrigation schemes based on the study of the total assets has been prepared for each district. For the investigation of major, medium and minor irrigation projects in Maharashtra State, there is a separate investigation organisation.

Minor Irrigation (State Sector)

18.32 During the VII Plan period originally the outlay allocated for this programme was Rs.122.39 crore. However during the VII Plan period, the total outlay made available for Minor Irrigation Schemes was Rs.319.66 crore. As against this, the actual expenditure incurred is Rs.260.50 crores. With this expenditure additional irrigation potential created through this

programme is 0.75 lakh hectares. Since the gestation period of minor irrigation projects is small as compared with major and medium irrigation projects, they yield irrigation potential in much less time. This programme is, therefore important in the context of the removal of regional imbalance in the Irrigation Sector. By the end of the VII Plan period, total irrigation potential created under this programme was 4.77 lakh hectares. Taking into account the achievement of 0.75 lakh hectares in the VII Plan, the cumulative potential created by the end of the VII Plan is 5.52 lakh hectares. The expenditure during the year 1990-91 was Rs.73.07 crore and an additional irrigation potential of 17,000 ha. has been created. The expenditure during the year 1991-92 was Rs.75.01 crores an additional irrigation potential of 12000 hectares has been created. An outlay of Rs.384.96 crores is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97. It is expected that irrigation potential of 70000 hectares will be created during this period.

18.33 Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan:- During the year 1990-91 and 1991-92, an expenditure of Rs.7.07 crore and Rs.5.74 crore respectively was incurred under Tribal Sub-Plan. The flow to special component plan for the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 is Rs.3.12 crore and Rs.3.69 crore respectively. A provision of Rs.34.65 crores is provided for Tribal Sub Plan for the VIII Plan 1992-97. An outlay of Rs.15 crores is provided for Special Component Plan for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

18.34 Maharashtra Minor Irrigation Project:- The USAID has sanctioned a loan assistance for the Maharashtra Minor Irrigation Projects under which construction of about 90 State Sector Minor irrigation schemes with a total irrigation potential of about 31000 ha. has been undertaken. The project also envisages renovation of 12 existing Minor Irrigation Schemes, establishment of 52 hydrological stations and also some special studies and trainings. The cost of the project is estimated to be 92.60 million dollars of which 46 million dollars is loan assistance and 4 million dollars is grant. An outlay of Rs.61 crore was provided for this project in the VII Plan and Rs.17.37 crore in the year 1990-91. This project is already completed.

18.35 Kolhapur Type Weirs (Bandhara):- Construction of Kolhapur type weirs on major and minor rivers and also on small tributaries are becoming more and more popular in the State. These weirs contain the back water in the width of the river banks only and entail no submergence of cultivable lands. The water is to be lifted from the reservoir for use and hence the limitations of gravity canal flows are overcome. Kolhapur type weirs with irrigable command of more than 100 hectares are constructed by the Irrigation Department. Those irrigable commands upto 100 ha. are constructed by the Rural Development Department through Zilla Parishads as in the case of other minor irrigation schemes. Substantial provision is made available for K.T. Weirs in the VIII Plan 1992-97.

Minor Irrigation (Local Sector)

18.36 Rural Development Department of Government of Maharashtra is responsible for implementation of Minor Irrigation Works (Local Sector) throughout the State. The Minor Irrigation Works having culturable command area upto 100 Ha. are termed as local sector schemes and which include the following categories :-

A - (i) Minor Irrigation Tanks,

(ii) Bandharas -

(a) Kolhapur Type

(b) Under Ground

(c) Diversion

(d) Others

(iii) Percolation Tanks (Indirect Irrigation)

(iv) Lift Irrigation Schemes costing upto Rs. 5 lakhs

(v) Old Malgajari Tanks (constructed previously mostly in Vidharbha area of the State).

B - Subsidy for Failed Wells.

18.37 The ultimate target for irrigation potential in the local sector is 3.66 lakh Ha. (exclusive of under-ground water sources). There is no scope in the State for bore-wells. Hence dugwells are the only source of underground water for creation of irrigation potential.

18.38 By the end of the VII Plan period, the total potential created under this programme was 2.83 lakh hectares. During the VII Plan period, the total expenditure incurred for all schemes under this programme was Rs. 140.15 crore. During this period an additional potential of 0.60 lakh hectares was created. During 1990-91, expenditure of Rs.41.56 crore was incurred, and additional potential of 11000 ha. was created during this period. An expenditure of Rs. 36.95 crores is incurred during 1991-92. An additional potential of 11,000 ha. was created during this period. An outlay of Rs.226.21 crores is provided for minor irrigation local sector during VIII Plan 1992-97 out of which Rs.59.65 crores is earmarked for removal of backlog. Additional potential of 70000 ha. will be created during VIII Plan 1992-97.

Subsidy for failed Wells

18.39 With a view to encouraging the farmers to construct wells, failed wells subsidy is sanctioned to farmers so that the element of risk of failure is compensated. An outlay of Rs.3.08 crores is provided in VIII Plan 1992-97.

Tribal Sub-Plan

18.40 Out of total outlay of Rs.226.21 crores provided for local sector minor irrigation during 1992-97, an outlay of Rs. 34.41 crores is provided for Tribal Sub-Plan.

Special Component Plan

18.41 During 1992-97 an outlay of Rs.353 lakhs is provided for special component plan for Scheduled Castes, Nav Buddhists, Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes.

Cooperative Lift Irrigation Schemes

18.42 The objective of co-operative lift irrigation scheme is undertaken to make available the irrigation facilities to the cultivators who cannot otherwise avail of irrigation from rivers, canals, dams, bandharas, tanks etc. and thus to enable them to improve the productivity of their lands. The scheme is ideal for isolated patches of land where benefits of major or medium irrigation projects cannot be economically extended. There are 2886 coop. lift irrigation societies registered in the State as on 30.6.90 having a total membership 2,10,000 having an area under command of 5,20,000 hectares.

A new scheme for grant of share capital to co-operative lift irrigation societies is proposed for which an outlay of Rs.100 lakh is provided for VIII Plan 1992-97.

Command Area Development Authority

18.43 Irrigation water can be put to fully productive use only if the command area is made ready to receive the water. For this land has to be properly levelled with bunds of suitable shapes, water courses and field channels constructed to carry water to individual field, field drains provide to remove excess water, roads provided for easy transportation. Besides, for increase in the agricultural extension, timely supply of input like credit, seeds, fertilisers etc. are required. This calls for an integrated area development approach, requiring action in several disciplines, which lay emphasis on a balanced and comprehensive development of irrigated areas. The Command Area Development was introduced in Maharashtra in the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) with the objective of bridging the ever growing gap between the irrigation potential created and its utilization.

18.44 At present there are 10 Command Area Development Authorities covering 20 projects. Out of these 20 projects, 16 projects have been taken up through the Centrally sponsored CAD programmes while the remaining projects are proposed for inclusion in the Central programme. The projects viz. Ghod & Itiadh which were included in the programme since 1974 were deleted from the programme in 1984 when the irrigation on these projects reached the desired level. There is one CADA Board with 3 CADAs for Jayakwadi Project (Stage-

I & II) alone while 7 CADA Boards exist for remaining projects. Each CADA is headed by an Administrator whereas a Chief Administrator and 3 Administrators look after the Jayakwadi project. The CAD Boards have powers to take decisions on Command Area Development aspects of the project within the framework of Govt. policies. The following 20 projects are covered under the CAD programme:-

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bhima | 2. Mula | 3. Kukadi |
| 4. Girna | 5. Upper Tapi | 6. Panzan |
| 7. Krishna | 8. Warna | 9. Purna |
| 10. Upper Penganga | 11. Jayakwadi | 12. Manjra |
| 13. Surya | 14. Khadakwasla | 15. Upper Godavari |
| 16. Pench | 17. Upper Wardha (proposed) | 18. Bhatsa (proposed) |
| 19. Vishnupuri (proposed) | 20. Kal (proposed) | |

Major Activities

18.45 For effective utilisation of created irrigation potential, the following activities have to be carried out :-

- (a) Water delivery and drainage system to be constructed below the outlet.
- (b) Land leveling and
- (c) A proper water delivery system to be introduced.

18.46 Activities of the Irrigation Department were initially restricted to construction and maintenance of the delivery system up to the outlet, which served an area of about 40 ha. below the outlet. When the CAD Programme was first introduced, it was realised that water delivery system below the outlet has to be properly designed and constructed to certain desired standard, without which it is not possible to supply water to the farms efficiently. The Planning Commission issued a directive that the water delivery system be constructed down to 5-8 hectare blocks. Going a step further Government of Maharashtra decided that the water delivery and drainage system below the outlet should be constructed at Government cost. This consists of the field channels, the field drains and various structures like falls, division boxes, turnouts etc. Ideally, this system should be ready when water for irrigation first becomes available. The other major activity relates to land shaping part II works of land development. This is to be carried on the fields of individual farmers, only if they so desired. The cost of land shaping is to be recovered from the farmers, and hence the activity is carried out with the help of institutional finance. This is obtained from Commercial Banks which are in turn refinanced by NABARD. In view of NABARD's policy to channelise the finance through Maharashtra Land Development Corporation (MLDC), the work of land shaping is also carried out under the overall control of MLDC. In the interest of getting increased yields from the area under irrigation, it is necessary that the work of land shaping is also carried out in such a way that it is complete when irrigation water first becomes available.

The third major activity under Command Area Development Programme is ensuring timely and adequate delivery of water to the field by adopting proper management practices. For this purpose, Rotational Water Supply (RWS) is practised. The salient feature of Rotational Water Supply is equitable water distribution based on a volumetric measure and time scale at fixed and predetermined intervals.

18.47 The expenditure during the VII Plan, Annual 1990-91, Annual Plan 1991-92 and the approved outlay for the VIII Plan 1992-97 are given below:-

(Rs. in crore)

Period (Expenditure/Outlay)	State share	Central share	EGS/RLEGP	Institutional Finance	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
(1) VII Plan expenditure ...	245.77	63.74	5.98	27.50	323.99
(2) Expenditure Annual Plan 1990-91 ...	45.00	17.58	N.A.	N.A.	62.58
(3) Expenditure Annual Plan 1991-92 ...	38.10	16.04	N.A.	N.A.	54.14
(4) Approved outlay VIII Plan 1992-97 ...	294.79	102.83	N.A.	N.A.	397.62

18.48 The physical achievements during VII Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91, 1991-92 and targets for VIII Plan 1992-97 for various items under CAD Programme are as follows:-

(000' ha.)

Sr. No.	Item/Period	Field channels	Land levelling	Warabandi
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Commulative achievement upto end of VII Plan ...	908	614	417
2.	Achievement 1990-91 ...	61	5	16
3.	Achievement 1991-92 ...	50	5	8
4.	Proposed target 1992-97 ...	217	.....	150

18.49 The priorities in this programme in the VIII Plan would be as follows:-

(1) Construction of field channels and field drains

Field channels are necessary for delivering water to each farm in the command area while field drains are required to drain out the excess water from the field. Matching Central assistance is available for these work. Generally, these works are undertaken within one or two years after declaration of potential. During the VIII Plan 1992-97, it is proposed to construct these works in an area of about 2.17 lakh ha during this period. For this adequate financial provision is made accordingly.

(2) Introduction of Warabandi and improvement in Irrigation Management Practices.

The Warabandi system makes equitable distribution available water possible. Matching Central assistance available for this activity also. It is proposed to introduce this system in an area of about 1.50 lakh ha. during the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(3) Adaptive Research, Training of farmers and staff

Development of appropriate technology in the agricultural practises and planning cropping methods on the farmers fields, according necessary training to farmers and grass root level functionaries is the need of this development oriented programme. Central assistance is available for these activities to some extent.

(4) Trial cum Demonstration farms

For achieving economic upliftment through increase agricultural production and attaining farmers' participation in irrigation management, trial cum demonstration farms are very useful. There should be one trial cum demonstration farm in each taluka exhibiting adaptive crop pattern and ideal irrigation practice. More emphasis may be given on this activity during the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(5) Extension improvement and modernisation of distribution system and drainage.

This activity is required for modernisation of distribution system on old projects. No central assistance available for such works. However, external aid is available to some extent.

(6) Crop compensation and subsidy to small and marginal farmers for undertaking land levelling.

Land levelling facilitates uniform application irrigation water to the farm, there by resulting in saving water. Land levelling is treated as an activity of individual interest and is carried out at the cost of the beneficiaries, although institutional finance is made available to them as loan which is recovered at a later date in easy instalments. For the farmers who are not eligible for institutional finance a special loan account is operated with the contribution of state, centre and NABARD. However since it is observed that the recovery of these loans is very poor, it is proposed that, land levelling operations should be undertaken on the farms of only those farmers who initially incur some expenditure on their own for land levelling and then approach the department for help. Subsidy required to be paid to small and marginal farmers is shared equally by the Centqw.

(7) Wireless communications

For efficient irrigation management and flood control operations in all the major basins of the State, a Statewide network of wireless communication system is being established with Central assistance.

(8) Other infrastructural works (Roads, Buildings Markets etc.)

Roads in the command area, market centres and buildings are included in fall under infrastructural works. No Central assistance is available for these works. Generally funds for these works are made available from District Planning and Development Councils. Research and Development and Training facilities (DIRD/WALMI)

18.50 For undertaking research on irrigation and other related activities for adoption of advanced technology and other suitable measures a Directorate of Irrigation Research and Development (DIRD) has been established. Sufficient provision is made in the VIII Plan to meet the programme of the institute. Similarly, in order to impart training of modern irrigational practices to both farmers and staff another institute viz. Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI) has been established at Aurangabad. Adequate provision for the the institute is also made in the VIII Plan 1992-97.

18.51 Extension Improvement and Drainage :- Various old projects are in need of renovation and improvement to meet the demands of proper irrigation management. Expenditure of Rs. 43.16 lakhs and Rs.35.40 lakhs have been incurred during 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively. A provision of Rs. 673 lakhs is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

18.52 Externally aided project:- The Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project III (MCIP III) has been taken up with World Bank assistance of 160 million dollars. The objective of the project is to develop fully the command area of Jayakwadi Project (about 2,24,000 hectares). The remaining works of MCIP I and II have also been included in the project. The following items of work are included in the project:-

1. Drainage Schemes
2. Land Development Part I
3. Land Development Part II
4. Roads
5. Lining of field channel
6. Pilot Proportionate Distribution System.

This is for the first time that the World Bank has agreed to provide assistance for the work of land levelling. Expenditure of Rs.1722.88 lakhs and Rs.629.84 lakhs was incurred during the years 1990-91 and the 1991-92 respectively. As regards 1992-97, an outlay of Rs.100.50 crores is provided.

18.53 E.E.C.assisted project for development of Water Control System and Diversification of crops:- The project aims at increasing food production and income level of small farmers in rural areas. The main features of the project are:-

1. Improving the water distribution in the existing irrigated schemes.
2. Diversifying the cropping pattern from paddy to higher value horticulture.

The water control system developed under the project will cover a total area of about 9172 hectares in 57 existing irrigation schemes in Konkan region. The following activities are included under this project:-

1. Physical improvement to the irrigated schemes
2. Training Centres
3. Research Programme
4. Surveys
5. Monitoring and evaluation
6. Supply of materials and requirement
7. Other building and establishment costs.

The EEC contribution which will be in the form of direct grant is fixed at 15 lakh ECU. An expenditure of Rs.147.09 lakhs and Rs.241.75 lakhs have been incurred during the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively. An outlay of Rs.4407 lakhs is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

18.54 Maharashtra Water Utilisation Project(MWUP): The purpose of MWUP is to improve the effective utilisation of the available irrigation potential so as to increase agricultural production and thereby promote rural development in the State. Other aspects such as education of the farmers in the techniques of irrigated farming and community action to ensure their organised participation in managing the system and training of grass root level functionaries dealing with the development and management of the tip areas will also be covered in this project. The project covers an area of 94,450 hectares in 5 project commands viz. Jayakwadi, Purna, Girna, Mula and Khadakwasla. The cost of the total project estimated at Rs.73.50 crore. During the year 1990-91, Rs. 936.30 lakhs were spent on this project. Likewise Rs.429.48 lakhs were spent on this project during 1991-92. This project is completed

CAD Activities on NON-CAD Projects

18.55 Land Development works on Non CAD Projects are carried out by Agriculture Department. As per the revised pattern no Central assistance would be available for these works. A provision of Rs.10 lakh for the VIII Plan 1992-97 is provided for these works.

Tribal Sub-Plan

18.56 In the commands of Bhatsa, Surya and Upper Godavari Projects taken up under CAD Programme some tribal area is covered. It is proposed to assume some provision of field channels in proportion to tribal area reserved for tribal sub-plan. An outlay of Rs.69.45 lakh for the VIII Plan 1992-97 is provided for Tribal Sub-Plan.

Special Component Plan

18.57 The outlay for special component plan has been worked out by assuming that 8 per cent of the provision for field channels and warabandi under CAD Programme is spent on special components (scheduled casts and nav buddhists). Accordingly an outlay of Rs.462.80 lakhs is provided for Special Component Plan during the VIII Plan 1992-97.

AYACUT DEVELOPMENT

18.58 Irrigation plays a vital role in agricultural production and therefore State Government is taking steps for maximising utilisation of irrigation potential under the various major and medium irrigation projects. Land development works in most of the major irrigation projects are executed through Command Area Development Authority, whereas in the rest of

the major and medium irrigation projects, land development works are being done by the Agriculture Department.

18.59 The position of outlays and expenditure is as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Actual Expenditure			Approved outlay
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	Eighth Plan 1992-97
Ayacut Development	3,025.59	300.00	294.00	2914.00

18.60 The land development is undertaken in two parts, Part-I works consist of construction of field channels with masonry works, field drains, graded bunds and outlets. This work is done as a part of irrigation projects itself and expenditure is not recovered from beneficiaries. Irrigation Department provides necessary funds for these works where as part-II consists of levelling and grading and is undertaken by the Agriculture Department after obtaining written consent from beneficiaries from its own funds initially and later on the cost of the work done is recovered from the beneficiaries.

18.61 The present organisation established for the works consist of 7 Divisions and 40 Sub-Divisions and each sub-division is expected to carry out development over 1000 hectares per year. Most of the works of Ayacut development are carried out under Employment Guarantee Scheme and normal outlay, so provided here helps as supplementary grant.

18.62 During the Seventh Plan, 1985-90 and Annual Plans 1990-91 1991-92 actual expenditure to the extent of Rs.3,025.59 lakhs and Rs.300.00 lakhs and Rs.294.00 lakhs has been incurred respectively and in all 1,72,808 hectares of land against Seventh Plan's target of 2,40,000 hectares of land has been developed.

18.63 A provision of Rs. 2914.00 lakhs for the Eighth Plan 1992-97 has been approved for works expenditure, which includes outlays of Rs. 262.00 lakhs for Tribal Area Sub-Plan and Rs. 407.00 lakhs for Special Component Plan. During the Eighth Plan 1992-97; it is proposed to achieve the target of development of 1,91,000 hectares of land.

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CHAPTER 19

ENERGY

Introduction

19.1 Energy is one of the crucial inputs in the process of economic development and the availability of power is the sine-qua-non for future progress. Power is a vital infrastructural service which affects the performance of all important sectors from agriculture to commerce and industry. Maharashtra has been enjoying relatively comfortable position with regard to power availability till the 7th Plan period. However, more recently the rising demand in the agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors has placed a great strain on the power supply in the State. It has been recently assessed that the State would face a severe shortage of power if steps are not taken to provide more resources for this sector in future. The severe shortages in power foreseen in the VIII and IXth Plan would not only affect agricultural production but also the heart of industrial and commercial activity in the country. The emphasis on the speedy development of power in the State would have to continue as it is inextricably inked with industrial development which is the basis of the economic development of the State.

19.2 The sheer magnitude of power projects, both thermal and hydro takes the cost of these projects to huge proportions. Increasingly, therefore, the State Government is finding it difficult to finance such large infrastructural works. A decision has been taken to invite private sector participation in the power sector in the VIII Plan. The selected private agencies will be invited to take up projects for generation and the power so generated will be purchased by the MSEB according to the procedures detailed in the contractual agreement. It is hoped that a few thermal and gas based and small hydro projects, would be taken up by private agencies in the VIII Plan period.

Financial performance of the VII Plan

19.3 The table below gives the actual expenditure during the VII Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91, Annual Plan 1991-92 and approved outlay for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(Rs. in crore)

No.	Item	VII	Annual	Annual	VIII
		Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan
		1985-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-97
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Approved
		Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure	outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	Hydro Projects	290.09	58.67	111.41	1133.20
II.	Thermal Projects—				
	(i) Generation	1415.34	405.84	314.75	1473.00
	(ii) Transmission & Distribution	700.74	304.75	289.75	1472.89
	(iii) Rural Electrification	364.54	77.54	77.75	456.00
	(iv) General Assets, Acquisition of Licences, etc.	364.54	77.54	77.75	456.00
	Total-II	2542.28	794.88	712.90	3494.44
III.	Non-conventional Sources of Energy	3.02	0.85	1.00	7.34
	Grand Total	2835.39	854.39	825.31	4579.98

Physical performance in the VII Plan

19.4 The performance of the State in the Power Sector has been quite satisfactory in the VII Plan, the State having generated 2196.757 MW against a target of 2337 MW. The shortfall

of about 140 MW is primarily due to the shortfall in the hydro power projects; as these hydro power projects are to be constructed at the foot of the dam, problems arising in the foundations of the dams have led to delays in construction. The total installed generation capacity at the end of the VI Plan was 6078 MW. This was targeted to be raised to 8514 MW at the end of the VII Plan. Thus during the VII Plan period it was targeted to add 2337 MW generation capacity comprising 355 MW from hydro projects, 1550 MW from thermal projects and 432 MW from gas turbine units. The total installed capacity at the end of the VII Plan was 8275 MW. Between 1990-92, 1037 MW was added to the installed capacity. The additional generation capacity generated during the VII Plan is indicated below :-

					(In MW)
Year		Hydro	Thermal	Others	Total
1985-86	...	10	420	432	862
1986-87	...	113	.....	.....	113
1987-88	...	81.575	210	.....	291.575
1988-89	...	10	210	.....	220
1989-90	...	.....	210	.....	210
				+ 500	+ 500
				(from Tatas)	(from Tatas)
Total	...	214.575	1550	432	2196.575

19.5 The State's performance has been satisfactory also in terms of other indicators, i.e. transmission and distribution and rural electrification. In fact the State has far surpassed its target in the electrification of agricultural pump sets which has no doubt been a boon to the agriculturists. About 15 lakh pump sets have been energized by the end of the VII Plan in the State. The State's VII Plan performance in physical achievements is indicated below :-

Item	VII Plan 1985-90 Physical Targets	Achievement
(i) Transmission & Distribution	7909 CKT. KMS 6695 MVA	6736 CKT. KMS 9061 MVA
(ii) Rural Electrification—		
(a) Villages	2365	3203
(b) Pump sets	293000	567000

Review of Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92

Generation

19.6 As regards hydro projects, 8 MW capacity was added through the Khadakwasla Project and expenditure to the tune of Rs.58.66 crores was incurred during 1990-91. During 1991-92, an expenditure of Rs.111.41 crores has been incurred and 29 MW capacity has been added during the year. For thermal generation Rs.405.84 crores were spent during 1990-91. Chandrapur Unit-V (500 MW) scheme was completed during this year. During 1991-92, an expenditure of Rs. 314.75 crores has been incurred. Chandrapur Unit-VI (500 MW) has been commissioned by the end of 1991-92.

Transmission and Distribution

19.7 The table below gives the expenditure during 1990-91 and 1991-92 and achievement during 1990-91 and 1991-92 :-

(Rs. in crores)					
Scheme 1	Unit 2	Annual Plan 1990-91		Annual Plan 1991-92	
		Achievement 3	Expdr. 4	Achievement 5	Expdr. 6
400 KV	CKT. KM		107.09		52.74
(ii) 220 KV to 66 KV	CKT.KM	1642	103.45	996	133.42
	MVA	1644		1396	
(iii) 33 KV. SI and Urban renovation	CKT. KM	1549	94.09	982	103.59
	MVA	687		500	
(iv) Replacement and Renovation of Machinery Dedicated Communication.		.....	0.12	.....	.....

Removal of Regional Backlog

19.8 The Fact Finding Committee has identified backlog in regard to electrification of 3050 villages and energisation of 142885 agricultural pump sets. Out of this 2818 villages were electrified and 112273 pump sets were energized during the VII Plan with a total expenditure of Rs. 131.54 crore. Now the backlog to be removed is in respect of 232 villages and 30612 pump sets. The cost of the programme according to revised norms is Rs.6.96 crore and Rs.61.22 crore respectively. In fact, these villages have already been electrified by using solar P.V. panel systems. Such villages are now to be electrified by the conventional grid system. Villages in Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts are programmed to be electrified by conventional grid system and all the remaining pump sets in Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli are proposed to be energized in the VIII Plan. Expenditure incurred on rural electrification during Annual Plan 1990-91 was Rs.77.54 crore and the Annual Plan 1991-92 was Rs.77.75 crore, out of which Rs.18.28 crores and Rs.20.00 crores were spent on removal of backlog respectively. For removal of backlog in rural electrification a provision of Rs.37 crores is provided for VIII Plan 1992-97. Tribal Sub-Plan

19.9 During the VII Five Year Plan 1510 villages and 22499 pump sets were energized in the Tribal Sub-Plan area. In addition, 608.66 Kms. of transmission lines were laid and 271.50 MVA transformation capacity was commissioned. During the year 1990-91 108 tribal villages have been converted from solar system to conventional grid system. 843 tribal hamlets have been electrified and 4909 pump sets have been energized along with commissioning of 136.6 Ckt. Kms. transmission line and 101.8 MVA transformation capacity.

During the year 1991-92, 100 villages have been converted from solar system to conventional grid system along with electrification of 361 hamlets, energization of 4725 agricultural pump sets, commissioning of 85.90 Ckt. Kms. transmission lines and 65.50 MVA transformation capacity. For this an expenditure of Rs.33.33 crores have been incurred. All the tribal villages in the State have been electrified as on 31.3.1989, hence no works for VIII Plan 1992-97 have been proposed for rural electrification. The approved outlay and the physical targets for the VIII Five Year Plan in tribal areas are as shown below:-

(Rs.in crores)		
Item	Approved outlay VIII Plan 1992-97	Proposed Targets VIII Plan 1992-97
(a) Rural Electrification		300
(i) Electrification Tribal Hamlets	50.00	1000
(ii) Energization of Agricultural Pump sets		
(B) Transmission		300
(i) Construction of lines	30.00	CKT. KMS.
(ii) Transformation capacity		150 MVA

19.10 A target for electrification of 4000 Harijan bastis and release of 1 lakh domestic connections to Scheduled Castes and Nav Buddhas was fixed for the VII Five Year Plan, against which 5015 Harijan bastis have been electrified and 166611 domestic connection released with an expenditure of Rs.20.13 crore. During the year 1990-91, 806 harijan bastis have been electrified, 40567 domestic connections released and 1258 agricultural pumpsets energized under the Special Component Plan. During 1991-92 384 Harijan bastis have been be electrified with release of 32,738 domestic connection and energization of 1,057 agricultural pump sets. An expenditure of Rs.703.05 lakhs were spent on this programme during 1991-92.

A target for electrification of 1,000 Harijan bastis has been proposed for the VIII Five Year Plan along with 1.25 lakh domestic connections and energization of 5000 agricultural pumpsets with an outlay of Rs.26.25 crores.

Priorities for the VIII Plan 1992-97

19.11 The State Government has always allocated a large part of its plan outlay to the power sector. The question would naturally arise as to whether the benefits received are commensurate with the expenditure incurred and also whether it is possible to review the present trend of expenditure and utilization of power in the State. The Study Group set up by the State Government to review the energy sector and indicate fresh thrust areas for this sector had the following observation to make :-

(a) The pace of development of generation, transmission and distribution projects must be accelerated in the VIII Plan period.

(b) Due to the acute shortage of power in the future, it is time that the process of power planning if made according to sectoral priorities, namely agriculture, domestic, commercial, and industrial. Among industrial users, priority should be given to less energy intensive industries, while the high consumers of energy should be encouraged to contribute to the cost of generation and transmission.

(c) Hydel-thermal mix which is approximately 20:80 should be made to increase to the optimal level of 40:60; small hydro and pumped storage projects should be taken up in the VIII Plan as these are short gestation projects.

(d) Other significant points emphasized are conservation of power, co-generation, flattening of the load curve and procurement of more natural gas for power projects through Government of India.

(e) With regard to traditional energy sources, the Study Group has emphasized the need for massive fuel wood plantation for increasing the availability of fuel to the rural poor. Fuel plantation, it has been recommended, should be taken with the help of non-government agencies.

(f) Taking up of large thermal power projects with the help of private sector investments, has also been strongly recommended.

(g) One of the measures of making resources available in the power sector would be to control expenditure through a review of various subsidies that flow to this sector. While system and operation improvement has been recommended a gradual reduction of subsidies should be aimed at in the VIII Plan through suitable tariff revision. Subsidies in rural electrification should be substantially reduced. Hydro Power Projects

19.12 Hydro projects in Maharashtra supply only 20 per cent of all the power generated in the State. An outlay of Rs.1133.20 crores is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97, Plan which includes provision of Rs.8.49 crore for rehabilitation works for project affected people. (Work carried out by Revenue & Forest Department). This also includes provision of Rs.10 crores for Development of Narmada Basin Projects under Environment Plan with World Bank assistance.

19.13 There were some spillover works at the end of the VII Plan for which provision had to be made in the VIII Plan 1992-97, with the help of this investment an additional generation capacity of 750.7 MW from hydro projects will be created during this period.

Koyana Stages I, II & III, Vaitarna, Bhatghar would be completed in all respect by the end of the financial year 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 465 lakhs is provided for the residual works of this projects during the VIII Plan 1992-97.

Spillover Projects

(1) Paithan (1 x 12 MW)

Provision of Rs.150 lakhs is provided for residual works for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(2) Pench (2 x 80 MW - Inter-State Project Maharashtra's share 53 MW)

Outlay for residual works of the project is provided in the irrigation sector of Maharashtra for VIII Plan 1992-97.

(3) Tillari (1 x 60 MW)

Outlay for residual works of the project is provided in the irrigation sector of Maharashtra for VIII Plan 1992-97.

(4) Bhira Tail Race (2 x 40 MW)

Provision of Rs.100 lakh is provided for residual works and balance payments etc. for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(5) Pawana (1 x 10 MW)

Provision of Rs. 55 lakh is provided for residual works and operation and maintenance of the power station for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(6) Vaitarna Dam Toe Power House (1 x 1.5 MW)

Provision of Rs.7 lakh is provided for residual works and operation and maintenance of power station for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(7) Yeoteshwar Power House (1 x 0.075 MW)

Provision of Rs.10 lakhs is provided for operation and maintenance of the power station for VIII Plan 1992-97.

(8) Bhatsa (1 x 15 MW)

An outlay of Rs.115 lakh is provided for residual works and balance payments during the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(9) Khadakwasla (2 x 8 MW)

An outlay of Rs.148 lakhs is provided for residual works and balance payments during the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(10) Kanher (1 x 4 MW)

An outlay of Rs.80 lakh is provided for residual works and balance payments during the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(11) Dhom (2 x 1 MW)

An outlay of Rs.75 lakh is provided for residual works and balance payment during the VIII Plan 1992-97.

19.14 The following are the on-going hydro projects as on 1.4.1992.

(1) Terwanmedhe (1 x 0.2 MW)

The project envisages installation of 1 x 0.2 MW generating unit at the foot of Terwanmedhe pick up weir (under construction) on Kharari nalla (tributary of Tillary river) in Sawantwadi taluka of Sindhudurg district. The irrigation releases from the weir will be utilized for power generation. Estimated annual generation is about 1 Mus. An outlay of Rs.36 lakh is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(2) Ujani (1 x 12 MW)

The project envisages installation of one 12 MW reversible pump turbine at the foot of Ujani irrigation dam on Bhima river in taluka Madha of Solapur district. Estimated annual generation is about 21 Mus. Loan assistance of 1500 million Yen has been sanctioned for the project by

the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Japan. 12 MW reversible pump turbine equipment for the project have been imported from Japan. A provision of Rs.1333 lakh is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97. The project is expected to be commissioned during 1993-94.

(3) Manikdoh (1 x 6 MW)

The project envisages installation 1 x 6 MW generating unit at the foot of the Manikdoh dam on Kukadi river in Junnar taluka of Pune district. The irrigation release from the dam will be utilized for power generation. Estimated annual generation is about 21 Mus. An outlay of Rs.507 lakh is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97. The project is expected to be commissioned during VIII Plan period.

(4) Dimbhe (1 x 5 MW)

The project envisages installation 1 x 5 MW generating unit at the foot of Dimbhe dam (under construction) on Ghod river in Ambegaon taluka of Pune district. The irrigation releases from the dam will be utilized for power generation. Estimated annual generation is about 18 Mus. An outlay of Rs.569 lakh is provided for the VIII plan 1992-97. The project is expected to be commissioned during VIII Plan period.

(5) Surya (1 x 6 MW)

The project envisages installation of 1 x 6 MW generating unit at the foot of Dhamni dam on Surya river in Jawhar taluka in Thane district. The irrigation releases from the dam will be utilized for power generation. Estimated annual generation is about 21 Mus. An outlay of Rs. 539 lakhs is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97. The project is expected to be commissioned during VIII Plan period.

(6) Bhandardara Power House II (1 x 34 MW)

The project envisages utilization of the release from the Bhandardara reservoir on Pravara river in taluka Akola of Ahmednagar district for power generation in two stages, one with a capacity of 10 MW at the foot of Bhandardara dam and the other with 34 MW near Randha Fall down stream. Estimated annual generation is about 93 Mus. (Power House I - 49 Mus., Power House II - 44 Mus.). The generating units of Power House-I have been commissioned on 27.3.1986. An outlay of Rs.2158 lakh is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97 for works of power house II and same is expected to be commissioned during VIII Plan period.

(7) Warna (2 x 8 MW)

The project envisages installation 2 x 8 MW generating units at the foot of Warna dam (under construction) on Warna river in taluka Shirala of Sangli district. The irrigation releases from the dam will be utilized for power generation. Estimated annual generation is about 56 Mus. An outlay of Rs.1291 lakhs is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97. The project is expected to be commissioned during VIII Plan period.

(8) Dudhganga (2 x 12 MW)

The project envisages installation of 2 x 12 MW generating units at the foot of Asangaon dam (under construction) on Dudhganga river in Radhanagari taluka of Kolhapur district. The irrigation releases from the dam will be utilized for power generation. Estimated annual generation is about 57 Mus. An outlay of Rs.2700 lakh is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97. The project is expected to be commissioned during VIII Plan period.

(9) Koyana Stage IV (4 x 250 MW)

Under this scheme, four units each of 250 MW will be installed in a new underground power house located in the adjacent valley near Koyna I & II complex, to increase the installed capacity to meet peaking requirement by reducing the load factor of Koyna I and II. The tail water from the power house will be discharged into Kolkewadi reservoir, i.e. storage for stage III.

The project is getting assistance from the World Bank and loan of \$ 220 million (loan account 3096-IN) By the end of the VIII Plan one of the units is expected to be commissioned and remaining two three units in the year 1997-98. A provision of Rs.480.99 crores is proposed for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(10) Surya Right Bank Canal Drop Scheme (1 x 0.75 MW)

The project envisages utilization of 12.54 metre natural fall in the Surya Right Bank Canal at Chainage Km. 28/440 for power generation, with installation of one 750 KW generating unit located in Palghar taluka of Thane district. Estimated annual generation is 5.58 Mus. An outlay of Rs. 371 lakhs is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97. The project is expected to be commissioned during VIII Plan period.

(11) Majalgaon (3 x 0.75 MW)

The project envisages utilization of irrigation releases from the Majalgaon irrigation dam with the installation of three generating units of 750 KW capacity each located in Majalgaon taluka of Beed district. Estimated annual generation is about 8.78 Mus. An outlay of Rs.775 lakhs is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97. The project is expected to be commissioned during VIII Plan period.

(12) Karanjwan (1 x 3 MW)

The project envisages utilization of irrigation releases from the Karanjwan irrigation dam with the installation of one 3 MW generating unit, located in Dindori taluka of Nasik district. Estimated annual generation is about 8.54 Mus. An outlay of Rs.933 lakh is provided for VIII Plan 1992-97. The project is expected to be commissioned during VIII Plan period.

(13) Ghatghar Pump Storage Scheme (2 x 125 MW)

The project is located in Thane/Ahmednagar districts, about 45 Kms. from the Nasik sub-station of MSEB. The upper reservoir will be situated on Pravara river near Ghatghar village upstream of the existing Bhandardara dam in Akola taluka of Ahmednagar district. The lower reservoir is proposed to be located on a small nalla near village Chonde Budruk, taluka Shahapur of Thane district. It is proposed to install two reversible units of 125 MW capacity each in an underground power house. Peak energy generation will be about 467 Mus. per annum; peak energy required for pumping will be about 671 Mus. The project had been posed to the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Japan for loan assistance and loan of 11414 million Yens (loan account IDP-53) has been sanctioned in December, 1988. A provision of Rs.100 crore is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(14) Bhopalpattanam Hydro Electric Project (Indrasagar Project - 1000 MW - Maharashtra share 450 MW)

This is an inter-State project between Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The project is situated on the Indravati river in Bijapur tehsil of district Bastar (Madhya Pradesh). The project envisages installation of 8 x 125 MW generating units in an underground power house. The cost and benefits of the project are to be shared in the ratio of 55 : 45 between Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Maharashtra's share of power from this project will be 45 per cent i.e. 450 MW. A provision of Rs.5 lakh is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(15) Sardar Sarovar Project (1450 MW - Maharashtra's share 391.5 MW)

This is a multi-purpose inter-State project between Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Under this scheme a dam is under construction on the Narmada river near Navgam village in Gujarat. Six generation units of 200 MW capacity will be installed in the river bed power house and 5 generating units of 50 MW capacity each will be installed in the canal head power house. The total installed capacity will be 1450 MW. Maharashtra's share of power from this project will be 27 per cent, i.e. 391.5 MW. The benefits from the project are expected to accrue during the VIII Plan period. Total payment made to Gujarat upto March 1992 is Rs.100.45 crores. An outlay of Rs.344.50 crores is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97 towards Maharashtra's share of expenditure on the project. Besides this a provision of Rs.10 crores is made for various components of the environment plan of Sardar Sarovar Project.

Thermal Power Projects

(16) New Pumped Storage Schemes

A provision of Rs.25 crores is provided during VIII Plan 1992-97 for advance action (infrastructure works) on new pumped storage schemes.

(17) New Small Hydro Projects

A provision of Rs.25 crores is provided for VIII Plan 1992-97 for new small hydro projects.

(18) Survey and Investigation

A provision of Rs.15 crores is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97 for survey and investigation works of hydro projects.

(19) Rehabilitation

A provision of Rs.8.49 crores is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97 for the rehabilitation of project affected persons.

19.15 While formulating the VIII Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1992-93, the following guidelines have been kept in view as regards thermal power projects :-

(i) Priority has been given to maximise benefits from the existing capacity by making suitable provision for R and M Programme (Renovation & Modernization Programme) for generation schemes and installation of capacitors in the system to reduce the transmission and distribution losses.

(ii) Priority has been given to continuing and on-going projects.

(iii) The next priority is to be given to the projects which have been sanctioned and are to be taken up for execution during the VIII Plan period.

(iv) Last priority is to be given to schemes yet to be sanctioned but which must necessarily be taken up during the VIII Plan for the benefits to accrue in the VIII Plan period or early part of the IX Plan.

(v) Priority has also been given to the rural sector and more than 50 per cent of the total outlay will flow to this sector.

VIII Plan 1992-97

19.16 The actual expenditure 1991-92 and approved outlay for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 for power generation programme is as follows :-

Programme	(Rs.in crores)	
	Actual Expenditure for 1991-92	Approved outlay for VIII Plan 1992-97
(i) Thermal Generation	314.75	1473.00
(ii) Transmission including Distribution & System Improvement	289.75	1472.89
(iii) Rural Electrification	77.75	456.00
(iv) General Asets, Acquisition of Licences, etc.	30.65	37.55
Total	712.00	3439.44

Thermal Generation

19.17 Thermal power in Maharashtra contributes 80 per cent of all the power generation in the State. Most of the generation is undertaken by MSEB while few private companies like Tata Electric Company and B.S.E.S. also contribute to power generation and transmission. The expenditure incurred during 1990-91 is Rs.405.84 crores. During 1991-92, an expenditure of Rs.314.75 crores has been incurred. An outlay of Rs.1473 crores is provided for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97. It is targetted to add 360 MW generating capacity. The outlay approved for the VIII Five Year Plan will be utilised for the following schemes :-

(1) Khaperkheda Extension Units 1 & 2 (2x210 MW)

Khaperkheda Extension Units 1 & 2 have been synchronized in March 1989 and January 1990 respectively. Though the units are commissioned, the works on auxiliary schemes are in progress and proposed to be completed in the year 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.30 crores is provided in the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(2) Chandrapur Units 5 & 6 (2 x 500 MW) :

This project is being implemented with assistance to the extent of US \$ 300 million from the World Bank. Unit 5 has been synchronized in March 1991 and the same is expected to be commissioned on coal in November 1991. The works of Unit 6 are in progress and the same is expected to be synchronized in 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.73 crores is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(3) Waste Heat Recovery Units 1 & 2 (2 x 120 MW) :

The works of Waste Heat Recovery Units 1 & 2 have been awarded to M/s. Siemens on a turnkey basis. The agreement was signed with M/s. Siemens AG on 14th December 1990. For this project, the German Government has sanctioned bilateral credit of DM 198 Million and have committed to extend an additional bilateral credit of DM 112 Million. The works on these units are in progress and the Units 1 & 2 are scheduled to be commissioned in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.450 crores is provided in the VIII plan 1992-97.

(4) Waste Heat Recovery Unit No.3 (120 MW):

The Planning Commission has sanctioned this project in June 1989 at an estimated cost of Rs. 85.86 crores. The revised cost of this project is estimated at Rs. 265 crore. MSEB and Government of Maharashtra have approached Government of India to pose this unit for German credit on similar lines as the Waste Heat Recovery Units 1 & 2. An outlay of Rs.235 crores is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(5) Chandrapur Unit 7 (500 MW) :

The Planning Commission has accorded approval for implementation of this project in February 1991, at an estimated cost of Rs. 582.94 crore. The revised estimated cost is Rs. 963.00 crore. This project has been posed to the World Bank for assistance. An outlay of Rs. 500 crores is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

(6) Augmentation and R&M Schemes:

Various augmentation and R&M schemes are proposed to be implemented in 8th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.184 crores is provided for the VIII plan 1992-97.

(7) New Starts:

A provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made in the VIII Plan 1992-97 for new starts.

Private Sector Participation in generation

19.18 With the amendment to the Indian Electricity Act by the Government of India, it is expected that the two major projects to be posed for implementation by the private sector will be undertaken shortly. The State Government has processed the two projects namely Khaperkheda Units 3 & 4 (2 x 210 MW) and the Gas Turbine Project at Nagothane (820 MW), which together are estimated to cost Rs.1540.00 crore. These two projects when undertaken by private agencies, would largely ease the burden on the State's resources. Transmission and Distribution

19.19 The Transmission lines alongwith associated substations form an essential link between power stations and load centres and have a vital role to play in the integrated operation of the power system. Maharashtra has one of the largest power transmission systems in the country.

19.20 The table below gives the actual expenditure for 1991-92, approved outlay for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

		(Rs. in crores)	
Schemes		Actual Expenditure for Annual Plan 1991-92	Approved Outlay for VIII Plan 1992-97
(i) 400 KV	...	52.74	552.43
(ii) 226 KV to 66 KV	...	133.42	441.94
(iii) 33 KV, SI & Urban Renovation	...	103.59	460.00
(iv) Replacement and Renovation of Machinery Dedicated Communication	...	.....	18.52
Total		289.75	1472.89

19.21 The table below gives the achievement for the year 1991-92 and proposed targets for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

Schemes		Unit	Achievement 1991-92	Target 1992-97
(i) 66 KV to 400 KV	...	CKT. KM	512	3130
	...	MVA	1072	8280
(ii) 33 KV	...	CKT. KM	600	3200
	...	MVA	185	1350

HVDC link between Chandrapur - Padghe

19.22 The main scheme for transmission in the State in the VIII Plan is 500 KV HVDC link, which will be used for evacuation of power from generating sources in the eastern region of Maharashtra to the load centre areas in the western parts of the State. The estimated cost is Rs. 575.00 crore and the Project has been techno economically cleared by CEA. Planning Commission have accorded in principle, approval to the scheme. An outlay of Rs.354.88 crores is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97 for this scheme.

66 KV to 220 KV Schemes

19.23 During the year 1991-92 267 ckt. Km. of transmission lines of 66 KV to 220 KV and 1072 MVA of transformation capacity at the associated sub stations were targeted to be added and the same has been achieved.

For the VIII Plan 1992-97, it is programmed to energize 3130 ckt.Km.of 66 KV and above transmission lines alongwith addition of 8280 MVA of transformation capacity at associated sub-stations.

For the VIII Plan 1992-97 a provision of Rs.994.37 crores is provided.

33 KV Schemes, Urban Renovation and System Improvement Schemes :

19.24 There have been large complaints about quality of supply and interruptions from the consumers due to very weak distribution net work in the system. To improve the distribution net work the system improvement schemes in Urban areas and installation of capacitors to reduce the losses in the system are undertaken. These Schemes are meant for augmenting and strengthening the 33 KV, 22 KV and 11 KV distribution network. These also cover reconductoring of HT lines, conversion of LT lines to Htlines, conversion of overhead lines into underground system, shifting, augmenting of transformation capacity, renovation services, provision of MOCB's and LT switchgear, provision of Ring Main units, replacement of battery units etc.

It is necessary that these schemes are executed on a big scale in the State for strengthening the distribution network so as to minimize the interruption and reduce losses in the system and to cater to the consumers in an effective manner. The distribution system in most of the urban areas is under great strain due to increase in load and ageing of the equipments. Specific schemes have been formulated for the purpose. An outlay of Rs.460 crores is provided in the VIII Plan 1992-97.

Replacement of Plant and Renovation of Machinery

19.25 An amount of Rs.18.51 crores is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97 for replacement of plants, renovation of machinery associated with the Transmission and Distribution system. The utility of this work will yield benefits by way of effecting improvements in the existing power system at minimum cost.

Dedicated Communication

19.26 The power system of M.S.E.B. due to establishment of new power stations and EHV lines has already become very complex. Due to ever increasing power demand the power system is becoming more and more complex. Presently the only medium of communication for management of MSEB's power system is the Power Line Carrier Communication (PLC) links established over EHV lines. However the available frequency band for PLC has already been utilised and it is not possible to engineer any new PLC links in the vicinity of major power stations and EHV sub-stations. In addition PLC is inherently a low speed communication media rendering it unsuitable for management of the complex power system of M.S.E.B. in real time mode.

For administrative communication requirement, at present, only Department of Telecommunications (DOT) network is available. From our experience the DOT's network falls short of expected reliability and availability specially during crisis management.

To get over these difficulties and in order to ensure proper communication a Master Telecommunication Plan has been drafted for M.S.E.B. in consultation with Central Electricity Authority. The Central Electricity Authority has already given it's technical clearance to the same. It is proposed to establish a dedicated telecommunication network, with a mix. of optical fibre and microwave communication media, owned and operated by M.S.E.B. linking it's power stations, EHV sub-stations, L.D. Centres and administrative offices all over the State. The communication network envisaged will cater to the present and future requirements of M.S.E.B.'s operational, control, data and administrative communication. Sufficient provision is made for this purpose in the VIII Plan 1992-97.

19.27 Availability of assured power has been the main stay of industrial development in the State and there is an increasing demand for power from the industrial sector. The requirement from the consumers unlike in the past, is today in terms of MW. This can be seen from the fact that about 60 consumers have approached for availability of power to the extent of 1800 MW with the individual demand ranging from 20 to 200 MW.

Rural Electrification

19.28 Out of 39661 towns and inhabited villages of the State (As for 1981 census) 39413 towns and inhabited villages have been electrified as on 31.3.1989. The remaining 248 villages are either devoid of population or will be submerged. Thus Maharashtra State has achieved 100% village electrification as on 31.3.1989. Out of total villages electrified 1056 villages were electrified by using Solar P.V. Panels. Out of these 1056 villages 353 and 165 villages have been converted into conventional grid system during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively. Now the balance 538 villages are either located in dense forest or have very thin population. Hence no works for conversion of villages into conventional grid system have been proposed during the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

During the VII Five Year Plan period (1985-90) 5.67 lakh agricultural pumpsets have been energised in the State against Planning Commission's target of 2.93 lakh pumpsets. During the year 1990-91, 1,00,601 pumsets have been energised against a target of 73,000 pump sets. 86556 more pump sets have been energised during the year 1991 92 against the target 50000 pump sets. Thus the total pump sets energised in the State are 1703161 as on 31st March, 1992, which is the highest for any State in the country.

During the VIII Five Year Plan period, in addition to energisation 3 lakh of agricultural pump sets, electrification of 1000 Harijan Bastis, 8000 Hamlets (Wadis), 400 main localities (Gaothans), release of 25,000 Industrial connections, 9 lakh domestic connections and extension of 1 lakh street lights in already electrified villages, are the works proposed to be completed. In order to cater to this load at proper voltage and with uninterrupted power supply, some system improvement works like shifting of distribution transformers to load centres,

strengthening the distribution system by installation of additional transformers etc. have been proposed.

An outlay of Rs. 456 crore is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97.

General Assets, Acquisition of Licensees and Training Programme :

19.29 A provision of Rs. 37.42 crore has been provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97 towards the procurement of vehicles, essentially required for O&M works, for creating infrastructure facilities for housing, consumers service centres, administrative buildings for the MSEB's office, Pole Factories, Research and Development Works, Training Programme and for acquisition of Licensees.

Development of Non-conventional and Renewable Sources of Energy:

19.30 Development of Non-conventional and Renewable Sources of Energy has been given high priority by the Government of India and is a part of the 20-Point Programme. Till recently, development of these sources was mainly an R & D activity. However, the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources (DNES), Government of India has initiated extension programmes on some of the well developed non-conventional energy technologies. These programmes include demonstration projects as well as subsidy schemes which are currently being implemented in the country. These were substantially magnified during the VII Plan period. Also additional schemes have emerged during the VII Five Year Plan and a large number of experimental projects are also under investigation.

The programmes covered under Non-conventional Sources of Energy were implemented by various Departments in the State and there was no co-ordinated approach and institutional arrangement. With a view to have a co-ordinated approach and institutional support the State Government established an independent agency named Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA) in July, 1985.

The financial assistance being provided by DNES varies between 30 per cent to 90 per cent depending upon the projects and schemes. It is proposed to take advantage of these schemes and implement them in Maharashtra on an extensive scale. Accordingly the following schemes are implemented.

Solar Energy Utilisation

Solar Energy can be utilised in two ways - one by means of Solar Thermal Programme and the second by means of Solar Photo-Voltaic Programme. Under Solar Thermal Programme, it is proposed mainly to concentrate on Solar Water Heating Systems and Sale of Solar Cookers. Solar Water Heating systems are proposed to be installed in a large number of State Government Buildings, Co-operative Dairies and Public Institutions. The programme is also being implemented for private institutions, industries and individuals. The promotion of solar cookers is being escalated in rural areas. Efforts are also being made to popularise community solar cookers for hostels, Ashramshalas etc. Feasibility study for installation of solar thermal power plant of 30 - 50 MW capacity is taken in hand. One such project can materialise during the VIII Five Year Plan subject to the availability of adequate financial resources.

Under Solar Photo-Voltaic Programme initial thrust was being given on providing solar photo-voltaic streetlights, pumps and TVs in remote villages/padas/wadis where electricity has not reached so far. Recently, however, newly developed solar PV portable lanterns have been found to be of great utility and is in great demand. A demonstration Solar PV power plant of 3.50 KW capacity is installed at one of the villages on Elephanta Island electrifying houses of all villagers. Two similar power plants are installed in two other villages in Raigad district.

Wind Energy Utilisation

A large number of windmills for pumping water was installed under the Demonstration Project of DNES in the past. The drawbacks experienced during implementation of these windmills have been evaluated and 54 old windmills are already repaired. A Wind Mapping Project has been undertaken with installation of 30 cup counter anemometers and the results will be utilized to undertake project feasibility studies for establishing wind farms in Maharashtra. The project of installation of 1.6 MW wind farm at Vijaydurg in Sindhudurg district has been taken in hand.

In view of large availability of animal dung in rural areas, a major thrust is being given on installing Community Biogas Plants in villages. DNES provides 90% subsidy for the Community

Biogas Programme. Maximum advantage would be taken of this central assistance for extension of the programme in the rural areas of Maharashtra. The amount earmarked will be utilized for revamping of existing plants, stabilising their O & M and in exceptional cases in sharing the beneficiaries cost. Research would be carried out on development of various alternative feed materials.

Biomass Utilisation

In order to give impetus to the maximum use of biomass this programme is coupled with the promotion of new biomass technologies like gasifiers, power generators, briquetting plants etc. Substantial financial support would be available from Government of India for these programmes. Thermal use of biomass gasifiers would be encouraged. Special Projects

Special Programme

For Wardha district a special Wardha Energy Project has been taken in hand. Under this scheme 50 villages in Wardha district have been selected for concentrated use of non-conventional energy sources. This programme is being substantially financed by DNES. A special project for Pune Urban area has been sanctioned by DNES. This envisages promotion of non-conventional energy sources in Pune Metropolitan region. Implementation of biogas recovery from distillery effluent, sanitary landfill studies, energy recovery from sewerage and several R & D studies would be taken up as special projects. All the projects remaining incomplete due to non-availability of funds would be pursued.

Energy Conservation

MEDA has taken up in right earnest the scheme of energy conservation in the industrial sector. A large number of government undertakings as well as some private industries have taken advantage of this scheme. The scheme envisages a saving in the use of energy without any additional investment in the production/manufacturing machinery. The response from the industrial sector is quite satisfactory and the results are encouraging. The programme has been extended to the agricultural sector through rectification of pump sets. A campaign for creating awareness in conservation of energy in the domestic sector is taken up through distribution of suitable leaflets and pamphlets.

A provision of Rs. 734 lakh for the VIII Plan 1992-97 is provided for the entire Non-conventional Energy Programme in the State.

Integrated Rural Energy Planning (IREP) Programme

19.31 The IREP was taken up in Maharashtra on pilot basis at the instance of the Planning Commission. Upto 1985-86 this programme was being implemented in five blocks viz. Sinnar in Nashik District, Bhore in Pune District, Dahanu in Thane District, Aurangabad in Aurangabad District and Chandur Railway in Amaravati District.

In May, 1986 Government of India formulated a Centrally sponsored scheme "Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme". The Planning Commission provides 100 per cent Central Assistance under this scheme for staff of IREP Cells at State level and in selected Districts/Blocks. Central funds are provided for software activities of these cells including training and extension. As these activities are financed by Planning Commission, no separate outlay for this scheme is included in the State Plan. "Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme" is being implemented by Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA) since 1986-87. So far the programme has been gradually extended to a total number of seventeen blocks as shown below :

Sr. No.	Block	District	Year
1	Sinnar	Nasik	1981-82
2	Bhor	Pune	1982-83
3	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	1984-85
4	Chandur Railway	Amaravati	1984-85
5	Dahanu	Thane	1984-85
6	Nanded	Nanded	1987-88
7	Hinganghat	Wardha	1987-88
8	Umred	Nagpur	1988-89
9	Gadhinglaj	Kolhapur	1988-89
10	Vengurla	Sindhudurg	1989-90
11	Lonar	Buldhana	1989-90

Sr. No.	Block	District	Year
12	Nandurbar	Dhule	1990-91
13	Umarga	Osmanabad	1990-91
14	Pali-Sudhagad	Raigad	1991-92
15	Risod	Akola	1991-92
16	Bhandara	Bhandara	1991-92
17	Shrigonda	Ahmednagar	1991-92

19.32 It is proposed to extend the programme to one block each in all 29 districts during the VIII Plan 1992-97. The details of the programme are given below :-

- (a) Preparation of rural energy plans for new blocks.
- (b) Setting up rural energy systems, both conventional and NRSE, in these blocks on a need based approach.
- (c) Conducting training programmes for the Zilla Parishad officials in all the blocks.
- (d) Intensify the programme for development of family size bio-gas plants in IREP blocks.
- (e) Popularising further the Improved Chullah Programme in these blocks and ensuring their usage by the beneficiaries.
- (f) Monitoring and evaluating the programme as implemented during the VIIth Plan.

19.33 An outlay of Rs. 273 lakh is provided in the VIII Plan 1992-97.

Biogas

19.34 Under the National Programme for Biogas development which is a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme, an average subsidy of Rs.3,4000 per Biogas plant is given. In addition to the above subsidy, Government

of India also provided funds for certain training programmes indicated below :-

- (i) Masons training - Rs. 18,000 per course.
- (ii) Trainer's training - Rs. 10,200 per course.
- (iii) Women's education - Rs. 750 per programme
- (iv) Turn key fee - Rs. 500 per plant.
- (v) Promotional incentives charges - Rs. 50 per plant.
- (vi) Repairs of defective Biogas Plants - Rs. 750 per defective biogas plant and Rs. 18,000 per course for organising the training courses for repairing defective biogas plants, and service charges.

During the VII Plan it was targeted to set up 2,00,000 Biogas plants for which an outlay of Rs. 78 crore was provided. As against this 2,73,337 Biogas plants have been installed in the State and the expenditure of about Rs. 104.28 crore has been incurred on this programme. Maharashtra State has won the first prize for setting up the maximum number of plants for every year during the period 1985-90 at National level. An outlay of Rs. 64 crore is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97. Against this it is proposed to set up 1,00,000 Biogas plants during 1992-97.

Improved Chullah

10.35 In order to encourage women in the rural areas to use efficient improved chullah in place of traditional chullahas, thereby minimising drudgery and health hazards, the Centrally Sponsored Project on demonstration on Improved chullhas was implemented in the country from February 1984. Under the scheme trainees are trained by master trainers in the art of constructing the improved chullhas. These trainees, on completion of their training are expected to construct chullhas for the beneficiaries in the village ultimately making the entire village a "Smokeless village". The Government of India provides funds for this scheme at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per training course and and subsidy of Rs. 50 per chullha which are constructed outside the training classes. During the VIIth Plan period 4,45,846 chullhas have been constructed outside the training class. An outlay of Rs.400 lakhs is provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97. It is proposed to install 6,00,000 chullhas during 1992-97.

CHAPTER - 20

Industry and Mining

Introduction

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

New Industrial Policy

20.2 The Government of India has announced a new liberalised industrial policy on 24th July 1991. The system of licensing has been dismantled with the exception of 18 industries. Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act has been drastically amended to remove threshold limits of assets of MRTP companies and dominant undertakings. Locational requirement with the exception of metropolitan centres have been dispensed with. Approval will be given for direct foreign investment upto 51% foreign equity in select high priority industries. The total approach is towards creating an atmosphere conducive to the development of entrepreneurship and to technological progress.

20.3 The major objectives of the new industrial policy are to maintain a sustained growth in productivity, gainful employment and attain competitiveness in the international markets. The spread of industrialisation in the backward areas of the country will be actively promoted through appropriate incentives, institutional support and infrastructure investments.

Some of the other highlights of the new industrial policy are as follows:-

(i) Pre-eminent role of public sector in eight core areas - including arms and ammunition, atomic energy, mineral oils, rail transport and mining of coal and minerals - to continue.

(ii) Part of Government's share holding in public sector to be offered to mutual funds, financial institutions, general public and workers.

(iii) Besides allowing equity participation by other industrial undertakings in small scale industries (SSI) upto 24% to provide access to the capital market, the Government proposes to introduce limited partnership Act to enhance the supply of risk capital to SSI.

(iv) Investments limit in small scale industries has been raised to Rs. 60 lakhs and that for ancillary and export oriented units to Rs. 75 lakhs.

(v) The policy proposed to set up an integrated development thrust for handicraft sector in view of its employment potential and vastly expand the role of the National Handloom Development Corporation in view of the sector's contribution of 30% of the Country's textile production.

The Government of India's new industrial policy intends to remove the structure of regulations and help vibrant growth of industries so that they can enter the ever competitive world market.

State Government's new industrial policy

Recently the State Government has decided to give importance to following aspects in pursuance of its new industrial policy to further the Government of India's policy in this regards.

- (a) Simplification of rules in regards to purchase of plots for industrial purposes.
- (b) Liberal financial incentives for industries.
- (c) Guarantee to provide infrastructural facilities.
- (d) Special concessions to small industries sector.
- (e) Promotion to develop agro-processing & soft ware industries.
- (f) Crash programme for export oriented industries.
- (g) Added stress on Competitiveness.

Review of VII Plan & Annual Plans 1990-91 & 1991-92

20.4 The total approved outlay for Industry and Mining sector during the VII Plan period was Rs.417.85crores while the actual expenditure was Rs.420.26 crores. The sub-sector wise details of the outlays as well as expenditure during VII Plan 1985-90, 1990-91, and 1991-92 are as follows:-

Sub-Sector	(Rs. in crores)				
	Seventh Five Year Plan			1990-91	1991-92
	Approved outlays	Outlays in Annual Plans	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure
1. Village and small Scale Industries`	63.00	73.89	87.95	38.25	54.50
2. Medium and Large Industries	288.03	327.65	321.37	55.91	71.14
3. Infrastructure facilities for Joint/Central Sector Projects	10.87	12.35	7.96	1.09	1.24
4. Mineral Development	3.10	3.06	2.98	0.56	0.28
Total	365.00	417.85	420.26	95.81	127.16

The excess expenditure under sub-sector village and small scale industries is due to introduction of a new scheme of distribution of Sadi-Dhoti at concessional rates to the families who are below povetrty line. In the last 2 years of the Seventh Plan, the expenditure of about Rs. 12 crores which was not orginally contemplated. Similarly, for giving margin money to new powerloom weavers socities an expenditure of Rs. 2 crores was incurred in the last year of the Seventh Plan.

Under large and medium industries sector, though enhanced expenditure was incurred on the package scheme of incentives and nationalisation of Empress Mills at Nagpur, this was partially counterbalanced by less expenditure on new cooperative spinning mills and rehabilitation of sick cooperative spinning mills. The cooperative spinning mills could not make much headway due to non-availablility of long term credit from Central financing institutions.

Review of 1990-91

20.5 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 80 crores, expenditure incurred was Rs. 95.81 crores. The substantial expenditure has been incurred on following schemes/programmes.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Cooperative Spinning Mills | Rs. 14.08 crores |
| 2. Rehabilitation of sick spinning mills | Rs. 3.15 crores. |
| 3. Sadi-Dhoti scheme | Rs. 6.32 crores |

This excess expenditure is partly counterbalanced by less expenditure under other schemes due to cut imposed on Plan provisions on account of constraint of resources.

Review of 1991-92

20.6 Due to drought like conditions in the major part of the State and constraint of resources, Plan provisions of 1991-92 under many sectors had been reduced by about 20%. Therefore, Plan expenditure is appreciably less under many schemes/programmes against approved outlay for 1991-92.

VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 objectives .

20.7 The major objectives of the State Government's industrial policy during the VIII Plan would be as under:-

- (a) To maintain the State's leading position in the Country in the industrial sector,

(b) To achieve balanced industrial growth through (i) permission for pollution free industries in Bombay-Thane-Pune belt and (ii) positive encouragement to industrialisation in the developing areas and (iii) encouragement to small scale, village, cottage and agro-based industries to nurture entrepreneurship and create employment opportunities.

Salient features

20.8 During VIII Plan period major thrust has been proposed for completing cooperative spinning mills under erection. Similarly, it has been decided to assist workers' cooperatives of sick private textile mills in the State. For increasing infrastructure facilities for new industries substantial provisions are also made. In the context of liberalised new industrial policy of the Govt. of India, the State's package scheme of incentives is modified in 1991-92 so as to attract new industries in the State.

Further liberalisation in the scheme envisaged from 1st October 1993.

20.9 The sub-sectorwise outlays approved for the VIII Plan 1992-97 under this Sector are given in the following table:

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sub-sector	VIII Plan 1992-97 Approved outlay
1	2
(A) Village & Small Scale Industries	22578.00
(B) Medium & Large Industries	56574.00
(C) Infrastructure facilities for Joint/Central Sector Projects	1820.00
(d) Mineral Development	474.00
Total	81446.00

20.10 Various programmes of industrial development to be undertaken during the VIII Plan are discussed in the following paragraphs.

(A) VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Leather Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra (LIDCOM)

20.11 The Leather Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra (LIDCOM) was set up in the year 1974 for promoting the leather industry in the State. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 5 crores and paid up capital as on 31st March 1992 is Rs. 3.52 crores. The Corporation runs Footwear Production Centres at Kolhapur, Hingoli and Daryapur and Tannery at Satara. The Corporation has also sales outlets at Bandra, Solapur, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nanded, Latur and Vashi (New Bombay).

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs was provided for LIDCOM and an expenditure of Rs. 133 lakhs was incurred. For the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 an outlays of Rs 150 lakhs is provided for share capital to this Corporation.

20.12 During the VIIIth Plan, the sales of the Corporation would be expected to Rs. 331.62 lakhs. The Corporation has also decided to take up the project of setting up of a common facility centre for tanners at Kolhapur which will provide the facility of processing of leather from the stage of wet blue to finish ones, to the 60 families of Kolhapur. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 105 lakhs.

20.13 In addition to the above projects, the centrally sponsored scheme of setting up a Central Footwear Training centre is being implemented at Deonar in Bombay. The recurring expenditure of this project is to be borne by the State Government whereas non-recurring expenditure on building etc. is to be borne by the Central Government. The work of this project

is in progress. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs is made for this project as central share during the VIII Plan.

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC)

20.14 MSSIDC was established in the year 1962 under the Company's Act 1956 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores which has been enhanced to Rs. 10 crores. The present paid up capital of the Corporation is Rs. 4.91 crores. The activities of MSSIDC comprises procurement and supply of scarce raw materials, commercial warehousing, marketing assistance to SSI units, handicraft development and sales and export of goods from the SSI sector, etc. The turnover of the corporation has been increased from Rs.82.06 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 187 crores in 1991-92 excluding sales on consignment basis. The export performance of MSSIDC has also significantly increased from Rs. 173.87 lakhs in 1986-87 to Rs. 400 lakhs in 1989-90.

An outlay of Rs.80 lakhs was earmarked for the MSSIDC for the VIIIth Plan out of which an expenditure of Rs.93.25 lakhs was incurred. To support the capital expenditure increased inventory holding and marketing turnover the Corporation proposed to avail of funds from Financial Institutions. Outlays of Rs. 200 lakhs has been provided for 1992-97 for giving share capital to the Corporation.

Sericulture

20.15 Sericulture as a labour intensive agro-based Industry deserved special attention under the future plans. It is an effective instrument for poverty alleviation and is also recognised today as one of the highly remunerative agro-based industries in the State. The cultivation of Mulberry and rearing of silk worm form the agriculture base of this industry while the production of raw silk is classified as cottage/rural industrial activity. The State Government has given more thrust on this programme since 1987-88. The physical achievements of this scheme in the last four years of the VII Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as under:

Item	1990 to 1995	1990-91	1991-92
Mulberry Plantation (acres)	7960	4665	4265
DFLs Supply 1278651 (Nos.)	1155738	1360000	1278651
Cocoon Production (Kgs.)	222212	319340	322831
Raw Silk Production	6329	6220	4487
Farmers Training Centres	5381	4760	2802

An outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the VIII Plan.

It is expected that this programme will generate employment for about 1.25 lakh people and about 20,000 acres of Mulberry Plantation will be covered in the VIII Plan.

Seed Money Assistance to educated unemployed

20.16 This scheme was introduced in the year 1972-73 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and continues as State Plan scheme since 1976-77 with the object of encouraging educated unemployed persons to take up self employment ventures by assisting them in meeting a part of the margin requirement of institutional finance. Persons between ages of 18 and 40 who have passed at least SSC Examination or completed an ITI course or equivalent examination are eligible to avail Seed Money Assistance to the extent of 10 percent to 22.5 percent of the project cost depending on the project and the category of beneficiary subject to the maximum of Rs.

1 lakh. The financial and physical targets and achievements in the Seventh Plan are as follows:-

Year	Outlay	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical target (Number)	Achievement (Number)
1985-86	366.76	362.60	3500	3434
1986-87	473.79	466.30	3362	3872
1987-88	487.54	464.19	3371	3130
1988-89	468.73	427.55	2470	3251
1989-90	548.41	459.79	2882	3164
1990-91	669.78	683.02	2602	4143
1991-92	573.67	561.13	3815	3265

An outlay of Rs. 2600 lakhs has been provided for the VIII Plan.

A target of 36565 beneficiaries has been fixed for the VIII Plan 1992-97 under this scheme.

Cooperative Industrial Estates

20.17 The scheme of cooperative industrial estates was introduced in the Third Five Year Plan with the following objectives:-

- (a) To develop industry in the undeveloped area of the State
- (b) To have speedy growth of SSI Sector
- (c) To provide employment to local people near to their place of residence.

The Government gives land on long term lease to Cooperative Industrial Estate Societies. The State Government provides 20 percent of the project cost as share capital contribution with a corresponding contribution by the members. The balance 60 percent of the project cost is being given by the LIC as loan with Government guarantee. During the VII Plan, the outlay was Rs. 225 lakhs and Rs. 277.29 lakhs were spent. For the VIII Plan an outlay of Rs. 325 lakhs has been provided.

District Industries Centres (DICs)

20.18 The DIC programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The State Government has established 29 District Industries Centres in the State. The Government of India provides 50 percent of the cost of the expenditure incurred on the staff and other recurring expenditure subject to a limit of Rs. 4 lakhs per DIC and 50 percent for the loan scheme. A provision of Rs. 600 lakhs was made in the Seventh Plan and expenditure of Rs. 815.13 lakhs was incurred in this Plan period. From 1st April 1993 this scheme has been transferred to the State. An outlay of Rs. 2625.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIII Plan.

Package Scheme of Incentives

20.19 Government has been following policy of dispersal of industries to the backward areas. As a part of this policy a Package Scheme of Incentives has been formulated. The main objective of the scheme is dispersal of industries from the industrially developed regions to the developing regions of the State. The Scheme started in 1964 was revised from time to time and present scheme of 1988 has been brought into force from 1st October 1988. It will be in operation for a period of 5 years upto 30th September 1993. The important highlights of the scheme are (a) more liberal sales tax incentives and (b) Special Capital incentive and additional incentives for expansion and diversification. The package includes incentives for octroi refund, contribution towards cost of feasibility study and preferential treatment in purchase programmes of the State Government. Refund of electricity duty to the new power intensive units is also provided in the scheme. Similarly incentives have been included for the first time for energy saving devices, employment of local persons and pollution control methods in

the form of additional sales tax incentives at the rate of 10 percent of fixed assets for additional period of 1 year. In the 1988 scheme, new category viz No Industry District has been made for Gadchiroli District. In this scheme, classification of talukas has been done on the two criteria viz distances from Bombay and Pune and degree of industrial development as reflected in percentage of population employed in establishment. Decision has been taken to modify this scheme in the content of Government of India's new industrial policy.

20.20 During the Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs. 85 crores was earmarked for the scheme. However, as against this, the expenditure of Rs. 184 crores was incurred in the Plan period. The scheme is implemented by SICOM for large and medium Industries and by RDCs for small scale industries and hence the outlay for this scheme has been shown under both large and medium sector as well as SSI sector from 1990-91. For the VIII Plan outlays of Rs. 8617.00 lakhs and Rs. 8496.00 lakhs are proposed under SSI and Large and Medium Sector respectively.

Training scheme for educated unemployed:

20.21 This is a continuing scheme of Employment Promotion Programme (EPP) for educated unemployed. The main objective of the programme is that educated unemployed persons should be given on the job training or such other practical training so as to make them more employable or to enable them to stand on their own feet. Expenditure incurred in the VII Plan is Rs. 94 lakhs. For VIII Plan an outlay of Rs. 136.00 lakhs has been provided.

Industrial Cooperatives

20.22 Industrial cooperatives are organised by village artisans i.e. balutedars as well as by workers in urban areas. There are in all 3940 societies registered. They undertake multifarious activities like blacksmith, goldsmith, carpentry, bamboo industry, electronics, manufacturing of cardboard boxes stationary material, match box, candles, soaps, plates, handicrafts, etc. These societies are assisted by way of Govt. share capital contribution, loan and subsidy or tools and equipments, loan for workshed, managerial subsidy etc. In addition to this the societies raise finance by way of cash credit from DCC banks. But the rate of interest is comparatively high, to help them to reduce the burden of expenditure, interest subsidy is given by Govt.

The existing financial pattern of assistance is suggested as under:

Item	Present scheme
1. Govt. share capital	3 times of paid up share capital i.e. in the ratio of 1 : 3
2. Loan for purchase of shares	75 % of face value of share or Rs. 75
3. Loan & subsidy for workshed godown	Rs. 25000/- 66.67% loan 33.33% subsidy
4. Tools & and Equipments	Rs. 20000/- 50% loans 50% subsidy
5. Management subsidy	3 years @ Rs. 800/- Rs. 600/- Rs. 600/-

During the VIIth Plan, provision of Rs. 79.00 lakhs was made for Industrial Cooperatives and the expenditure incurred during the said plan period was Rs. 139.35 lakhs.

The outlay provided for the VIII Plan for Industrial Cooperatives is Rs. 132.00 lakhs.

Financial assistance to Balutedar Societies (Block level Village artisans).

20.23 In order to improve the productivity and earning of the artisans who generally belong to Weaker Section by providing them improved tools and equipments, raw materials, finance, technical and management expertise, 205 -block level artisans Coop. Socys. have been organised in the State and 222900 lakhs artisans have been enrolled as members. The District Central Coop. Banks are sanctioning cash credit to these societies. The village artisans belong

to weaker section of the communities and they are known as balutedars, cobbler, balacksmith, pottery, etc. In the VII Plan village industries sponsored by Khadi Commission were added to this group e.g. Bee Keeping, coir, gum, production of lime etc. During the VIII Plan period, it is proposed to increase the coverage of about one lakh artisans. So as to avail gainful avenues of self employment to individual artisans a boost up production through cooperatives by these artisans. As per the present pattern Govt. share capitals granted twice the Share Capital collection from the members. Provision in the VII Plan was Rs.90 lakhs against which expenditure incurred upto the end of the VII Plan is Rs. 92.93 lakhs. The outlay provided for VIII Plan is Rs. 101.00 lakhs.

Development of Handloom, Powerloom

20.24. As per the "Tidke Committee Report", a separate Directorate to deal with handlooms, powerlooms and cooperative spinning mills has been established with its Headquarters at Nagpur from 2nd October 1971. The Maharashtra State Handloom Corporation and the Maharashtra State Powerloom Corporation have been established during 1971-72 to look after the work of handlooms and powerlooms outside cooperative sector. The Maharashtra State Handlooms Cooperative Federation Ltd., has been organised in 1977 with a view to undertake marketing of handloom cloth within and outside the State and abroad.

Handlooms

20.25 Nearly about 65,000 handlooms are in the State and about 1.67 lakh persons in Maharashtra depend on handloom industry for their livelihood. The percentage of handloom workers brought under Cooperative sector is about 61.76 in the State. As on 30th June 1990, there were 827 primary handloom cooperative societies with 96000 members and share capital of Rs. 9.2 crores. The value of production of these societies was Rs. 29.20 crores and sales were Rs. 30.00 crores.

In order to encourage the handloom industry, Government assists handloom weavers in cooperative sector by giving subsidy for purchases of looms, equipments, running sales depot of handloom cloth, propoganda, publicity, award of prizes, etc. In order to push up sales of accumulated handloom cloth 20 percent rebate as declared by the Government of India was given upto the year 1988-89, of which 10 percent was borne by the State Government and 10 percent by the Government of India on sales effected during special period of 30 days every year. The Government of India has replaced this scheme with a new scheme of market development assistance scheme. Under this scheme financial assistance is given to the State/Apex Handloom Cooperative Societies, Handloom Development Corporation and Primary Handloom Weavers Cooperatives Societies for development of marketing. The expenditure under this scheme is shared equally by the Central and State Government. The State/Apex Societies and Handloom Development Corporation are required to select one option out of the three options available under this scheme. Only one option is to be selected for all the primary handloom weavers cooperative societies in the State. This scheme has been introduced in Maharashtra from the financial year 1990-91. Outlay of Rs.500 lakhs has been provided during the VIII Plan.

Powerlooms

20.26 As on 30th June, 1990, there were 630 powerloom societies with membership of 26000 and share capital of Rs. 3.89 crores. In order to free the powerloom weavers from the clutches of the Kharchivalas i.e. Master Weavers, Government has introduced in 1989-90 a new scheme for grant of Government Share capital contribution (Margin Money) in the ratio of 1:2 subject to maximum of Rs. 2000 per loom to powerloom cooperative societies established after October 1987. The outlay provided for 1992-97 is Rs. 250 lakhs. As directed by the Govt. of India a census of all powerlooms in Maharashtra State has been completed through Messars Kirloskar Consultants. This census has provided valuable data to the State Government for formulation of schemes for proper development of powerlooms industry. According to this census 3,33,582 powerlooms in the State provide employment to about 2,94,226 workers.

Handloom Corporation

20.27 The Maharashtra State Handloom Corporation (MSHC) Limited has been established on the recommendations of the "Tidke Committee" with a view to develop handloom industry in general and to assist the weavers outside the cooperative fold in particular. It is registered on 29th October 1971 under the Companies Act 1956. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 7.50 crores and the paid up share capital is Rs. 555.48 lakhs. The Corporation is implementing its Production Programme through 30 Production Centres, situated in the districts of Nagpur, Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Wardha and Solapur. The Corporation has brought 10,550 handlooms under its production programme and it is directly providing employment to 527 persons. It offers yarn to the weavers who work under the production programme and in turn finished goods are taken from them and marketed by the Corporation. Its accumulated losses as on 30th June 1992 are Rs. 10.00 crores. From the year 1990-91 the Corporation is being assisted through the amalgamated scheme of market development. For the VIII Plan an outlay of Rs. 76.50 lakhs is provided.

The working of the Maharashtra State Handloom Corporation, Nagpur, is being reviewed by the State Bureau of Public Undertakings.

Distribution of Saree/Dhoti at concessional rates to families who are below poverty line

20.28 The State Government has started a new scheme of distribution of Packets containing a pair of Saree and Dhoti to the families below the poverty line from the year 1988-89. The subsidy element per packet borne entirely by the State Government. At the end of the Seventh Plan about 36 lakh packets were sold and an expenditure of Rs. 11.76 crores was incurred on subsidy. However, the rate of each packet has now been increased to Rs. 42 in rural areas and Rs. 52 in urban slums. The scheme will be continued in the VIII Plan on a tapering basis. For the VIII Plan an outlay of Rs. 1550.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

Awade Committee

20.29 Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Prakash Awade to make recommendations about the development of handloom industry and to reduce the dependence of handloom weavers on the Janata sari-dhoti scheme. Government has accepted with suitable modification following important recommendations of the committee

- (1) Continuation of the Sari Dhoti scheme up to 1995-96 with progressive reduction in the number of packets.
- (2) Training programme for weavers.
- (3) Conversion of Handloom in to powerloom.
- (4) Modernisation of Handlooms.
- (5) Establishment of processing unit at Nagpur.

The outlays provided for the new schemes in the Eight Plan 1992-97 are as follows :—

Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	...	Apporved outlay
1. Training programme for weavers	...	75.00
2. Conversion of handlooms into powerlooms	...	400.00
3. Financial assistance to MSHC/Apex Handlooms Societies for production of good quality cloth	...	643.73

Powerlooms Corporation

20.30 The Maharashtra State Powerlooms Corporation (MSPC) is established as Government Company on 1st February 1972 under the Companies Act 1956. The Authorised

share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 10 crores and paid up capital is Rs. 5.86 crores. The accumulated losses of the Corporation as on 31st March 1992 are Rs. 8.70 crores. The Corporation is dealing in various types of cloth-dyed, printed-mercerised poplin, bed-covers, pillow covers, etc. It has set up 5 cooperative units comprising 480 looms in rural areas of Sangli and Satara Districts. The Corporation has regional offices at Ichalkaranji and Karad and it is planning to establish regional offices in prominent powerloom centres like Bhiwandi, Malegaon, Solapur, Dhule, Nagpur, etc. The working of Maharashtra State Powerlooms Corporation is being reviewed by the Bureau of Public Undertaking under the Finance Department. For the VIII Plan an outlay of Rs. 76.50 lakhs has been provided.

MAHATEX

20.31 The Maharashtra State Handloom Cooperative Federation (MAHATEX) was registered on 6th January 1977 as a apex body of handloom weavers cooperative societies, as per the recommendations of Tidke Committee. The Federation arranges marketing of handloom goods produced by the weaver societies and gives them technical guidance and assistance for improving the lot of handloom industry in Maharashtra. The Federation has 5 shops at (i) Bombay, (ii) Baroda, (iii) Lucknow, (iv) Allahabad and (v) Varanasi. As on 30th June 1990, it has 332 societies as its members and has share capital of Rs. 1.20 crores. Its accumulated losses are to the tune of Rs. 218.07 lakhs as upto 30th June 1991. The working of this Federation is also being reviewed by the State Government.

(B) Medium and Large Industries

The State Corporations under Industries Sector broadly classified as commercial, commercial-cum-promotional, promotional and financial. As per the classification, the important programme of various corporations during the VIII Plan, are described below :—

I. Commercial Corporations

Maharashtra Electronics Corporation Limited (MELTRON)

20.32 The Maharashtra Electronics Corporation Limited (MELTRON) was established in 1978 with an objective of stimulating and promoting the growth of the electronics industry in the State. During the last few years, the MELTRON has increased its turnover considerably. During the VIIth Plan an outlay of Rs. 630 lakhs was earmarked for Meltron and an expenditure of Rs. 355 lakhs was incurred in the period. An outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan for share capital to the Corporation. This amount will be required for the projects such as MELTRON Semi-conductors Ltd., MELTRON Instrumentations Ltd., Strategic Development Division, Productionisation Project etc.

Maharashtra State Mining Corporation Limited (MSMC)

20.33. The MSMC has been established in 1973 for exploiting mineral wealth in the State on Commercial basis. The State Government gives assistance to this corporation in the form of share capital contribution. An outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs has been provided for the VIII Plan. This amount will be utilised for continuing schemes viz Siliminate Mining, Fiuospar Mining, Granite dollomite Mining, etc.

MSSIDC

20.34 Information in respect of this Corporation has been given under V&SSI sector. Maharashtra Petro-chemicals Corporation (MPCL)

20.35 The Maharashtra Petrochemicals Corporation (MPCL) was established in 1981 to assist in setting up Petrochemical Projects and downstream industries using by-products that would be available from the Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex at Nagothane (Raigad District). The paid up share capital of the Corporation as on 31st March 1992 is of Rs. 885.66 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs. 750 lakhs was earmarked for the MPCL during the Seventh Plan. However, an expenditure of Rs. 270 lakhs only was incurred on the scheme. An outlay of Rs.900 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan. This amount will mainly be required for joint sector projects.

II Commercial-cum-Promotional Corporation - Regional Development Corporation (RDCs)

20.36 The Regional Development Corporation (RDCs) have been established for promoting industrial growth in the different regions of the State. The role of the Corporations is to act as catalytic agent for development of respective regions by (a) establishing new commercial and promotional projects (b) promoting industrialisation through use of indigenous raw material and man power and (c) act as promotional agencies for entrepreneurs in their respective areas. During the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 1450 lakhs was provided to the RDCs under V&SSI and Large and Medium Industries Sub-Sectors. However, an expenditure of Rs. 876 lakhs has been incurred in the said period. An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs and Rs. 600 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan under V&SSI & Large & Medium Industries Sub-sectors. This amount will be utilised for their continuing projects such as Safala Salt Works, Rubber Plantation of the DCK, Marathwada Ceramics Complex Ltd., Godavari garments, Kinwat Roofing Tiles, etc. of MDC and Tasar Silk Project, Shivraj Litho Works etc. of DCVL. In depth study of the working of the RDCs has been undertaken by the State Govt. Enterprises.

Leather Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra (LIDCOM)

20.37 Details of this Corporation are given in the V&SSI Sector.

Maharashtra State Textiles Corporations (MSTC)

20.38 The Maharashtra State Textiles Corporation Limited was incorporated as a fully owned State Government Company on 6th September 1966 to run and rehabilitate sick textile mills entrusted to it and to set up new textile mills in the industrially backward regions of the State. The authorised capital of the MSTC is Rs. 48.00 crores and paid up capital as on 31st January 1990 is Rs. 33.86 crores, out of which Rs. 12.58 crores have been invested as share capital in its subsidiaries. The muster strength of the MSTC mills including 'badalis' is around 14,000.

The accumulated net losses of the MSTC Mills as on 31st March 1990 are Rs. 75.49 crores. In order to make good the losses, the Corporation has started review of each of its mills with a view to improving productivity and in certain cases. Targets are fixed and the performance is watched month to month. By improving the quality of goods, the MSTC has also secured better prices. An outlay of Rs. 37.50 crores has been provided during VIII Plan for M.S.T.C. This outlay includes an amount of Rs. 7.50 crores share capital contribution to the Workers' Cooperative Society.

It has been decided to carry out the repairs to the Building of the Vijay Mills Badnera and the efforts will be made for privatisation of this Mill.

Texcom

20.30 The Government of Maharashtra promoted Marathwada Development Corporation Ltd. (MDC), a Government Company for the development of the Marathwada Region. Marathwada Development Corporation promoted 48 Powerloom Industrial Cooperative Societies and Textile Corporation of Marathwada Ltd. (TEXCOM) for implementation of an integrated Powerloom Project in Marathwada.

The main functions of TEXCOM are to provide weaving job-work to all the powerloom cooperative societies by supplying yarn to the societies and getting back the woven grey cloth from them by paying them the prescribed weaving charges. This grey cloth is then processed by TEXCOM in its process house and marketed. In all, about 5000 persons have got employment due to this project. The total financial investment of Government of Maharashtra in this project as on 31st March 1991 comes to Rs. 59.69 crores. The Corporation has been making heavy losses continuously.

MAHARASHTRA FILM STAGE AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.. (GOREGAON - BOMBAY FILM CITY) AND KOLHAPUR CHITRANAGARI MAHAMANDAL LTD. KOLHAPUR.

THE MAHARASHTRA FILM, STAGE AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

20.40 Corporation was established in 1977 with the object of rendering support and assistance in the making of films as well as encouraging the performing arts in the State. The Authorised Share Capital of the Corporation is Rs. 300 lakhs and Paid up Share Capital as on 31-3-91 is Rs. 280.34 lakhs. For Eighth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs has been provided for giving share capital to this Corporation.

THE KOLHAPUR CHITRANAGARI MAHAMANDAL LTD. KOLHAPUR

It was established in 1985. Its object is to encourage the Marathi feature film industry by providing modern equipment and supporting facilities at Kolhapur which is a centre for Marathi Films. The Authorised share capital of the corporation is Rs. 250 lakhs and paid up share capital is Rs. 170 lakhs as on 31-3-1991. For the Eighth Plan an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs has been provided.

III Promotional Corporations

Maharashtra Industries Development Corporation (MIDC) :-

20.41 The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) was established in 1962 for providing infrastructural facilities to industry by establishing industrial areas etc. in the State. The MIDC has set up 204 industrial areas, including mini industrial estates all over the state upto now. The land is acquired by the State Government under the provisions of, the Maharashtra Industrial development Act, 1961 and placed at the disposal of the MIDC for planning, development and management. The total acquired land for industrial areas including growth centres, mini industrial estates, and large industrial areas is 25800.64 hectares, with a plottable area of 15480 hectares. Out of this, 9,589.89 hectares area has been allotted. The percentage of allotted area is 61.94. The total water supply capacity of MIDC is 1562 MLD and water storage capacity is 339 MLD, under its water supply schemes.

The MIDC has taken up an ambitious programme of development of 143 mini industrial areas and 65 growth centres in the State. Works for 24 mini industrial areas and 15 growth centres are in progress. The land acquisition proceeding for all growth centres and mini industrial areas are under process.

An outlay of Rs. 5000.00 lakhs has been provided for the payment of compensation for the land acquisition during the VIII Plan.

IV Financial Corporations

State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra (SICOM)

20.42 SICOM is a Development Bank established in 1966 for lending to large and medium industries in the State. It also acts as a catalytic agent for promotion of industries in the developing parts of the State and has been effective instrument for catalysing the sizeable investment in the developing regions of the State. The State Government gives financial assistance to SICOM, mainly in the form of Share Capital and open market borrowing. The SICOM has to take care of term loan disbursements to the units which are not refinanced by IDBI and also to cover the portion of the loan not eligible for refinance in case of the units for which refinance facility is available. The Government Share Capital contribution also helps SICOM in participation in the joint sector projects. The assistance provided in the form of OMB helps SICOM in enhancing its internal resources. During the last 25 years, SICOM has catalysed an investment of nearly Rs. 4,900 crores in the backward areas for setting up of about 4300 industries/projects generating about 3.60 lakhs direct employment. Its long term assistance has reached up Rs. 714 crores. During the Seventh Plan an expenditure of Rs. 27.82 crores was incurred. For the Eighth Plan, outlay of Rs. 3800 lakhs including OMB of Rs. 1000 lakhs has been provided. The SICOM has participated in the companies viz Modi Fibre Ltd., Megaboards Pvt. Ltd., Vadilal Industries Ltd., V.S.Dempo & Co., Vam Orgonic Chemicals Ltd., Mukand Ltd., Modi Home appliances Ltd., and Maratha Cements Ltd.

Maharashtra State Financial Corporation (MSFC) :-

20.43 The MSFC was established in 1962. The MSFC acts as a Development Bank for extending financial assistance to small and medium scale units. The assistance of MSFC is mainly concentrated in the backward regions of State and 90% of the assistance is given to Small Scale Units. An outlay of Rs. 1150 lakhs was earmarked for this scheme in the Seventh Plan, as against an expenditure of Rs. 1225 lakhs was incurred in the said period. During the Seventh Five Year Plan sanction was increased from Rs. 70.48 crores in the first year of plan to Rs. 101.33 crores in the terminal year of the Seventh Five Year Plan while disbursement, was enhanced from Rs. 43.20 crores in the first year of the plan to Rs. 72.23 crores in the terminal year of the Seventh Plan. Outlays of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs and Rs. 900.00 lakhs have been provided under S.S.I. & M & L Sub-sectors respectively for the VIII Plan for giving share capital to this Corporation.

Modernisation of Government Printing Presses

20.44 The existing plant and machinery in the Government Printing Presses is very old and does not give optimal results due to obsolescence. Spare parts of these machines are also not available in the market. Moreover, new technology has come in the printing industry. It is therefore, proposed to modernise the Government, Printing Presses at various places in the State in a phased manner. An outlay of Rs. 1,100 lakhs has been provided for the scheme during VIII Plan. Under this programme, it is proposed to purchase modern printing machines, by replacing the old and out-dated machines. This includes Computerised and electronic composing equipment, Desk top publishing unit with laser printer and off line key-board, off-set printing machinery processing equipment. It is very essential to have replacement of old machinery in the Government Presses.

Centre of Electronic Design and Technology (CEDT)

20.45 This project is being implemented jointly by the Government of India and Government of Maharashtra through Marathwada Development Corporation and Marathwada University. The total cost of the project is Rs. 620 lakhs out of which the Government of India will share 51.6 per cent of the total cost of the project amounting to Rs. 320 lakhs and the balance Rs. 300 lakhs will be shared by the Government of Maharashtra. The society has been registered on 19th September 1986 at Aurangabad for implementation of this project. The Marathwada University has allotted 10 acres of land in the University campus for the project. The centre has started its academic activities from the year 1987-88 with the first batch of 25 students for the Diploma course. Marathwada University has recognised this course as semesters. The Seventh Plan investment on the project was Rs. 55 lakhs. For the Eighth Plan 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 145 lakhs has been provided.

Financial assistance to other processing industrial socys.

20.46 Financial assistance in the pattern of 20 : 20 : 60 with debt equity ratio of 60 : 40 is given for secondary and tertiary processing industries. For the Eighth Plan an outlay of Rs.100 lakhs has been provided.

Cooperative Spinning Mills

20.47 In Maharashtra at present there are 41 Cooperative Spinning mills under production and 19 mills are under various stages of implementation. The Government gives share capital at 1 : 5 with debt-equity of 1 : 1. However, in the cotton growing districts Government share capital contribution on the original as well as revised cost is 1 : 9. The Government has also approved in 1989, 17 alternate projects relating to open and spinning, polyster, texturising and has decided to grant Government share capital contribution in the ratio of 1 : 5

Out of the spinning mills under erection four mills are received financial assistance under the World Bank assisted NCDC III project. The debt. equity ratio is 1 : 1. The Member's contribution is 5 per cent. The State Government contribution in the form of share capital is 20 per cent and in addition to this NCDC gives 25 per cent loan to enable the State Government to give NCDC's share of share capital contribution. Term loan assistance of 50 per cent of the project cost is also given by NCDC. During the VII Plan as investment of Rs. 42 crores was made.

At the end of March 1991, 39 co-operative spinning mills were in operation, out of which 34 mills were of ring spinning having 9.40 lakhs installed spindles and the four units of open end spinning units with 2852 rotors and one unit of texturing having 550 m. tonnes capacity. Out of four open end units, 3 are 100 per cent export oriented.

Government has taken a decision to set up 50 new cooperative spinning mills during VIII Plan period. Out of these mills proposed 10 mills will be recommended to NCDC for external (World Bank) assistance. The remaining mills are to be based on open end spinning technology. For the VIII Plan 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 290.91 crores has been provided for giving share capital to cooperative spinning mills.

Rehabilitation of Sick Cooperative Spinning Mills

20.48 The Mills become sick on account of out-dated machinery, accumulated losses, lack of quality consciousness, low capacity utilisation. At present 11 mills are sick. The State Government has been therefore helping cooperative spinning mills to improve their performance through the package of assistance in the form of (a) modernisation of old mills, (b) margin money assistance to the spinning mills, (c) rehabilitation of sick mills, (d) Government guarantee against pledge and hypothecation loans to meet the working capital needs. The investment made during the Seventh Plan is Rs. 5.05 crores.

A Committees under the Chairmanship of Director, Handlooms, Powerloom and Textiles and representatives of All India Cooperative Spinning Mills Federation, State Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills, Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank, Finance Department etc. was set up to make in depth study of 9 non-viable Cooperative spinning mills and submit reports about their rehabilitation. For rehabilitation of Cooperative Spinning Mills a provision of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIII Plan.

(c) Infrastructural facilities for Public Sector Projects.

20.49 Sizeable outlays, are is required for coming years for providing infrastructure facilities mainly for Government of India's Gas based Petrochemical Complex at Nagothane (Raigad) and Cement factories in Rajura Tahsil in Chandrapur District. The programme includes such as strengthening of Sakharwadi Road, as well as Ballaarshah-Junona, Chinchpalli Road in Chandrapur District and construction of bridges of Painganga rive near Codsí on Chandrapur Awalpur-Antargaon Road and Wardha river on Chandur Mahakurla Road. It is also proposed to strengthen Dand-aptá Turde Road in Raigad District. For the Eighth Plan 1992-92, an outlay of Rs. 1820.00 lakhs has been provided.

(d) Mineral Development

20.51 There are three continuningscheme in this sub-sector, viz. Mineral Development and Mineral exploration, share capital to Maharashtra State Mining Corporation (MSMC) and share capital to Manganese Ore (India) Limited (MOIL). An outlay of Rs. 310 lakhs was earmarked for this sub-sector in the Seventh Plan and an expenditure of Rs. 297.63 lakhs was incurred under this sub-sector. Outlay provided for Mineral division Schemes for the Eighth Plan are Rs. 275.00 lakhs. Under this scheme, it is proposed to purchase various equipments and articles in the coming years such as drilling rigs, reciprocating pumps, trucks, jeeps, jeep-trailers, atomic absorption spectrometers etc. It is proposed to carry out geological survey of large scale (1: 25,000) of about 1,000 sq. kms. and drilling of 22,000 metres per annum. The main thrust of the exploration would be to intensify the coal explotation work so as to locate new coal area and also to exploit reserves of coal in the known area.

An outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs was provided for share capital contribution to MSMC during the VIII Plan. The Corporation proposes to utilise this amount for continuing schemes such as Silliminite mining, flurospar mining, silica sand mining, etc. and new schemes such as felspar mining, granite Dollomite mining etc. An outlay of Rs. 119 lakhs has been provided for the share capital to MOIL during the VIII Plan. This amount will be required for meeting the share of State Government in the said project.

(E) Centrally sponsored Schemes
Cultivation of oil palm in Konkan

20.51 In order to bridge a large gap between demand and supply of edible oil in the country, Government of India, Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has decided jointly with the State Government to undertake demonstration of cultivation of oil palm in 1000 Hactares in Sindhudurg District of Konkan region. The development Corporation of Konkan (DCKL) is the implementing agency for the project. The total project cost is Rs. 12.35 crores. The project will be financed by the Central and State Government roughly on matching basis. The institutional finance would be of the order of Rs. 300 lakhs. During the Seventh Plan, the State Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 103 lakhs as its share. For VIII Plan 1992-1997 an outlay of Rs. 257 lakhs has been provided as State share.

Joint Sector Corporation for distribution of gas in Bombay

20.52 The work of distribution of natural gas to domestic, commercial and industrial consumers in Bombay has been awarded to Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL). GAIL has decided to set up a new company in collaboration with a foreign company having experience in city distribution, for execution of this project for its operation, maintenance in joint venture. The new company will be formed with equal equity distribution of 35 per cent (GAIL 35 per cent and foreign collaboration 35 per cent) by promoters. The equity capital and remaining 20 per cent will be contributed by public. An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIII Plan.

Tribal Sub Plan

20.53 Out of the total outlay approved for Eighth Plan for the Industry and Mining Sector outlay of Rs. 915.90 lakhs is carved out for Tribal Sub Plan to benefit tribal persons.

Special Component Plan

20.54 Out of the total outlays approved for Eighth Plan for the Industry and Mining Sector outlay of Rs. 711.90 lakhs is carved out for Special Component Plan to benefit Schedule caste persons and Nava Buddhas.

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CHAPTER 21

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

21.1 Transport and Communications Sector comprises the following Sub sectors viz., (i) Road Development, (ii) Road Transport (M.S.R.T.C.), (iii) Motor Vehicles Department, (iv) Ports, Light Houses and Inland Water Transport, (v) Civil Aviation, (vi) Participation in Railway Projects, (vii) Urban Transport. Expenditure during VII Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 and approved outlay for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 are as follows :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sub Sector	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97
	VII Five Year Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Road Development	35027.00	9779.78	10710.99	62908.00
2. Road Transport				
I. Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation	19210.00	8170.00	8973.00	68661.00
II. Motor Vehicles Deptt.	20.50	7.86	4.77	291.00
3. Ports-				
I. Ports & light houses	523.73	96.26	127.30	2914.00
II. Inland Water Transport	86.33	12.00	24.93	156.00
4. Civil Aviation	304.67	67.54	105.33	825.00
5. State's Participation in Railway Projects	10.00	2200.00	2200.00	4480.00
6. Urban Transport	3382.00	1500.00	1656.00	33688.00
Total	58564.23	21833.44	23802.32	173923.00

(1) ROAD DEVELOPMENT

21.2 The Road Development in the state is being done in accordance with the 1981-2001, Perspective Road Development Plan approved in 1986. The main thrust of the 1981-2001, Road Development Plan is to provide communication links to all villages. It contemplates construction of total road length of 207348 Kms.

21.3 A large number of non-plan roads not originally included in the 1961-81 revised Road Development Plan but constructed under E.G.S., scarcity and other programmes have now become part of 1981-2001 Perspective Road Development Plan.

Target And Achievement of VIIth Plan-

21.4 A total outlay of Rs.407.82 crores was provided for Road Development Programme during the VIIth Plan. However the Financial and Physical progress made during the period are as follows:-

Financial Progress

(Rs.in lakhs)

Schemes 1.	VIIth F. Y. P. 1985-90	
	Outlay 2.	Expenditure 3.
(i) State Highway Including backlog and world Bank aided Project	10716.00 (1544.00)	11540.00 (1418.57)
(ii) Railway Safety work	435.00	278.00
(iii) Research and Development	66.00	66.00
(iv) Machinery and equipment	332.00	322.00
(v) Other Expenditure	58.00	58.00
(vi) District Roads including backlog	21965.60 (4414.00)	16978.00 (2982.78)
(vii) M. N. P.	5525.00 (1340.00)	4486.00 (1469.35)
(viii) Link Road to Harijan Bastis	632.00 (2.00)	451.00
(ix) Construction of Sakavs in Hilly Areas	888.00 (48.00)	683.00 (49.27)
(x) Machinery and equipment and land acquisition	165.00 (16.00)	165.00
Total	40782.60 (7364.00)	35027.00 5920.01)

Physical Progress Road Length (in kms.)

Category 1	1981-2001 Traget 2	Achievement as on 31-3-92 3	Unsurfaced Lenght 4
1. National Highways	3024	2959	48
2. State Highways	32881	31076	687
3. Major District Roads	44047	38984	5765
4. Other District Roads	50794	39316	10223
5. Village Roads	76602	74934	34866
Total Road Length	207348	187269	51589

21.5 The total length of 187269 Kms. includes 21149 Kms length added during VIIth Plan period both under plan and EGS. Besides this 1309 bridge works were completed during the VII Five Year Plan. 64% of the road length provides all weather communication.

21.6 Although numerically the achievement of the VII plan presents a satisfactory picture, the existing road network suffers from various deficiencies. The steep rise in traffic during the last decade, overloading of commercial vehicles and gradual use of multi-axle vehicles have exposed the weaknesses of the road system. The inadequate width, insufficient pavement thickness and poor riding quality have resulted in increased cost of vehicle operation, reduced travel speeds, wastage of fuel and has caused a large number of accidents. It is therefore, proposed to strike a balance between the need to rectify deficiencies in the existing road system to bring it to the acceptable standards and the necessity of developing new and better roads to meet the growing demands of rural population.

Annual Plan 1990-91.

21.7 An outlay of Rs.101.50 crores was earmarked during Annual Plan 1990-91 for continuing the above schemes. However after adding outlays under Special Action Plan for tribal backward areas an expenditure of Rs. 218.33 crores was incurred as mentioned above. During this year some additional length of road was constructed, partly under plan works and partly under EGS.The total cumulative road length as on 1.4.1991 was 1,84,700 Kms.This amounts to an addition of 6,574 Kms.length of new roads and the overall achievement would be 89%.

Annual Plan 1991-92

21.8 An outlay of Rs.101.50 crores was approved for 1991-92 which was utilised mostly for ongoing works and partly to cover the likely requirement of urgent works.

21.9 The budget funds in this sector are seldom sufficient to satisfy the public demand. The Govt. has, therefore, been exploring the various possibilities of augmenting the State resources. Some of the major alternatives which are being pursued by the Govt. are as follows :-

Central Road Fund

21.10 As per the resolution passed by the Parliament on 13th May,1988,5% of the total amounts realised on account of excise and custom duty on sale of petrol and diesel is required to be credited to the "Central Road Fund".Due to this substantial accruals (minimum Rs.40 crores per year from 1989-90)are likely to be credited to the state account of CRF every year.Though the State Govt. has sent a programme of construction and improvement of roads and bridges with an estimated cost of Rs.366 crores in September,1989 covering the period upto 1989-97, the Government of India has so far agreed to spare only Rs.10.57 crores from C.R.F. The matter is being pursued.

Private Sector Participation

21.11 The State Govt. vide its G.R.dated 30th June 1989,has decided to invite the private sector to develop infrastructural works such as roads,bridges,power stations,minor ports,cross-ferry services etc.within certain broad parameters from their own resources/finances.The P.W.D.is accordingly making efforts to involve private sectors in a big way.However the response received so far is not very encouraging. It appears ,therefore,that major part of the plan schemes may have to be funded by Govt.

Toll Fund

21.12 The Motor Vehicle Act contains a provision for imposition of toll on motorised vehicle using bridges which cost more than Rs.10 lakhs.This provision is scarcely used at present .It is therefore proposed to set up a toll fund with an initial seed capital of Rs.25 crores from the State Govt. It is further proposed to choose certain bridge projects with the high traffic potential and subject them to toll. Toll collection on all toll bridges in the state is proposed to be credited to this fund which will then become a revolving fund for construction of new bridges.If necessary, an actment will be proposed. An outlay of Rs.25 crores is approved for

VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

21.13 The following two items have been given due consideration while formulating the VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97).

21.14 While formulating the VIII Five Year Plan for Road Development priority has been given to the completion of on-going works under externally aided projects and district level schemes.Minimum essential provision is being made for other State level schemes and normal backlog works. This will not only eliminate cost and time over runs, but will also ensure that the investment already made on such works is gainfully utilised by completion of these works for the use of the public.

Backlog in the Road Sector

21.15 The Fact Finding Committee appointed by the State Government had worked out in 1984 the total backlog in the Road Sector at Rs. 600.29 crores at 1983 prices. Though the Government allocated Rs. 169.33 crores for removal of this backlog during the VII Five Year Plan period amount of Rs. 145.45 crores could only be spent. Provision of Rs. 110.00 crores was made in the Annual Plans of 1990-91 and 1991-92. Thus, the backlog to be removed during the VIII Plan period comes to Rs. 345.00 crores. At current prices the amount is likely to be in the range of about Rs. 733.00 crores. Allocation of this entire amount would pre-empt allocations to other essential work.

21.16 Priority is being given for works in inaccessible Tribal Sub Plan areas. Some of the regular and Special Action Plan schemes of Tribals in inaccessible areas in the Road Sector are the same as those required for removal of the backlog. For VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 325.00 crores is approved for removal of backlog.

VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97) proposals:

21.17 Keeping the above guidelines in view, Outlay of Rs. 62908.00 lakhs for the VIII Plan (1992-97) is approved as shown below :-

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Approved Outlay 1991-92	Approved Outlay for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97
1.	2.	3.	4.
I	(1) (i) Externally Aided Project State Road Project under the World Bank Loan Assistance (Allocation given from Backlog State Level). (Total cost Rs. 15,200.00 lakhs)	1900.00	8000.00
	(ii) World Bank Project	...	5200.00
	(iii) Ajantha Ellora Tourism Development Project	...	4091.00
	Total-I	1900.00	17291.00
II	State Level Scheme (Normal)		
	(2) State Highways- Normal State Highways	...	1727.00 (352.00)
	(3) Machinery and equipment	10.00	10.00
	(4) Research Development and Monitoring	5.00	50.00
	(5) Railway Safety works	75.00	250.00
	(6) Establishment for L. A. (R. and F. D.)	10.00	70.00
	(7) Compensatory afforestation		
	Total-II—State Level	2750.00 (240.00)	2107.00 (352.00)
III	District Level Schemes (Normal)	2507.00	2500.00
	(8) District Roads (Non-MNP)	(441.89)	(500.00)
	(9) M. N. P. (including RRP)	1059.80	10000.00
		(221.67)	(1500.00)
	(10) Link Roads to Dalit Bastis	493.64	2500.00
		(2.59)	(2.00)
	(11) Construction of Sakavas in Hilly Areas	230.67	1500.00
		(33.98)	(230.00)
	(12) Machinery and Equipment	8.80	10.00
		(1.52)	...
	Total District Level	4300.00 (701.65)	16510.00 (2230.00)
	Total Road Development (Normal) (II + III)	7050.00 (941.65)	27908.00 (2582.00)

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Approved Outlay 1991-92	Approved Outlay for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97
1.	2.	3.	4.
IV	Regional Level Schemes (Regional Backlog)		
	(13) Removal of Regional Backlog in Main Road System Works on State Highways (State Level)	900.00 (117.00)	12870.00 (1930.00)
	(14) Removal of Regional Backlog in Main Road System Works on District Roads (Distt. level)	2200.00 (562.00)	11630.00 (1150.00)
	(15) Removal of Regional Backlog on other Road System	...	...
	Total Regional Level	3100.00 (679.00)	32500.00 (3080.00)
V	Toll Fund (State & Dist. Level)		
	(16) Toll Fund for Construction of bridges (State Pool)	...	2500.00
	Grand Total	10150.00 (1620.65)	62908.00 (5662.00)

Details of some of the major schemes are as shown below :-

State Road Project from World Bank Loan Assistance : 21.18 The State Government has taken up a special programme of improvement of important roads, mostly the State Highways with loan assistance from the World Bank as per list given below:-

SR. NO.	NAME OF THE WORK	LENGTH IN KM.
1.	2.	3.
1.	Improvements to Bhiwandi Wada Road (km. 18/000 to 40/710)	23.00
2.	Improvements to Palghar Manor Wda Road (km. 6/500 to 53/800)	47.00
3.	Improvements to Pune Ahmednagar Road (km. 8/000 to 121/600)	113.00
4.	Improvements to Ahmednagar Aurangabad Road (km. 121/600 to km. 227/000) excluding km. 209/3 to 211/300 and km. 223/600 to 227/00	105.40
5.	Improvements to Aurangabad-Jalna-Mantha Road (km. 190/200 to 249/000 and 251/000 to 310/000-phase I)	124.00
6.	Improvements to Akola-Hingohi Road (km. 3/000 to 99/000)	96.00
7.	Improvements to Nagpur Umred Kanpa Road (km. 3/400 to 73/400)	69.00
8.	Improvements to kopargaon Ahmednagar Road (S. H. 10) km. 78/200 to 174/200)	95.00
	Total	673.00

The programme includes improvements of 673 km. of length on 8 roads costing approximately Rs.152.00 crores. This project also envisages loan assistance for purchase of sophisticated equipment for road safety, training of staff/officers of P.W.D., maintenance management study, contract supervision through Foreign Consultancy, organisational study of the P.W.D. etc. Though the World Bank will lend 60 per cent of the road improvement cost the Government of India will pass on only 70 per cent of this to the State. Hence the State's share will be 58 per cent. Works under this programme are in full swing. The programme is to be completed during the VIII Five Year Plan i.e. by December 1994. Outlay of Rs.132.00 crores is approved for the VIII Five Year Plan, 1992-97.

21.19 The State Government has also taken up Tourism Development Project for Ajantha and Ellora Caves. This is being taken up from loan assistance of Japanese Govt. This project includes improvement of main roads between Aurangabad-Ajantha and Ellora and internal roads near caves etc. These works are to be started in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.4091.00 lakhs is approved for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 for this work.

Minimum Needs Programme:

21.20 Minimum Needs Programme had aimed to provide all weather roads to all villages with population over 1,500 and 50 per cent of the villages in the 1000-1500 population group as per 1971 census by the end of the VII Plan. The State has almost achieved the VII Plan target. Now the Planning Commission has desired to aim at connecting 100% villages having more than 1000 population as per 1981 Census during VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 period.

21.21 The Planning Commission has in 1986 however, further liberalised the criteria, for village connections in tribal hilly, coastal and desert areas as indicated below:-

(i) Hilly areas-

(a) 100 per cent linkage to villages with population over 500.

(b) 50 per cent linkage to villages with population between 200 to 500.

(ii) Tribal, Coastal and Desert Areas-

(a) 100 per cent linkage to villages with population over 1000.

(b) 50 per cent linkage to villages with population 500-1000.

These connections are to be provided within a period of 5 years (1992-97).

21.22 For the Eighth Plan, it is proposed to achieve a target of 100 % village connectios for villages above one thousand population in all areas of the State. In addition, it is also aimed to connect 100% villages over 500 population and 50 % villages on the population group of 200-500 in the hilly areas of the State. An outlay of Rs.100 crores is approved for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

21.23 This programme will get supplemented to some extent from E.G.S.

21.24 The position of village connectivity achieved upto 31-3-1992 is as follows (1981 Census)

Population Group	Total No. of villages	Connected by all-weather roads	%	Connected by fair weather roads	%
1	2	3		4	5
Above 1500	7175	6815	95%	306	4%
	(502)	(452)	(90%)	(43)	(9%)
1000-1500	6112	5025	82%	98	15%
	(709)	(578)	(60%)	(121)	(17%)
500-1000	12306	7335	60%	3597	29%
	(1887)	(1191)	(63%)	(522)	(28%)
200-500	9251	3837	41%	2927	32%
	(2026)	(969)	(48%)	(683)	(33%)
Less than 200	4546	1347	30%	1396	31%
	(1366)	(413)	(30%)	(508)	(37%)

Palkhi Marg

21.25 Government has decided to improve, strengthen and black-top the Dehu-Pandharpur, Alandi-Pandharpur and Shetphal-Pandharpur Marg, popularly known as Palkhi Marg going to holy places of Sant Dnyaneshwar, Sant Tukaram Samadhis and God Vitthal temple at Pandharpur. This programme has been undertaken in the year 1988-89. These roads will have a 12-metre road width, and 5.5 metres B.T. carriageway. These works will be completed on priority. Sakav Programme (Foot Bridges)

21.26 The 1981-2001 Road Development Plan of Maharashtra proposes construction of 4,945 sakavs (foot bridges) across rivulets to enable inhabitants of hilly areas to have access to nearest road and market place. Initially, this programme was restricted to the hilly areas of Konkan but it is now extended to all districts of the State. 1,397 sakavs have been constructed by the end of 1991-92. As much as 3,548 sakavs are yet to be provided.

2. MAHARASHTRA STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

21.27 The Government of Maharashtra has entrusted to the Corporation the responsibility of providing efficient, adequate, economical and properly co-ordinated system of road transport services in the State and also in any extended area of Inter-State routes on the basis of reciprocal agreements with other States. Within the State boundaries, there is 100 per cent nationalisation of stage carriages and contract carriages. Thus, the Corporation has complete monopoly of operations in the State of Maharashtra. Due to 100 per cent nationalisation and consequent monopoly obligations, the Corporation is required to provide minimum one trip on each and every motorable road even if it is uneconomic due to insufficient traffic.

21.28 The Corporation has 4 tier organisation viz., Central office, 4 Regional Offices located at Aurangabad, Bombay, Nagpur and Pune, 30 Divisional Offices co-terminus with District Head Quarters and 215 Depots located at important traffic centres. There are 3 Central Workshops for building up bus bodies on the chassis and 8 tyre retreading plants for production of retreaded tyres. The Corporation had 15735 buses in its fleet and 112200 employees on its pay roll as on 31st March 1992.

Review of the VII Five Year Plan—1985-1990:

21.29 The Planning Commission had approved an outlay of Rs. 512.19 crores for the VII Five Year Plan. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 489.87 crores was included in the State Plan. Though a programme of Rs. 415.71 crores was actually approved on the basis of the annual plans prepared during the VII Plan, 1985-90, the actual achievement has however been Rs. 388.93 crores only. Details of the plan approved and the achievements by the end of VII Five Year Plan are tabulated below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Particulars	Targets	Approved outlay as per Annual Plans	Actuals	
1	2	3	4	
(A) OUTLAY—				
(1) Land & Buildings	49.30	42.20	40.51	
(2) Vehicles (a) Cost	450.26	364.34	341.22	
(b) Number	(13200)	(10085)	(8664)	
(3) Plant, machinery & Equipment	12.63	9.17	7.20	
Total (A)	512.19	415.71	386.93	
(B) STATE PLAN RESOURCES—				
(1) Internal Resources without ARM	122.66	131.22	(—) 116.05	
(2) ARM net of taxes	275.00	59.58	167.34	
(3) LIC Loan	17.86	18.44	18.44	
(4) IDBI Loan net	29.72	38.76	74.91	
(5) Capital contribution from State Government	44.63	50.01	47.46	
Total State Plan (b)	489.87	298.01	192.10	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Targets	Approved outlay as per Annual Plans	Actuals
1	2	3	4
(C) OUTSIDE RESOURCES—			
(1) capital contribution from Central Government ...	22.32	25.01	17.36
(2) Borrowings ...	.....	92.69	179.47
Total (B plus (c) ...	512.19	415.71	388.93

21.30 In the original plan, the internal resources without ARM were estimated at Rs.122.66 crores, as against which there were negative internal resources of Rs.116.05 crores. Thus, there is a shortfall of Rs.238.71 crores in the internal resources without ARM. This was mainly due to price escalation and wage increase which were not taken into consideration at the time of formulation of the Plan, since the plan was prepared on the basis of constant prices. As against the estimates of additional resources mobilisation of Rs.275.00 crores, the Corporation has mobilised Rs.167.34 crores only as there was delay in rationalisation of City and Mofussil tariff rates. Consequently, physical targets of plan were revised. Review of Annual Plan 1990-91 and Annual Plan 1991-92:

21.31 Outlays and actual expenditure for the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 are tabulated below :-

(Rs. in crores)

Particulars	Outlay for Annual Plan 1990-91	Actuals 1990-91	Outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92	Actuals 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
(A) OUTLAY				
(1) Land & Buildings ...	10.00	9.71	23.00	18.56
(2) Vehicles				
(a) Cost ...	98.07	126.17	104.31	69.47
(b) Number ...	(2100)	(2276)	(20006)	(1590)
(3) Plant, Machinery & Equipment...	2.50	2.20	7.00	1.71
Total (A) ...	110.57	138.08	134.31	89.74

21.32 Figures of resources for the Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 are tabulated below:-

(Rs. in crores)

Particulars	Outlay for Annual Plan 1990-91	Actuals 1990-91	Outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92	Actuals 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
(B) Plan Resources				
(a) Internal Resources after repayment to State Govt. LIC & IDBI.	29.19	60.89	69.09	57.45
(b) Loan from LIC & IDBI	15.12	15.12	15.63	15.63
(c) Capital contribution from Stte Government	5.69	5.69	4.28	4.28
Total (b) ...	50.00	81.70	89.00	77.36

(Rs. in crores)

Particulars	Outlay for Annual Plan 1990-91	Actuals 1990-91	Outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92	Actuals 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
(C) Outside State Resources				
(a) Capital Contribution from Central	2.84	3.44	2.14	.....
(b) Other borrowings	57.73	52.94	43.17	12.41
Total A & B ...	110.57	56.38	134.31	12.41

21.33 Capital expenditure in the year 1990-91 has increased mainly due to purchase of 176 more vehicles and increase in the price of chassis and bus bodies. In the year 1990-91, there was fare revision on two occasions. The Corporation revised its fares w.e.f. 12.05.1990 due to increase in the prices of Diesel, Tyres and Spare parts. Thereafter, consequent upon the levy of Gulf Surcharge by the Government of India, the Corporation was allowed to charge additional fare w.e.f. 1.11.1990. In view of these developments, there was increase in the internal resources of the Corporation during the year 1990-91. At the time of fare revision, the Corporation has made a definite commitment to replace over-aged buses in a phased manner, provide better passenger amenities, establish network wireless system to improve communication system, computerise reservation system and working in the Depots etc., Accordingly, a special programme of Rs.200.00 crores has been already drawn and part of which has been implemented in the year 1990-91 and 1991-92

VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97) Proposals:

21.34 The VIII Five Year Plan proposals of the Corporation has been formulated, keeping in view transport needs of the people in rural and urban areas of the State. Provision for expansion has been made on the basis of 6 per cent compound growth rate per annum. Full provision has been made for replacement of buses after 8 years' use. Requirement of those who want to travel by Luxury coaches, has been taken into account. Suitable infrastructure to meet the growth in operations has also been provided by proposing construction of new bus stations, pick-up sheds, depots and workshops.

21.35 The estimates of bus kms. to be operated in each year of the VIII Five Year Plan are as follows:-

Year	Kms.in lakhs
1992-93	13650
1993-94	14330
1994-95	15050
1995-96	15830
1996-97	16620
Total ...	75480

Sources of Finance and Capital Outlay:

21.36 The capital expenditure required for the programme is financed mainly from the internal resources of the Corporation. The gross investment programme of the MSRTC for 1992-

97 i.e.VIII Five Year Plan is of the order of Rs.757.62 crores. Details of capital outlay and the sources of finance for 1992-97 are given below:-

Resources	(Rs.in crores)
	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 (Approved)
(a) State Plan—	
(i) Internal Resources after repayment of loans	603.46
(ii) Loan from LIC	33.15
(iii) Loan from IDBI	50.00
(iv) Capital contribution from State Government	.....
(v) A.R.M.	.....
Total (a) State Plan	686.61
(b) Outside State Plan	
(i) Capital contribution from Central Government	.....
(ii) Other borrowings	84.69
Total (b) Outside State Plan	84.69
GRAND TOTAL (a) plus (b)	771.30

21.37 Outlay of Rs .771.30 crores for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 is proposed to be invested by the Corporation as indicated below :-

Resources	(Rs.in crores)
	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 (Proposed)
(1) Vehicles	
(Cost)	
(Numbers)	
(2) Civil Works (land & Buildings)	
(3) Plant, machinery & Equipments	
Total	771.30

Fleet requirements:

21.38 Fleet requirement of the VIII Five Year Plan has been determined having regard to (a) need to replace all vehicles which have completed 8 years life, (b) expansion of fleet strength to sustain 6 per cent compound growth rate in bus kms, (c) fleet utilisation of 89.6 per cent at the end of the plan period, (d) vehicle utilisation from 280 kms. to 303.5 kms. per day at the end of the plan etc. The replacement and expansion programme of vehicles during VIII Five Year Plan would, therefore, be as follows:

Year	Vehicles for replacement	Vehicles for expansion	Total
1992-93	1,347	470	1817
1993-94	1,510	820	2330
1994-95	1,538	300	1838
1995-96	1,983	520	2503
1996-97	1,825	700	2525
Total	8,203	2810	11013

21.39 There would be no over-aged buses i.e. beyond 8 years life in the fleet at the end of VIII Plan Five Year Plan. The total investment of purchase of new vehicles for replacement as well as for expansion would be of the order of Rs.715.00 crores. The Corporation would operate luxury, semi-luxury buses and few air conditioned buses and mini-buses to cater to particular type of demands. Purchase of these vehicles would be accommodated in the overall requirements mentioned above.

Civil Works:

21.40 Infrastructure inputs necessary to meet the requirement of transport on the above scale and all passenger amenities including construction of bus stations, depots, divisional workshops, tyre retreading plants, staff quarters etc. are proposed to be created during VIII Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 100.00 crores is provided. Plant, Machinery & Equipment:

21.41 An outlay of Rs. 31.30 crores for purchase of Plant, Machinery and equipment during the VIII Five Year Plan is proposed which includes provision for introduction and expansion of computerisation at some of the Depots and reservation facilities etc. It also includes providing VHF wireless communication facility.

(3) MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT

21.42 Motor Vehicles Department administers the Motor Vehicles Act, 1958, the Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958 and Bombay Vehicles Tax Act, 1958. It is the third largest Revenue Earning Department in the State. The Department has regulatory responsibilities aimed at Road Safety and the efficient use of the road system. Maharashtra has the largest number of accidents in the whole country. Accident rate represents grievous loss to State and National Economy and puts heavy responsibility on the Department.

Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92:

21.43 An expenditure of Rs.7.86 lakhs and Rs.4.77 lakhs was incurred in 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively.

VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 (Proposals):

21.44 Keeping in view the growing importance of the Road Transport, easy availability and affordability of vehicles and importance of road safety an outlay of Rs. 291.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Five Year Plan for the following schemes:

Upgradation of infrastructural facilities for improving the quality of driving test:

21.45 Human error is often the cause of Motor Accidents. It is necessary to improve the quality of driving test for the purpose of granting Motor Driving Licence. This would require adequate test ground, artificial tracks complete with traffic signals, etc. It is proposed to equip six of the bigger offices of the Motor Vehicles Department where driving tests are taken with such facilities in the Eighth Plan. It is proposed to construct an artificial test track at R.T.O. Bombay (West) and Nagpur. An outlay of Rs.10 lakhs is approved for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Equipment for testing mechanical fitness of vehicles

21.46 Mechanically defective vehicle which fails to comply with the relevant provision of the law is not allowed to be registered by the Registering Authority. It is necessary to upgrade the quality of the test to determine mechanical fitness of a vehicle. This requires Break Testing and Wheel Alignment machine ramp, tools and equipment, smoke meters and appropriate staff. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is approved for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Computerisation of Office Records :

21.47 The pace of increase of automobiles in Maharashtra is making the storage and retrieval of records less and less efficient. A super computer has been installed at Pune capable of handling the entire motor vehicles records. It is proposed that records of seven offices

with about 1 lakh vehicles would be computerised during the VIII Plan in respect of the following :

- (1) Registration
- (2) Taxation
- (3) Motor Driving Licences
- (4) Conductor's Licence
- (5) Record of mechanical fitness
- (6) Grant of permits for contract carriages such as autorickshaws and taxis, and
- (7) Passenger Tax etc.

An outlay of Rs.85 lakhs for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 is approved.

Reflectors to bullock carts:

21.48 On the National and State Highways there is a good amount of bullock carts traffic. These carts have no lights on them and therefore, pose a hazard to themselves and to other highway users. As an experimental measure round reflectors are proposed to be provided to bullock carts in villages situated on National and State Highway, for which a provision of Rs.1.00 lakhs was approved for 1991-92. For the VIII Plan an outlay of Rs.4 lakhs is approved.

Training Programme:

21.49 Persons working in supervisory cadre in Motor Vehicles Department inclusive of ministerial and executive cadre require training for having their knowledge updated regarding new models of Motor Vehicles, Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, Indian Motor Vehicles Act and Rules etc. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is approved for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Publicity and Education:

21.50 In order to create awareness in the minds of Motoring Public about the increasing rate of accidents and the need for safer driving, the system of giving wide publicity through newspaper, Radio, T.V. slide shows, hoardings, seminars etc., is in vogue since 1985 which requires further strengthening. An outlay of Rs.45 lakhs is approved for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Strengthening of Department:

21.51 The various schemes proposed to be undertaken will inevitably throw a heavy burden on the department which is already short of personnel. There has been no increase in staff during the last five years, despite doubling of the number of vehicles during that period. This shortage in staff has adversely affected the enforcement of law and collection of revenue. It is proposed to add 16 flying squads besides creating additional necessary staff. An outlay of Rs.5 lakhs is approved for the VIII Plan.

Parking lots at National Highways: acquisition of land:

21.52 Road Safety and traffic speed would improve greatly if vehicle drivers, particularly on the highways, had parking lots at regular intervals where facilities such as water, petrol, diesel, spare parts, canteens, restrooms, etc. were provided. It would be necessary to make available enough parking space for about 100 vehicles at each of these parks, which would mean 20 hectares of land. If such places were available vehicles would not be allowed to park on the carriage way, which presents a hazard to traffic. The parking lots will be managed by the Truck Owners Associations. Government will only provide the land. An outlay of Rs.16 lakhs is approved for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Purchase of Environmental Equipment:

21.53 It is a statutory requirement. Motor vehicles cause serious problems of air and noise pollution in the cities. Maharashtra is the first State to legislate a control on vehicular exhaust pollution, but the Motor Vehicles Department does not have sufficient equipment (gas analysers, smoke meters, etc) or personnel to check the growing number of vehicles. A provision

of Rs.41 lakhs is approved in the VIII Plan for staff and purchase of equipment, vehicles etc. to control air and noise pollution in the State's larger cities.

(4) PORT DEVELOPMENT

21.54 Maharashtra has a long coast line of 720 kms. At present, it is served by two intermediate ports, namely Ratnagiri and Redi and forty six minor ports from Dahanu in the North to Kiranpani in the South, covering coastal districts of Greater Bombay, Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg. There are nine major creeks, which are navigable and offer a vast potential for development of Inland Water Transport.

The port Department executes the following two schemes:-

(A) Development of Minor Ports.

(B) Development of Inland Water Transport.

(A) Development of Minor Ports:

21.55 Port Department is a service department which provides services to the passengers and cargo traffic in the ports and creeks.

Privatisation of Minor Ports:

21.56 Private industries have shown interest for development of Revdanda and Pawas for their captive use. Possibility of involving the private parties in the development of facilities at other ports are also proposed to be explored during the VIII Plan.

VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 (Proposals)

21.57 Keeping in view the above objectives an outlay of Rs. 29.14 crores is approved for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 as shown below :-

Name of Scheme	Actual Expenditure			Approved outlay VIII Plan 1992-97
	VII Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
	(Rs.in lakhs)			
(1) Investigation, Hydrographic Survey and Other Investigations.	56.70	10.00	13.83	125.00
(2) Alongside Facilities	64.38	11.37	11.02	1200.00
(3) Passenger Amenities	33.39	11.03	13.71	100.00
(4) Dredging and Surveying	.....	.....	.....	325.00
(5) Purchase of Flotilla	.....	.....	.....	600.00
(6) Navigational Aid	12.82	.....	0.60	84.00
(7) Anti Sea Erosion Scheme	356.44	63.86	88.14	480.00
Total	523.73	96.26	127.30	2914.00

Details of some of the major schemes are as given below:

Hydrographic Survey and other Investigations (StateLevel):

21.58 Several works like Construction of Laboratory at Khardanda, construction of Store-room and godown at Trombay, Hydrographic Survey at Minor Ports, acquisition of modern equipments and instruments and updating facilities for financial data, investigations and model studies of Mirkarwada and Rajpuri have been undertaken and are proposed to be completed during the VIII Plan.

21.59 It is necessary to carry out these studies in order to identify and harness the great potential of minor ports.

21.60 An outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs is approved for the VIII Plan.

Alongside Facilities (District level):

21.61 Development of alongside facilities during the VIII Five Year Plan are proposed on the following items. Ship-breaking yard at Dharamtar Port, Construction of office buildings at Kudal, (District Sindhudurg) and Bombay, improvement to jetties at 14 ports and 14 spill-over works, construction of Padav jetty.

21.62 The average clinker import at Bhagwati Bunder is 2.00 lakhs tons per annum. There is scope for development of this port as commercial port. It is proposed to improve alongside facilities at this port also to tackle the increase in traffic.

21.63 An amount of Rs.1200 lakhs has been approved for VIII Plan.

Passengers Amenities (District level):

21.64 Certain works such as providing of passenger sheds, waiting sheds, water supply, sanitary facilities, improvements in landing facilities, parking places, approach roads etc. at minor ports are undertaken under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.100 lakhs is approved for the VIII Plan.

Purchase of Flotilla (State Level):

21.65 An outlay of Rs.600 lakhs is approved in the VIII Five Year Plan, for purchase of two pilot-inspection launches for Redi and Bhagwati Bunder Ports. Clinker is brought to Bhagwati port for manufacture of cement. Iron ore cargo is exported from Redi Port, which earns a valuable foreign exchange. The Port Officers are required to pilot the ships and to assist the ships in anchoring and to carry out load-line survey at these ports. For this purpose two pilot-cum-inspection launches are to be purchased.

Navigational Aids (District Level):

21.66 Navigational aids such as light houses, buoys, beacons transit lights etc. are necessary for safe navigation in harbours for ships, marine crafts etc. There are a number of minor ports and fishing hamlets where fishing folk go to sea regularly. For their safety, navigational aids will have to be provided as per demand. An outlay of Rs.84.00 lakhs is, therefore, approved for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Anti-Sea Erosion Works (District Level):

21.67 There are number of places along the coast and also inside various creeks where erosion takes place. During the VIII Five Year Plan, it is proposed to handle 95 new works and to complete forty-four spill over works. For executing all these works, total outlay of Rs.480.00 lakhs is approved in the VIII Five Year Plan.

B.Inland Water Transport:

21.68 Maharashtra State has a great potential for the development of Inland Water Transport. There are total 67 creeks on the coast, of which 9 are major ones. The traffic is mostly passenger travelling through small launches. Cargo Traffic is also carried out in some creeks.

VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97) Proposals:

21.69 An outlay of Rs.156 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Plan.

The following schemes are proposed to be taken during the VIII Plan.

Hydrographic Surveys and other investigations (State Level):

21.70 Out of 67 creeks in the State, 9 are major creeks. For passenger and cargo traffic these creeks are used. At present, some of the creeks have not been surveyed at all. In accordance with the recommendations of the Inland Water Ways Authority of India, it is proposed to survey all identified water-ways to ascertain their potential for development. In order to carry out the hydrographic surveys and investigations of inland water-ways, an amount of Rs.15 lakhs is approved in the VIII Five Year Plan.

Alongside facilities and passenger facilities (District Level):

21.71 It is proposed to construct Rewas-Redi coastal highway. This coastal highway passes through many major creeks. Cross ferries at following places are required because the construction of bridges on these creeks is an expensive proposition:-

- | | | | |
|---------------|------|------|---------------------|
| (1) Agardanda | .... | .... | Dighi |
| (2) Hareshwar | .... | .... | Bankot |
| (3) Dabhol | .... | .... | Dhopave (completed) |

(4) Kudali	....	....	Jambhari
(5) Jaitapur	....	....	Dhaulwalli
(6) Tarkarli	....	....	Korzai (completed)
(7) Vijaydurg	....	....	Danda-Chinchbunder

The works of construction of jetties at Tarkarli, Korzai, Dabhol and Dhopave have been completed.

21.72 Besides construction of jungle jetties, work of construction of jetties, paktis, approach roads etc. at creek ports are undertaken under the scheme of alongside facilities. An outlay of Rs.80 lakhs is approved for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Passenger Amenities:

An outlay of Rs.61 lakhs is approved for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

5. CIVIL AVIATION:

21.73 There are total number of 18 airstrips in the State of Maharashtra. The five major airstrips of Bombay, Pune, Aurangabad, Nasik and Nagpur are maintained by the Government of India, while the following 13 by the Government of Maharashtra: 1) Ratnagiri (2) Satara (Karad) (3) Satara (Phaltan) (4) Dhule (wada- Bhokar) (5) Chandrapur (Morwa) (6) Nanded (7) Jalgaon (8) Bhandara (9) Akola (10) Kolhapur (11) Solapur (12) Osmanabad (13) Rajgad (Kinwat-Nanded).

21.74 These 13 airstrips are primarily used for helicopters or planes belonging to the State Government. Sometimes, they are also utilised by Private Companies by paying landing fees to the Government. At present, Vayudoot, a Government of India undertaking, is operating commercial air services at Bombay, Pune and Nanded.

21.75 The important works of completing the ongoing construction works of Belora (District Amravati) and Latur airstrips, repairs to Chandrapur airstrip are proposed to be undertaken during Eighth Five Year Plan. A provision is also made for upgrading Aurangabad and Nanded airstrips and for providing additional facilities at Jalgaon airstrip. Similarly, it is proposed to construct a new airstrip at Shirdi (District Ahmednagar) to cater to the requirements of pilgrims visiting Shirdi and at a suitable location in Sindhudurg to attract tourists and develop tourism.

21.76 An outlay of Rs.825.00 lakhs is approved for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

6. STATE PARTICIPATION IN RAILWAY PROJECTS:

21.77 West Coast Railway Line popularly known as Konkan Railway has been a long felt need of the people of coastal districts of Maharashtra, Karantaka, Goa and Kerala.

21.78 A company by the name "Konkan Railway Corporation" has been established by the Government of India during the year 1990 under the Companies Act 1956, with equity base of Rs.250 crores (subsequently in the year 1992 increased to Rs.400 crores) for constructing the broad guage railway line from Roha to Mangalore (distance 837 Kms.) at an estimated cost of Rs.1043 crores (subsequently in the year 1992 enhanced to Rs.1800 crores) within a period of four years. The equity capital is to be contributed by the Government of India and State Governments of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa and Kerala in the proportion of 51%, 22%, 15%, 6% and 6% respectively.

21.79 As informed by the Ministry of Railways, Government of India, Government of Maharashtra has to pay its share of equity capital of Rs.88.00 crores in four years, thus contributing Rs.22 crores each year.

21.80 An outlay of Rs.4480.00 lakhs is approved for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

21.81 State Government has also suggested to the Government of India to form independent corporation for the construction of new railway lines and also improving the existing railway lines for economic development of the backward regions and for providing railway facilities for transport of goods and passengers in Vidharbha, Marathwada and Western Maharashtra Regions.

7. URBAN TRANSPORT:

21.82 In fact, Maharashtra State has reached the highest level of urbanisation in the Indian Union with nearly 35% of the total population living in 276 cities and towns. The pace of urbanisation is likely to accelerate further in future years.

21.83 The highest concentration of urban population in Class-I cities of Maharashtra has led to severe urban problems such as rapidly growing slums, chronic deficiency in amenities and public services like housing, public transportation etc.

21.84 However, urban transport services not only in Bombay, but also in other Class I cities of Maharashtra, are under tremendous strain. Since mobility is the essence of the urban economy, urgent and adequate steps are required to be taken to improve and update the transport services.

21.85 Urban transport services are to be so planned and developed as to ensure protection of environment, optimal utilisation of scarce resources like fuel, land and unhindered flow of traffic etc. The intimate relationship between land use pattern and transport is required to be effectively utilised to achieve the well balanced land use pattern. Improvement in transport sector would involve improvement and upgradation of the existing road and railway systems, emphasis on public transport services (rather than on individual mode of transport), introduction of water transport wherever feasible and better traffic management, both for goods and vehicular traffic.

21.86 Urban transport has not been treated as a sub-sector in any of the Plans so far. However, with the rapid pace of urbanisation, it has now become imperative, as discussed above, to treat urban transport as a separate sector.

The following schemes are proposed for BMR and Other Class I cities of Maharashtra :

Bombay Metropolitan Region (BMR):

21.87 Bombay is the second largest city in India with the population of 99 lakhs as per 1991 Census.

21.88 Bombay plays a major role in the National economy by contributing about 33% of the total Income Tax, 60% of Custom duties and 20% of Central Excise. Though Bombay contributes significantly to the National economy, proportionate State investment have not been made in the transport sector. Government of India sanctioned special assistance of Rs.50 crores under Gadgil formula for the first time during VII Five Year Plan. Two important works of construction of the second bridge over Thane Creek and improvements in Western and Eastern Express Highways were taken up from these grants. The spill over cost of these two on-going works is Rs.63.00 Crores. However, no further central assistance has been indicated by the Government of India so far.

21.89 Government had appointed a High Power Committee under the chairmanship of Shri K.G.Paranjpe, the then Chief Secretary to suggest measures for easing the traffic congestion in Greater Bombay. This Committee has suggested to undertake works of Rs.250 Crores within a period of five years from 1988-89.

21.90 The State Government has prepared a comprehensive transport project called "Bombay Urban Transport Project-II" for posing to World Bank for foreign assistance. BUTP-II with the total estimated cost of Rs.2248 crores has suggested investments in grade separated inter-sections, replacement of level crossing by ROBs, Pedestrians sub-ways, new roads and improvement to existing ones, traffic management, expansion of bus fleet etc.

(2) For Large Cities (Million +):

21.91 Besides Bombay, the existing million + cities, viz. Pune, Nagpur, Solapur, are also growing at fast rate. Many commercial establishments and industries are getting attracted in and around these cities due to their economic vitality. If this trend of growth continues, these cities may experience the same problems by the turn of century, as are being experienced by metropolitan cities. It is therefore necessary to plan for appropriate transport services in these cities according to their requirements and peculiarities.

21.92 A total outlay of Rs.336.88 crores is approved for this sector for the VIII Five Year Plan.

CHAPTER 22

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

1. Science & Technology

Science and Technology has been recognised as an important parameter in the overall socio-economic development activities. In the fast changing scientific knowledge and technological means, developmental activities have to be updated by assimilating new scientific and technological advancements in various sectors, in this background following components have been included in the Science & Technology Development Programme:-

1. Research and Development and Experimental Projects, Pilot work and Technology Transfer, etc.
2. Strengthening and Modernisation of Science & Technology Institutes.
3. Strengthening of S and T Cell.
4. Information Dissemination related to Science & Technology.

22.2 The details of the expenditure incurred at the end of VIIth Plan, actual expenditure during 1990-91, and an outlay provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan have been given in the table below:-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Expenditure VII Plan 1895-90	Actual Expenditure Annual Plan		Approved outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97
	1990-91	1991-92	
87.50	838	15.30	228.00

22.3 Major portion of funds would be required mainly to finance Research and Development experimental projects and extension schemes in Science and Technology. For creating best possible impact and also for ensuring effective utilisation of funds, it is proposed to concentrate on projects in few relevant and high priority areas. Considering the overall socio-economic development objectives of the State, certain key result areas have been identified for undertaking Research and Development experimental projects Pilot Schemes for extension of new Scientific and Technological knowledge in different sectors.

22.4 The State High Level Coordination Committee for Scientific and Technological Research and its Utilisation, was established in 1972. It was reconstituted as Maharashtra Council for Science and Technology (MACOST) and an Executive Committee under the Council has also been set up. The projects are to be scrutinised/initiated by the MACOST for giving grant-in-aid. Besides this, additional projects have been identified alongwith the institutions, which would undertake their implementation, with the approval of the Executive Committee of the MACOST. At present, about 31 new projects are undergoing scrutiny. Their total estimated cost is approximately Rs. 100.00 lakhs over a period of 3 years. An outlay of Rs.165.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan period.

22.5 Under the scheme for strengthening of Science and Technology Institutes at Bombay, Nagpur and Aurangabad, it is proposed to provide grants to some of the institutions for purchase of equipment and developmental activities. An amount of Rs. 9.85 lakhs was provided to the Institute of Bombay in 1991-92. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

22.6 It is envisaged that the Science and Technology Cell in the General Administration Department will be strengthened in the near future to further activate S&T Programme in the State to make it more effective. A provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs is provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan for this purpose.

22.7 Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Excellence in Science and Technology - Government has decided in principle to set up Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Excellence in Science and Technology in the State. Government has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Iyengar, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission to give recommendations regarding operational framework of this Institute. The report of this Committee is expected soon after which implementation is likely to be started. A provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs is therefore provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

22.8 Setting up of Science and Technology Commission: Government is actively considering a proposal to set up Science & Technology Commission for the State to undertake major Science and Technology Projects of benefits to the State. Details are being worked out and the Commission is expected to come into existence in the near future. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose, in the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Considering the various initiatives taken by Government to give impetus to the Science & Technology activities in the State, a total outlay of Rs.228.00 lakhs is proposed for this entire sector for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Maharashtra Remote Sensing Application Centre:-

22.9 The State Government, having recognised the importance of the remote sensing application technology, has set up a centre at Nagpur, which is functioning since October 1988. In order to ensure effective functioning of this centre and bringing about meaningful interaction with various user departments of the State Government. The Maharashtra Remote Sensing Application Centre has been made an autonomous registered body, with a Governing Body under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary. The Centre has already carried out a number of studies which have been found useful by user departments. The laboratory of the centre has been established during 1989. For effective functioning of the Centre, it is necessary to provide infrastructure and other facilities to the centre, which are in progress.

22.10 The following table shows the expenditure incurred at the end of VII Plan, actual expenditure for 1990-91, 1991-92 and an outlay provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

VII Plan Expenditure	Annual Plan Expenditure		Approved outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan
	1990-91	1991-92	
67.88	46.75	40.00	340.00

VII Plan Review.

22.11 The centre has been carrying out pilot projects involving user departments and some projects of State and National importance in collaboration with the Department of Space in the areas of remote sensing application. The centre has also motivated and energised user departments to take up pilot projects with the centre for familiarising with the technology.

The projects completed by the centre are as follows:-

- (1) Land cover map of the Narmada & Tapi basin of Dhule District (Sardar Sarovar);
- (2) District level resources map for Bhandara, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli Districts;
- (3) Delineation of surface water bodies in part of Nagpur district for Inland Fisheries Department;

- (4) Soil mapping of Akola district;
- (5) Land use and land cover mapping of Bhandara, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts.

The on-going projects with the Maharashtra Remote Sensing Application Centre are as follows:-

- (1) Land use and land cover mapping of 22 districts;
- (2) Integrated resources survey to combat drought at district level-Ahmednagar district;
- (3) Erosion and Accretion studies related to sedimentation transport in coastal areas with reference to Dabhol, Ratnagiri and Jaigad ports;
- (4) Resources atlas of Vidarbha region;
- (5) Water resources assessment of Nagpur district;
- (6) Forest fire mapping and monitoring in selected areas i.e. parts of Gadchiroli and Thane districts;
- (7) Hydrological studies in Wainganga basin;
- (8) Ground water development in chronic drought affected areas of Sangli district;
- (9) Thematic multitemporal analysis for evaluation of solar energy potential;
- (10) Cotton acreage estimation and conditions assessment.

22.12 It is proposed to undertake the following new programmes during the VIIIth Plan period by the Maharashtra Remote Sensing Application Centre:-

(a) Creation of resources data base both conventional and remote sensing based on various resources themes such as Agriculture, Forestry, Geology, Water resources and environment;

(b) As an initial step, generation of resources atlas for each of the districts in Maharashtra leading to resources atlas of regions and the State.

(c) Maharashtra Remote Sensing Application Centre is undertaking various resources projects in collaboration with the Government of India such as Integrated Study for sustainable Development for selected districts etc.

(d) Formating and integration of resources data for developing geographic information system (GIS) culminating to resources information of the State (RIS);

(e) Utilisation of resources information base for resources development and management particularly, in thrust areas like water resources development, drought management, forest, environmental assessment, agriculture production etc.

22.13 For providing adequate infrastructure and technical personnel to the Centre, creation of resources data, to undertake various projects etc., an outlay of Rs.340.00 lakhs has been provided for the centre during the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION:

22.14 It has been well recognised that the protection of environment is the essential prerequisite for our developmental process to be sustainable in the long term. Immediate objective, however, is the enrichment of environment with a view to preserve and protect our heritage. It is, therefore, necessary to plan the developmental activities in such a fashion that further damages to riverine system, coastal areas, biotic and abiotic resources, forestry, air quality etc. are controlled as they essentially form the core of environment.

Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

22.15 Maharashtra was the first State in the country to enact legislation on water pollution prevention in 1969. Maharashtra has also been the pioneer State in the country to establish Maharashtra Pollution Control Board in the year 1970. The main functions of the Board are as follows:-

- (a) To protect, maintain and improve the quality of rivers/ streams in the State for the performance of supply of water for domestic, commercial, industrial, recreational and agricultural uses.

(b) To take steps for protection of quality of air by prevention, control and abatement of air pollution.

(c) To undertake functions of prevention, safeguards etc. as laid down under Environment(Protection) Act, 1986 as per the directives of State and Central Government and Central Pollution Control Board.

(d) To carry out projects under Water/Air pollution control as allotted/directed by the Central Board of Pollution Control.

22.16 Central Government, over the years, has enacted several legislations for the protection of environment as shown below:-

Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution Cess) Act, 1977.

Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and Hazardous waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989.

Hazardous chemical Rules, 1989

Manufacture, use, import, export and storage of hazardous micro organisms Rules, 1989

Coastal Regulation Zone Rules, 1991.

Department of Environment

22.17 Though the above mentioned Acts and Rules are implemented by M.P.C.B., the State Government established the Department of Environment in 1985 to give new thrust and direction to the various programmes under Environment Protection etc. The work of this department is both regulatory and promotional involving co-ordination with various departments of the Government and agencies. The department has been entrusted with the responsibility to preserve and protect the environment, which has been assigned the highest national priority. This department has identified the following major activities:

(a) Pollution control and monitoring -

(i) Water pollution

(ii) Air pollution

(iii) Noise pollution

(c) Conservation of natural resources harmoniously with the developmental activities in the State.

(d) Eco-developmental, and

(e) Environmental education and awareness.

Committees

22.18 Several committees have been set up by the Government for helping it in this task as shown below:-

(a) State Appraisal Committee:- which screens the applications for the environmental clearance from various industries. The industries are now required to carry out environmental impact assessment of the proposed development. The State Government has prepared a list of 31 types of industries which are required to obtain environmental clearance before commencing the production.

(b) Environment Protection Council under the Chairmanship of the Governor of Maharashtra.

(c) A Committee has also been framed for monitoring the environmental problems of some of the irrigation projects in the State.

(d) Under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 Government of India has notified rules for the disposal and management of hazardous wastes for which a committee has been formed which will examine the sites for safe disposal of hazardous wastes and publish an inventory of such sites.

(e) State Level Biotechnology Co-ordination Committee under the chairmanship Chief Secretary to take care of accidental release of hazardous microorganisms.

(f) Off-site disaster management committee under District Collector, to tackle industrial accidents and episodal pollution. The off-site disaster management plans for Pune, Thane, Raigad and Bombay districts, where large concentration of chemical industries exist have already been prepared by the Government.

(g) State Level Co-ordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to overview the off-disaster management plans in the State.

22.19 With the enactment of the Environment(Protection) Act in 1986, heavy responsibility has been cast upon the State Government for implementing various provisions of this Act effectively. Government of India has delegated powers under section 5 of this Act to the State Government. A technical cell has been created in the Environment Department since 1989 to effectively implement the Act in the State.

22.20 The expenditure incurred during VIIth Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 and approved outlay for the VIII Five Year Plan are as shown below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Actual Expenditure during VII th Five Year Plan 1985-90	Actual Expenditure during Annual Plan 1990-91	Actual Expenditure during Annual Plan 1991-92	Approved outlay during VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4
144.66	73.00	15.19	243.00

Details of some of the major schemes are as given below:-

Maharashtra Pollution Control Board.

22.21 It is proposed to strengthen the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, during the Eighth Five Year Plan according to the norms prescribed by the Government of India. This includes opening of sub-regional offices in every district and regional offices at every two Districts.

Environment Department

22.22 In order to fulfil the objectives entrusted to the Environment Department for proper implementation of the provisions of the Environment(Protection) Act, 1986, following programmes are proposed to be implemented for the first time during the Eighth Plan.

i) identification of sites for disposal of hazardous and toxic wastes.

ii) Implementation of off-site disaster management plan and containment of any episodal pollution problems such as oil spill etc.

iii) Environmental education and awareness programmes.

iv) Setting up of Environment Management Training Institute for imparting training on specific environmental issues to MPCB middle and lower level staff, Government officials and middle level plant operators and other target groups. The Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) has in principle agreed to give necessary technical and financial back up for this Institute.

Common effluent treatment facilities:-

22.23 Since medium and small scale industries do not find it feasible to have their own effluent treatment facilities, it is proposed to provide common facilities. The World Bank has already assured assistance to CETPs, in the State. The CETP schemes for industrial areas viz. TTC, Donbivali, Tarapore, Ambarnath, Badlapur, Talaje, Roha, Lote and Jaisingpur are proposed by the State Government.

22.24 While approving the Sardar Sarovar Project, the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India has imposed conditions from environmental angle under which

preparation of the Environmental Action Plans for phased catchment area treatment, compensatory afforestation, relief and rehabilitation, fisheries development, health aspects, seismicity studies and rim stability studies and Flora, Fauna and carrying capacity of the area have now become necessary. It is now therefore proposed to assign the studies concerning Flora, Fauna and carrying capacity etc. to the University of Pune. The work on coordination of various environmental action plans of SSP is being done by Department of Environment. An outlay of Rs. 243 lakhs is approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

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CHAPTER 23

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

(STATISTICS, PLANNING MACHINERY, YASHADA & TOURISM)

I. STATISTICS :

23.1 The Review Committee appointed by Government of India to review the Statistical organisation in the State, recommended the strengthening of the statistical organisation. The Committee also recommended that for the development of an efficient statistical system at the State Level, it is necessary to designate the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) as the nodal agency.

23.2 Keeping in view the importance of statistical information for policy makers and users, the Committee proposed that the State Statistical Directorate should have 13 full-fledged divisions. The programme, therefore, as per recommendations of the Review Committee of the Government of India envisages creation of posts and modernisation of equipment in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, which should function under the charge of a senior level officer.

23.3 The actual expenditure incurred under this programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91, Annual Plan 1991-92 and agreed outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992- 97) are indicated in the table below :-

TABLE

			(Rs. in lakhs)
Actual Expenditure			Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) agreed outlay
Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	Annual Plan (1990-91)	Annual Plan (1991-92)	
1	2	3	4
83.03	NIL	1.14	249.00

23.4 So far only a few posts have been created under different schemes, as a result the expenditure could not be incurred to the extent required during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90). Besides, printing machinery for Head Office, Micro Processors and data entry machines for six Regional Offices were purchased and installed under this programme during the Seventh Plan.

23.5 The total outlay of Rs. 249 lakhs has been provided during Eighth Plan under this programme. The particulars of the schemes envisaged are given below.

STRENGTHENING OF EVALUATION UNIT:-

For meeting the increased demand of evaluation studies of various schemes it is proposed to strengthen the Evaluation Section of the DES. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has therefore, been provided for creating posts and office expenses during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

STRENGTHENING OF STATE INCOME SECTION FOR ESTIMATING DISTRICT INCOME:

There is persistent demand for preparing District Income Estimates along with State Income estimates which are at present, being prepared annually by DES. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the National Income Section in the Directorate. A provision of Rs. 35.69 lakh has been made in the VIII Five Year Plan to improve the data base at the District Level by creating posts at six Regional Offices.

STRENGTHENING OF REGIONAL OFFICES FOR PROCESSING FACILITIES :

The Regional Offices of the Directorate have been entrusted with additional technical responsibility. The volume of data entry and processing on the regional micro processors has increased considerably. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the processing capacity of the regional offices of the DES by creating staff. An outlay of Rs.28.57 lakhs has therefore, been provided for creation of the posts during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

STRENGTHENING OF DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS (Head Office) :

In order to carry out, efficiently, the responsibilities entrusted to DES as "Nodal" Agency for all statistical activities in the State, it is proposed to strengthen the DES. Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs.13.56 lakh has, therefore, been agreed for creating the posts during the Eighth Plan.

CREATION OF SOCIAL STATISTICAL CELL IN THE DES:

As per the recommendations of the Review Committee appointed by the Government of India to review the National Statistical System, it is proposed to create a small Social Statistical Cell in the DES for collecting and analysing various social statistics in the State. An outlay of Rs.10.85 lakh has, therefore, been made for the Eighth Plan to create posts under this scheme from 1993-94.

STRENGTHENING OF SURVEY DIVISION :

During the recent past there has been a constant demand from the Government for a variety of data for which it will be necessary to conduct surveys/studies. The Central Statistical Organisation has also recommended the creation of a full-fledged survey division in the State DES. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the existing survey unit in the DES. An outlay of Rs.19.25 lakhs has, therefore, been made in the VIII Plan to create the posts for highly technical statistical work under this scheme.

STRENGTHENING OF ELECTRONICS DATA PROCESSING (EDP) CENTRE :-

The data processing needs have considerably increased as the DES acts as an adviser to other Government departments on E.D.P. matters. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the E.D.P. Centre of the DES. An outlay of Rs.16.94 lakhs has, therefore, been provided during the Eighth Plan for creating posts.

STRENGTHENING OF COMPUTERISATION FACILITIES IN THE HEAD OFFICE/ REGIONAL OFFICES OF THE DES :

The volume of data processing activities on the micro processor in the Head Office as well as in Regional Offices is increasing every year. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the micro processor capabilities of the Head Office by installation of an additional micro processor PC/AT with higher capacity and D-Base Software, Hardware/Software for printing the results in Marathi for each Regional Office. An outlay of Rs.11.00 lakhs has, therefore, been provided during the Eighth Plan.

ADDITIONAL PRINTING FACILITIES IN THE DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS :-

The Directorate has to print many publications and reports every year, but the existing printing arrangement in DES is very inadequate. It is, therefore, proposed to purchase one Desk Top Printing machine to attend to all the functions relating to printing matters. An outlay of Rs.11.00 lakhs has, therefore, been provided during the Eighth Plan 1992-97.

CREATION OF STATISTICAL CELL FOR COLLECTION OF HOUSING STATISTICS IN THE DES :-

Statistics regarding housing and buildings is essential at the State and Central level for taking policy decisions regarding the housing sector. As per the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee on Housing Statistics, the Central Statistical Organisation advised the State to create a cell in DES for collection and analysis of Housing Statistics in the State. It is, therefore, proposed to create the above cell in the DES in the year 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.27.00 lakhs is, therefore, proposed during Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

MODERNISATION OF DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENTS :-

The main frame computer "System 332" manufactured by ECIL was installed in the DES by State Government in the year 1985. This computer equipment has outlived its normal life and needs to be replaced within next one or two years time. It is, therefore, proposed to purchase a mini-computer with suitable configuration. An outlay of Rs. 51 lakh has, therefore, been provided during the Eighth Five Year Plan for replacement and updating the existence computer in the DES.

SETTING UP OF STATISTICAL UNITS FOR BOMBAY CITY AND FOR BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT :

The DES has 29 District Statistical Offices located at each district headquarters. These offices work to meet the requirements of statistics at district level. At present, there is no District Statistical Office for Bombay City District and also for Bombay Suburban District. There is no separate machinery to collect statistics on socio-economic condition and the statistical information regarding special characteristics. It is, therefore, proposed to establish one Statistical Unit for Bombay City District and one for Bombay Suburban District. Both the units will be accommodated in the Head Office of the DES, Bombay and hence no additional expenditure will be required on the office accommodation, etc. An outlay of Rs. 9.34 lakhs has, therefore, been made during the Eighth Plan for setting up of both the units.

II. STRENGTHENING OF PLANNING MACHINERY :

23.6 The programme comprises the strengthening of the district Planning machinery to make it more effective and entrusting evaluation studies of various Government Programmes in order to get a proper feedback to implement plan schemes.

The staffing pattern has basically remained the same since the inception of the District Planning and Development Councils in 1974-75 and the District Planning Officers have now been entrusted with certain additional jobs like co-ordination of rural water supply programmes, review of 20-Point Programme, Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Nav Buddhas and Tribal Areas Sub-Plan etc. in addition to review, monitoring and implementation of regular District Plan Schemes. The DPDC's have also now been entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of the Local Development Programme. The Planning organisation of the State at various levels i.e. State, Divisional and District level is therefore, required to be strengthened by creating necessary additional posts and providing supervisory facilities such as vehicles etc.

The Evaluation Unit of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics undertakes 5 to 6 evaluation studies of development schemes every year. Taking into consideration the large number of proposals for evaluation from various departments, the Planning Department has decided to assign some evaluation studies to well-known private institutions in the field. The private institutions will be paid consultancy fees for carrying out evaluation studies.

23.7 The physical progress during Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 also target proposed for Eighth Plan (1992-97) are given in the Table below:-

TABLE- I

Item	Unit	Achievement		Target for VIII Plan 1992-97
		Annual 1990-91	Annual 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Posts	... No.	33	20	85
2. Vehicles	... No.	...	12	25
3. Drivers	... No.	...	12	25
4. Evaluation Studies	... No.	...	3	24

23.8 The financial progress during the Seventh five year plan, Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 and agreed outlay during Eighth Five Year Plan is indicated in the table below :

TABLE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Actual Expenditure			
VII Five Year Plan (1985-90)	Annual Plan (1990-91)	Annual Plan 1991-92 Outlay	Eight Five Year Plan (1992-97) agreed outlay
1	2	3	4
2.09	11.90	42.00	273.00

23.9 The Planning Commission has agreed in principle to grant 50% Central Assistance to the State during the period of VIII Plan for the continuance of the staff already created during Annual Plan 1991-92. An outlay of Rs.273.00 lakhs has been agreed during the VIII Plan for continuance of the posts already created, purchase of vehicles for remaining District Planning Officers, creation of posts of drivers, conducting evaluation studies, etc.

III. YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN ACADEMY OF DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (YASHADA)

23.10 It is essential to ensure effective and successful implementation of various development programmes, both in the economic and social sectors. This would require fresh orientation towards work, a change in attitude, an improvement in skills and knowledge of the administration involved in implementation of these programmes. The State Government felt that this need could be fulfilled by imparting training to officials involved in development programmes and public administration. It was also felt that there should be an

integrated approach to training; which should be interdisciplinary in nature and relevant to the situations and conditions prevalent in the State. In short, there was a need to reorient training activities from merely training in administrative matters to training in development administration with a sharp focus on rural development. With this in view, the Government of Maharashtra has established at State level premier institute called the Maharashtra Institute of Development Administration (MIDA) in June, 1984 which was renamed as Yeshwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA).

23.11 The expenditure incurred during the VII Five Year Plan, Annual Plans 1990-91, 1991-92 and agreed outlay for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 are given in the table below :-

TABLE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Department	Actual Expenditure			VIII Five Year Plan
	VII Five Year Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	Approved outlay
1	2	3	4	5
GAD	118.75	155.00	50.00	273.00
RDD*	51.03	50.00	52.40	160.00
Total	169.78	205.00	102.40	433.00

(* Under Community Development Sector)

23.12 The YASHADA has conducted 322 courses covering 7956 participants during the VII Five Year Plan. Similarly, the institute has conducted 82 courses covering 1721 participants during Annual Plan 1990-91 and 92 courses covering 1118 participants during Annual Plan 1991-92. During the period of VIII Plan such 480 courses are anticipated.

23.13 For construction work and training programme (including SIRD) of the institute an outlay of Rs.433.00 lakhs has been provided during the VIII Plan 1992-97.

IV. INSTALLATION OF COMPUTERS IN DISTRICT TREASURIES :

23.14 In order to ensure speedy and accurate supply of information relating to expenditure and its further processing, Government decided to install computer system in each district treasury in Maharashtra. The project was to be completed in two phases, covering 15 treasuries (including Pay and Accounts Office, Bombay) in the first phase and remaining 15 treasuries in the second phase.

23.15 The Computers have already been installed in all the district treasuries during the Annual Plan 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 and for replacement of computers and purchase of other material for processing day to day work etc. the provision has been made from Non-Plan from the financial year 1992-93.

V. TOURISM

23.16 The State Government realising the great tourist potential of the State and the fact that tourism was a fast growing industry with scope for both employment generation and

earning of foreign exchange converted the small cell in Mantralaya into a full-fledged Directorate of Tourism in the year 1969.

23.17 The State Government further established Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation(MTDC) in the year 1975 under the Companies Act, 1956, for systematic development of tourism on Commercial lines, with an authorised share capital of Rs. 1,500 lakhs. The paid up share capital of the Corporation as on 31st March 1992 is Rs. 1056.00 lakhs. The Corporation receives from the State Government financial assistance in the form of share capital contribution. The State Government has entrusted all commercial and promotional tourism activities to this Corporation.

In an effort to tap the tourism potential, Government of India had identified certain thrust areas as shown below:-

- (1) Restoration and balanced development of National Heritage projects of cultural, historical and tourist importance;
- (2) Attracting tourists both domestic as well as Inter-national;and
- (3) Development of selected tourist sports popular with the tourist ect.

23.18 Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation in pursuance to above, has identified the following areas for future development of tourism in the State,-(1)Cultural Tourism, (2)Pilgrimage Tourism,(3) Adventure Tourism, (4) Leisure Tourism.

(1) Cultural Tourism :-

Maharashtra has long history of ancient cultural heritage in songs, dances, paintings, sculptures, and architectural handicrafts. A Master Plan has been prepared for the development of places like Ellora, Ajanta, Elephanta and Karla etc..The Corporation organises cultural festivals of classical dance, music, folk arts at Kailas Temple (Ellora), Bibika Maqbara, Elephanta and at Pune during Ganesh Festival. These cultural Festivals not only highlight the cultural and historical aspects, but also helps in attracting foreign tourists in large number. This is proposed to be extended to other places now.

(2) Pilgrimage Tourism

Maharashtra which is known as land of saints and sages, abounds in religious centres for almost all religions. The State has five Jyotirlingas out of 12 in the country. Further, the Kumbha Mela at Trimbakeshwar in Nashik is second most important event in Hindu Religion after the Allahabad Kumbha Mela. The religious places are visited by large number of pilgrims and therefore there is need to provide facilities like shelter, drinking water, toilets, urinals, bathrooms, restaurants etc., for them.

(3) Adventure Tourism

Adventure tourism though a new concept is becoming popular in the younger generation. The ranges and forests of Sahyadri, hill top forts, peaks and rocks of Western Ghats pose challenges to the adventure minded persons. Therefore, there is need to attract the younger generation for the Rock and Fort Climbing, Trekking and Hiking etc., by providing proper facilities. Similarly there is ample scope in Maharashtra to set up Aqua Sports, Hang-gliding and para-flying centres etc. The Corporation proposes to set up an Institute of Adventure Sports at Karla(District Pune) and Scuba Diving Centre at Vengurla(District Sindhudurg).

(4) Leisure Tourism

There is large group of tourists with high spending power who want facilities and comforts. It is, possible to create recreational and sports facilities at most of the beaches and hill resorts, as also health farms, yoga and naturopathy centres, water sports, amusement parks, golf-

courses, etc. for them. The Corporation has identified 32 places on the coastline for the development of beach resorts and water sports etc.

In order to attract all the above four target groups the Corporation needs to undertake various activities like land acquisition, preparation of shelf of projects, expansion of holiday resorts, providing additional facilities at forest lodges, joint venture project etc.

23.19 An expenditure of Rs.736.22 lakhs was incurred on tourism during the VIIth Five Year Plan. Government realising the great potential, has now decided to give significant push to the development of tourism in the State. Outlay of Rs.6447.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97) :-

	(Rs.in lakhs)			
	Actual Expenditure VII th Five Year Plan 1985-90	Actual Expenditure 1990-91	Actual Expenditure 1991-92	Approved Outlay for VIII th Five Year Plan 1992-97
(i) Share capital contribution of State Government to MTDC	388.24	62.00	132.00	1001.00
(ii) Directorate of Tourism Creation of Tourist facility at Raigad Fort and Elephanta.	312.90	184.50	337.16	4991.00
(iii) Forest Tourism	35.08	5.23	9.91	455.00

Details of some of the major schemes are shown below :

Preparation of shelf of projects..

23.20 The Corporation proposes to prepare definite project proposals in advance by conducting surveys, identifying sites, preparing feasibility studies and project report etc. so that they could be offered to private entrepreneurs for development of tourism activities.

Land Acquisition

23.21 It is necessary and essential to acquire land in coastal areas which has been identified by the Corporation for proper and systematic development of beach resorts and to provide the necessary infrastructural facilities.

Providing additional amenities /facilities at existing Holiday Resorts.

23.22 At present the Corporation has Holiday Resorts/Hotels at 42 places with 688 Suites, 59 Dormitories with 3800 bed capacity, 204 tent accommodation and 4 caravans. Most of these Holiday Resorts have been inherited by the Corporation from the Government Departments which were either constructed by the PWD or the Irrigation Department about 50 years back. These structures need lot of repairs, additions and alterations keeping in view the demands of present day tourists. Further other facilities like drinking water, street lights, approach roads, compound walls need to be provided.

Providing of additional facilities at forests lodges etc.

23.23 A large number of forests lodges, PWD and Irrigation Rest Houses have been transferred to the Corporation for meeting requirements of the tourists. The existing facilities at these lodges/rest houses are inadequate and are not upto the standard of attracting the tourists. It will, therefore, be necessary for the Corporation to provide additional and better facilities at all these lodges/rest houses.

23.24 Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta caves are wellknown historical places which attract large number of tourists. These places are proposed to be developed in a proper manner by providing basic infrastructural facilities such as water, electricity, roads etc.

An ambitious project of Rs.200 crores approximately has been drawn by MTDC for the conservation and development of Ajanta /Ellora caves and surrounding areas. External financial assistance is expected to flow for this project from O.E.C.F. , Japan during the VIIIth Five Year Plan. Adequate outlay for the various sub-sectors of this project have therefore been provided for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Publicity & Information Counters

23.25 Publicity plays a vital role in promotion of tourism. Unless vast publicity is given not much development of tourism can be expected. Information counters are therefore proposed to be set up at prominent places such as Railway Stations, Aerodromes, ports etc. Adventure Institute at Karla

23.26 It has been observed that the youths are lately getting attracted towards adventure sports such as hill climbing, rock climbing, water sports etc. Maharashtra abounds in hills, forts, peaks etc. It is, therefore, proposed to set up an Institute at Karla for imparting scientific training in mountaineering and rock climbing. Jetty at Elephanta

23.27 World famous Elephanta Caves are near Bombay which are visited by tourists throughout the year. The present jetty at Elephanta is quite old and in damaged condition. Construction of a new jetty at Elephanta costing Rs.308.00 lakhs has been taken up which is nearing completion now.

Forest Tourism

23.28 Forest tourism plays a vital role in bringing people close to the nature and creating love among them for forest and wild life. It is, therefore, envisaged to develop the basic facilities required for stay of tourists at these places. Outlay of Rs. 455.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

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CHAPTER 24

EDUCATION AND YOUTH WELFARE

1. GENERAL EDUCATION

Education has an important role to play in the process of economic development in the Nation. It is the principal means to create human capital by augmenting the supply of trained manpower without which development plans cannot be implemented. Keeping in view the National Policy of Education, overriding priority is being given to the universalisation of elementary education for children in the age group of 6-14 years and eradication of adult illiteracy by 1995.

24.2 Seventh Five Year Plan Annual outlay for "General Education" was approved at Rs.317.87 crores. As against this outlay, the expenditure of Rs.276.00 crores has been incurred at the end of the Seventh Plan. The percentage in shortfall of expenditure against the outlay earmarked in VIIth F.Y.Plan is 13.17%.

24.3 The following table shows the outlays earmarked for various programmes under "General Education" Sector in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and the expenditure incurred during the Seventh Plan period and 1990-91,1991-92. The sub-sectorwise outlays approved for the VIIIth Five Year Plan i.e. 1992-97 along with capital content have also been shown in the table given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Seventh Plan 1985-90		1990-91	1991-92	Approved Outlay	
	Outlay in Annual Plan	Expen- diture	Expen- diture	Expen- diture	VIII th F. Y. Plan 1992-97	Of which capital content
	1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT						
1. Elementary Education	90.97.13	7864.40	610.68	2031.91	28802.00	.....
2. Secondary Education	11276.57	12681.53	1197.62	4896.53	34465.00	205.00
3. Adult Education	2075.89	1255.71	33.00	183.95	2002.00	.....
4. Other Education Programme	4108.03	3052.98	248.91	436.50	1807.00	124.00
5. Physical Education (N.C.C.)	71.16	2.30	.....	.....	522.00	500.00
6. Provision for Removal	1770.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	28393.70	24856.92	2090.21	7548.89	67598.00	829.00
HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT						
7. University & Higher	3387.95	2701.86	367.95	437.00	5389.00	459.00
8. Physical Education (N.S.S.)	.....	60.09	5.77	.....	20.00	.....
Total	3387.95	2761.95	373.72	437.00	5409.00	459.00
GRAND TOTAL	31786.63	27618.87	2463.93	7985.89	73007.00	1288.00

Seventh Plan Review and Review of the Expenditure for 1990-91- 1991-92.

24.4 Primary Education :- As per the national policy, the highest priority has been accorded for the universalisation of elementary education and accordingly, it was proposed to cover all the children in the age group of 6 to 10 years by the end of 1990 and the children in the age group of 11 to 14 by the end of 1995. The achievement in respect of enrolment percentage of

children in the age group of 6 to 10 is 122.90 per cent and that the percentage of children between the age group of 11 to 14 years is 80.50% at the end of the VIIth Plan. The expenditure level by the end of VIIth Five Year Plan is of the order of Rs. 7864.40 lakhs as against the approved outlay of Rs. 4853.24 lakhs, which would mean that substantial additional outlay was made available during the VIIth Plan period for Elementary Education.

In the Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 1227.57 lakhs and Rs. 2527.21 lakhs have been provided respectively. An amount of Rs. 610.68 lakhs and Rs. 2031.91 lakhs has been incurred during 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively.

24.5 The figures of achievement of enrolment upto the end of Seventh Plan period, the achievement during 1990-91 and 1991-92 and the targets for VIII five year plan are given below:-

(Figures in lakhs)

Enrolment in Classes	Achievement during VIIth Plan 1985-90	Achievement for Annual Plan 1990-91	Achievement for Annual Plan 1991-92	Targets for VIII th F.Y.P.
1	2	3	4	5
I to V	10,090	10,370	10,639	12,030
VI to VIII	3,821	3,992	4,168	4,932
Total :	13,911	14,362	14,807	16,962

The position of targets and achievement in respect of the major schemes during the VIIth Plan period is as follows:-

Primary Education:

(1) Appointment of Primary School teachers and the opening of the schools in schoolless villages:

As against the Target of opening of the schools in 1200 schoolless villages, 1468 villages have been covered and 2133 teachers have been appointed for which an amount of Rs. 367.41 lakhs has been incurred.

(2) Upgradation of single teacher school into two teacher schools:-

As per the pattern of Operation Blackboard Scheme, single teacher schools are to be upgraded into two teacher schools. Accordingly 3560 schools opened after 30th September 1986, were upgraded under the State Plan for which an amount of Rs. 1441.04 lakhs has been incurred.

(3) Opening of Balwadis in Primary Schools :-

As against the target of 150 Balwadis, 165 Balwadis were opened during the VIIth Plan for which an amount of Rs. 8.13 lakhs has been incurred.

(4) Part time classes under non-formal education

In all 720 part time classes were opened for which an amount of Rs. 15.73 lakhs has been incurred.

(5) Special facilities to SC/ST students in the Primary Schools :-

Under this scheme, 5.86 lakhs students were provided with uniform and writing material for which an amount of Rs. 298.89 lakhs has been incurred.

(6) Book Bank in Primary Schools:-

Under this scheme, 41.03 lakhs students have been supplied with books for which an amount of Rs. 292.63 lakhs has been incurred.

(7) Grants to DRDAs :-

Requirement of 45,000 class rooms was worked out at the beginning of VIIth Plan. However, 14,471 class rooms were constructed during the VIIth Plan period for which an amount of Rs. 776.20 lakhs has been incurred.

SECONDARY EDUCATION :-

An outlay of Rs. 4,458.50 lakhs was originally fixed for the VIIth Five Year Plan. However, an expenditure of Rs. 12,681.53 lakhs was incurred at the end of VIIth Five Year Plan that means 184.43% excess of expenditure has been incurred over and above the original fixed outlay.

The important schemes implemented during the VIIth Five Year Plan period are highlighted below:-

(i) Under the scheme of development and expansion of non-Government secondary schools, 11,612 additional divisions were opened for which an amount of Rs.6548.11 lakhs has been incurred.

(ii) Under the scheme of opening of new non Government Secondary Schools, 868 schools were brought on grant-in-aid basis for which an amount of Rs. 1512.16 lakhs has been incurred.

(iii) Under the scheme of Development of Higher Secondary Education, 3250 additional divisions were sanctioned for which an amount of Rs. 2984.98 lakhs has been incurred.

OTHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME :-

The scheme of reimbursement of fees on account of free education to the girls upto Std.XII as per approved scale was implemented and 14.57 lakhs girls were given benefit at the end of VIIth Plan, for which an amount of Rs.1457.34 lakhs has been incurred.

ADULT EDUCATION :-

As per 1981 census, the estimated number of illiterate adults in the age group 15-35 years is :-

Male	23.49 lakhs
Female	50.00 lakhs
Total :-	<u>73.49 lakhs</u>

The number of adults effectively covered under on going programmes upto 31st March 1990 is as shown below:-

Male	10.15 lakhs
Female	14.22 lakhs
Total :-	<u>24.37 lakhs</u>

The number of adult education centres run by various agencies as on 31st March 1990 are as under :-

Rural Functional Literacy Programme	10,500
State Adult Education Programme	15,541
Voluntary Agencies Centres	6,243
Colleges	1,700
Total :-	<u>33,984</u>

The expenditure of Rs.1255.71 lakhs has been incurred during VIIth Five Year Plan as against the outlay of Rs. 2263.31 lakhs originally provided.

24.6 The thrust areas identified for the VIIIth Plan (i.e.1992-97) are as follows:-

(1) To accelerate the tempo of universalisation of Primary Education Programme, especially in Tribal Sub-Plan area, hilly/inaccessible areas and other backward areas.

(2) To reduce the drop out rates among the students at Primary Education level by launching special campaigns of motivation of weaker sections of society.

(3) To create congenial atmosphere in the rural and backward areas by involving bodies in villages in the process of elementary education programme.

(4) To educate the economically weaker sections of the society about the importance of elementary education for their children with the assistance of teacher's organisation, voluntary organisation, volunteers from Government and Non- Government institutions and Rotary and Lion Clubs. This will help to create awareness among the illiterates.

(5) To encourage the weaker section families to send their children for primary education by taking ameliorative measures for their economic upliftment.

(6) To identify the adult illiterates within the age-group of 15 to 35 years and to ensure their participation in the adult education programme.

(7) To increase the tempo of adult education programme, by organising motivation campaigns in the Tribal Sub-Plan and backward area.

(8) To encourage involvement of Co-operatives/factories functioning in the rural areas in the process of eradication of illiteracy among adults.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

24.7 As per 1987 Educational Survey, there were 1150 schoolless villages which have no schooling facilities within the radius of 1.5 km. and a place having 200 population. During 1990-91, 286 primary schools have been opened in schoolless villages, for which an outlay of Rs. 83.29 lakhs was made available. During 1991-92, 200 schools have been established, for which an amount of Rs. 108.47 lakhs has been incurred. As on today no village remains schoolless. However, an outlay of Rs.151.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan with a view to provide for a scheme for providing schools in relaxation of the prescribed norms, especially in hilly and inaccessible areas.

24.8 Under the natural expansion, 6,584 posts of primary teachers have been created during the VIIth Five Year Plan. 2588 teachers have been appointed during -1990-91 for which an amount of Rs.79.44 lakhs was spent and during 1991-92, 3728 primary teachers have been appointed for which an outlay of Rs. 596.50 lakhs has been provided. An outlay of Rs. 13,305.00 lakhs has been provided for appointing 19,200 primary teachers, in a phased manner, during the VIIIth Five Year Plan period.

24.9 For effective operationalisation of the Primary Schools, it is considered essential to establish Balwadis in the campus of each primary school. This concept has been accepted at the national level. Keeping this in view, 1088 Balwadies have already been established during 1990-91. During 1991-92, 4000 Balwadis were opened, For running of old and new Balwadis an amount of Rs. 125.60 lakhs has been incurred during 1991-92, It is proposed to open 22,500 Balwadis attached to single teacher schools, in a phased manner, during the VIIIth Five Year Plan period for which an outlay of Rs.1830.56 lakhs has been approved.

24.10 Buildings & Equipments :- As per the new education policy being implemented in the State from 1988-89, the construction of two room units and single room units of primary school buildings is proposed under Operation Black Board Programme. Total number of 51,000 school rooms are required to be built in the State. Estimated cost of a single room admeasuring 16' x 20' size is Rs. 70,650/- in NonTSP and Rs. 78,200/- in TSP area. Under this programme, 60% of the total expenditure will be provided under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the remaining amount will be provided by Education Department. For construction of these school rooms, an outlay of Rs. 3000/- lakhs is proposed for the VIIIth F.Y.Plan. Besides as per the pattern of Nirmiti Kendra, Pune, the estimated cost of class room admeasuring, 16'x20' plus 20'x 8' Varandha, Rs. 65,000/- has also been approved by Government.

24.11 As per the operational contents of the Operation Black Board programme, the educational equipments are required to be provided to the Primary Schools. Accordingly,

educational equipments for 1,268 primary schools, at the rate of Rs. 7,215 per school, has been provided. During 1990-91 the benefit of this scheme was given to 445 primary schools, for which an outlay of Rs. 32.17 lakhs was made available. During 1991-92, 300 additional schools will be covered, for which an outlay of Rs. 68.64 lakhs has been provided. Total 2242 primary schools will be covered, for which an outlay of Rs. 161.76 lakhs has been approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

To provide contingency grants to 200 primary schools, at the rate of Rs. 500 per school, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh was provided for 1990-91. For 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided for covering 1400 schools.

The total number of 28477 primary schools which are opened as on 30.9.1986, are yet to be covered under this scheme. For accommodating them in a phased manner, an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

24.12 Book Bank :- Under this scheme, a set of books is provided to the students coming from the weaker sections of the society. These sets are required to be replaced periodically. During 1990-91, 5.94 lakh pupils from Stds. I & II are covered, for which an outlay of Rs. 71.69 lakhs was incurred. For 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 199.57 lakhs is provided for covering 8.90 lakhs students. During VIIIth Five Year Plan the books for pupils in Std. V, VI and VII along with Std. I & II will be supplied, for which an outlay of Rs. 1420.20 lakhs has been provided.

24.13 Special facilities to the SC/ST students in Primary Schools :- It is generally observed that the students belonging to SC/ST are lagging behind in the field of primary education. With a view to encourage the students from these communities to join primary education, a pair of school uniform and writing material is supplied to SC/ST students of standard I to IV studying in Zilla Parishad Schools which may also result in minimising the drop out rate among these students. The scheme is implemented in the area where literacy is less than 10% and enrolment is less than 75% in the age group of 6-11 Years. During 1990-91, 54 lakh students from SC and ST have been covered, for which an expenditure of Rs. 77.19 lakhs has been incurred. During 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 276.82 lakhs has been incurred for covering 3.68 lakh students. An outlay of Rs. 850.00 lakhs has been approved for 10,62,500 needy students in the VIIIth Five Year Plan period.

24.14 Attendance allowance to girls from weaker section of the society :- To provide incentives and to give social justice to those girls who are coming specially from tribal community, S.C., S.T., Vimukta Jatis / Nomadic Tribes and economically weaker sections of the society, a scheme of Attendance Allowance to Girls of SC/ST and economically weaker sections of the society has been introduced. Under this scheme Re. 1.00 per day Attendance Allowance for 220 working days in an academic year is given to the parent of the pupil. Under this scheme income of the economically weaker section family has been fixed at the ceiling of Rs. 10000/- for rural area and Rs. 11850/- for urban area limited to Corporations and Municipal Councils. During 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 102.08 lakhs is incurred. About 15,500 new students will be accommodated in each year of the remaining Five Year Plan period. That means 7,74,303 students will be covered under the scheme, for which an outlay of Rs. 6056.97 lakhs is provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

24.15 The Secondary Education is, by and large, managed by private institutions and grant-in-aid is paid on the basis of the approved formula. Under the revised formula, the secondary schools, which were permitted upto 1986-87 will receive 100 per cent grant. The Secondary Schools which were initially permitted on no grant-in-aid, will receive grant-in-aid as per the following criteria:-

No grant for the 1st three years, 25% grant from the Fourth year, 50% grant from the fifth year, 75% from the sixth year and 100 per cent grant from seventh year. However, the schools

in tribal areas and girls' schools are granted 100 per cent grant-in-aid from the fourth year. The rates of grants to be paid per school are given below :-

100 per cent grant	Rs. 3.50 lakhs
75 per cent grant	Rs. 2.25 lakhs
50 per cent grant	Rs. 1.75 lakhs
25 per cent grant	Rs. 0.90 lakhs

With a view to overcome financial difficulties which are faced by unaided schools in the initial years of their establishment (and until such time that they become eligible for grant), an adhoc grant shall be given to such schools one year after they are granted permission @ Rs. 25000/ per year. This ad-hoc grant shall be given to girls schools and schools in tribal sub-plan area for a period of five years or until such time all these schools become eligible for grant-in-aid, whichever period is less. To accommodate the increasing number of students coming in the Secondary Schools from Primary Education Section, it becomes necessary to sanction additional divisions. The estimated cost of one division works out Rs. 40,000 per annum for new division and Rs. 60,000/- per annum for continued division. During 1990-91, 1528 additional divisions have been opened, for which an amount of Rs. 392.01 lakhs has been incurred. For 1991-92, an amount of Rs.1797.67 lakhs has been incurred for opening additional 1500 divisions. An outlay of Rs. 13,438.18 lakhs has been approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan for opening 8000 new divisions and for continued divisions.

24.16 As per the revised grant-in-aid formula, non-Govt. secondary schools are to be brought on grant-in-aid basis. The estimated cost which is worked out is Rs. 1.75 lakh per annum for each school. 529 schools have been provided grant-in-aid during 1990-91, for which an amount of Rs.538.69 lakhs has been incurred. During 1991-92 an expenditure of Rs.1665.60 lakhs has been incurred for payment of grant-in-aid to newly eligible secondary schools as well as to ongoing grant-in-aid schools. An outlay of Rs. 12,571.35 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

24.17 Higher Secondary Classes (XI and XII) have been attached to the selected secondary schools and colleges. The estimated cost of new division works out to Rs.50,000 per year for new Division and Rs. 80,000/- for ongoing division. During 1990-91, 500 divisions have been sanctioned, for which an amount of Rs. 128.43 lakhs has been incurred. For 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 1229.84 lakhs has been incurred for opening of 500 additional divisions and for continuance of divisions. An outlay of Rs.5,865.65 lakhs is provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan period.

24.18 Kamtee Sainik School :- It is proposed to start Sainik School at Kamtee, District Nagpur. This programme also forms part of the 33 point Vidarbha Development Programme announced by the Government. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was provided for 1990-91 and for 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

24.19 Educational concessions to Students :- Under the other Educational Programme, the Deptt. has proposed various educational concessions like E.B.C. concessions, free education to Girls wards of Ex.Serviceman, wards of Pry. Teacher etc., as shown below :-

				(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Eighth Five Year Plan approved outlay	Beneficiaries (Student)		
1	2	3	4		
1.	E.B.C. concession	150.31	50,813		
2.	E.B.C. concession for students studying in unaided schools	500.00	1,86,380		
3.	Wards of Ex-Service man	11.40	4,274		
4.	Wards of Pry. Teachers	43.10	16,197		
5.	Stipend of Tribal Students	22.30	1,677		
6.	Free Education to Girls-Standard I to XII	610.00	2,74,570		
7.	Scholarship for Middle & High School students	11.47	3,370		

Under the EBC scheme Government has recently raised the existing limit of annual income to Rs. 15,000/- for students upto post graduate level from the academic year 1992-93.

ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME

24.20. National Policy on Education, 1986, envisages planned and time bound efforts for the total eradication of illiteracy, in the country and accordingly, Government of India have identified promotion of literacy as one of the five National Missions. The National Literacy Mission implies the creation of national consensus for mobilising social forces, active participation of the people and promotion of qualitative changes in the living and working conditions of illiterate adults.

24.21 Total Literacy Campaign :- National Adult Education Programme was reviewed and a new strategy to eradicate illiteracy, was evolved in the country and accordingly, Government of India as per the new policy of Education 1986, the National Literacy Mission Authority was established in 1988 to successfully implement this strategy. The National Literacy Mission Authority has prescribed detailed guidelines, for the implementation of "Total Literacy Campaign" in the specified Area.

The State Government has taken a Policy decision to implement Total Literacy Campaign in all districts of the State and the districts of Marathwada region had been selected for this purpose during the year 1992-93, Pune and Ratnagiri districts had also been selected in the year. During the year 1992-93, the following districts have been proposed under this programme. (1) Raigad, (2) Kolhapur (3) Yeotmal (4) Satara, (5) Nashik, (6) Thane, (7) Nagpur. Total Literacy Campaign has already been successfully completed in Sindhudurg and Wardha districts and Continuing Education is to be provided to the Neo-Literates of these districts during 1992-93. Statewise programme of total literacy campaign will have to be taken to achieve the objective of total eradication of illiteracy in the State by 1996-97. As per the financial pattern laid down by the National Literacy Mission Authority/Government of India, at present the cost per learner is expected to be Rs.65/- and Rs.40/- for Neo-literates. Government of India bears 2/3rd of the total project cost under the Total Literacy Campaign and Post-Literacy Programme and the State Government has to bear remaining 1/3rd expenditure.

24.22 As post-literacy is essential to prevent the relapse into illiteracy, a new programme of establishing Jana Shikshan Nilayams, as continuing education centres, one each for 5,000 population has been started from 1988-89, Government of India have sanctioned 2213 JSNS to the State which are already functioning. The State Government have also sanctioned 2079 JSNS. The existing JSNS will be kept continued and it is proposed to have 4000 additional JSNS during the VIIIth Five Year Plan period. An outlay of Rs.2002.00 lakhs has been provided to implement entire Adult Education Programme.

24.23 Construction of Office Building for N.C.C. Offices :- There are 46 N.C.C. units working in the State. Out of these most of the units are located in the rental premises for long time. This has necessitated the construction of independent offices at places like Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Nagpur, Amravati and Solapur. In the year 1992-93, construction work at Kolhapur was proposed to be taken up in hand and work at remaining places will be taken during VIIIth Five Year Plan period, for which an outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs has been provided along with strengthening of N.C.C. offices and construction of hanger for N.C.C. Air Sqn. Kolhapur along with opening of new N.C.C. units at Gadchiroli and Chandrapur.

24.24 The total outlay of Rs.67598.00 lakhs has been provided for "General Education Sector" under School Education Department. This includes TASP outlay of 7927.56 lakhs and OTSP share of Rs.2501.71 lakhs, SCP share of Rs.9760.33 lakhs. The provision for Removal of Imbalance of Rs. 4000.00 lakhs and the provision of D.P.D.C. is Rs. 60,023.93 lakhs.

UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

24.25 Higher Education :- By the end of the VIIth Five Year Plan, the position of the Number of colleges, universities, research and cultural institutes, Pre- I.A.S.Centres, students and teachers are as follows :-

(1) Non-Agricultural Universities	7
(2) Arts, Science, Commerce, Education and Law Colleges.	730
(3) Aided Colleges.	576
(4) Research and Cultural Institutions out of which 42 are aided.	75
(5) Pre-I.A.S.Centres at Nagpur, Aurangabad and Kolhapur	3
(6) No. of students in Colleges including Junior Colleges	9,00,000
(7) No. of Teachers	28,900

The VIIth Five Year Plan envisages development of University and higher education, for which an Annual plan outlay of Rs. 3,387.85 lakhs was earmarked, and out of which the expenditure of Rs.2,701.86 lakhs was incurred during 1985-90. Percentage of the expenditure as compared to earmarked outlay comes to 79.75%. In the Annual Plan 1990-91, an outlay of Rs.489.92 lakhs was earmarked, as against this, expenditure of Rs. 367.95 lakhs was incurred. Percentage of expenditure comes to 74.10% as compared to the outlay fixed. In the Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.925.80 lakhs was earmarked as against this, an expenditure of Rs.437.00 lakhs was incurred, percentage of this expenditure comes to 47.24%.

24.26 The State Government has taken a decision to give grant-in-aid to the selected non Government unaided colleges in the State as per the following criteria :-

(1) No Grant-in-aid will be paid to these affiliated colleges during the period of first three years.

(2) Grant-in-aid for salary will be paid after three years as per following rates:-

(a) Fourth Year, 25% of admissible expenditure.

(b) Fifth Year, 50 percent of admissible Expenditure.

(c) Sixth Year, 75% of admissible expenditure.

(d) Seventh Year and thereafter 100 per cent of admissible expenditure.

(e) Women's Colleges and colleges situated in tribal area, 100 per cent of admissible expenditure after completion of three years.

(f) 100 per cent of admissible expenditure to new faculties of colleges which have been started on no grant-in-aid basis and which have qualified for grant-in-aid as per above formula after completion of three years.

(g) 100 per cent salary grants will be paid to these colleges, when they are eligible to earn salary grants on 100 per cent of admissible expenditure.

As the picture stands, the number of Government colleges is only 9 and there are 4 Institutions of Science directly conducted by the Government.

(1) Elphinston College, Bombay.

(2) Ismail Yusuf College, Jogeshwari, Bombay.

(3) Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay.

(4) Government Law College. Bombay.

(5) Rajaram College, Kolhapur.

(6) Government Arts & Science College, Aurangabad.

(7) Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati.

(8) Government Science College, Gadchiroli.

(9) Sydenham Management Institute, Bombay.

Science Institutions (4)

Institute of Science, Nagpur. Institute of Science, Bombay. Institute of Science, Aurangabad. Vasantrao Naik Institute of Social Science, Nagpur.

The bulk of the institutions of higher education in the State are managed by Registered Societies and Public Trusts. As to the funding of these privately managed higher education institutions, the majority receive substantial assistance from Government by way of grant-in-aid. Thus, this is a highly subsidised area where necessary steps are required to scale down subsidies gradually. The systems of Higher Education therefore, would have to be described as "Privately managed" but funded by Government through Grant-in-aid. This situation needs to be changed gradually. There are 582 aided Colleges in the State. There are 799 colleges of Arts, Science, Commerce, Education and Law, in the State having total enrolment of 9.35 lakhs students, including Junior Colleges, and 29,000 teachers working in these colleges. An amount of Rs.6.87 lakhs was provided for grant-in-aid during 1990-91. During 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 71.94 lakhs has been incurred. An outlay of Rs.1449.07 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

24.27 Assistance to non-agricultural University—Non-Agricultural Universities are paid grant in-aid for salary and for construction of buildings. These universities have to cater to the needs of growing number of students by opening of new faculties / departments. The expansion and development of Amravati University is in progress. The expenditure of Rs. 599.86 lakhs and Rs. 35.84 lakhs have been incurred during VIIth Five Year Plan and A.P. 1990-1991 respectively for its development. An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been incurred during 1991-92. Total outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been proposed for VIIIth Five Year Plan period for development of Amravati University. Similarly, for giving matching grants for development of universities as well as for giving assistance for development of University Campus of remaining non- agricultural universities, an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

24.28 The functional areas of Shivaji and Marathwada Universities are very vast. Hence it has already been decided to establish sub-centres of these universities at Solapur and Nanded respectively. Expenditure of Rs. 362.70 lakhs and Rs. 12.50 lakhs has been incurred during the period of VIIth Five Year Plan and 1990-91 respectively on account of purchase of land, construction of building, purchase of machinery and equipments etc. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been incurred during 1991-92, for developmental activities of these sub-centres. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

24.29 Yashwantrao Chawan Maharashtra Open University:- The number of students joining University Education is increasing very fast and it is found difficult to accommodate growing number of students in the formal system of education. It has, therefore, become necessary to supplement this system by Non formal Education by setting up an Open University. Accordingly, Yeshwantrao Chawan Maharashtra Open University at Nashik has been established in July 1989. The total estimated cost of establishment of the Open University is about Rs. 9.50 crores. An amount of Rs. 2.00 crores and Rs. 85.00 lakhs was sanctioned during 1989-90 and 1990-91, respectively. For 1991-92, an amount of Rs.79.12 lakhs has been incurred, for its developmental activities. For development of this University, an outlay of Rs. 680.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

24.30 Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune, has since been declared as deemed University by Government of India. Expenditure of Rs. 16.32 lakhs and Rs. 8.14 lakhs has been incurred during the period of VIIth Five Year Plan & 1990-91 respectively for construction of building, purchase of machinery and equipment, library Books etc. An expenditure of Rs.7.14 lakhs has been incurred for Annual Plan 1991-92. For their developmental activities, an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

24.31 Northern Maharashtra University:- Government has taken a decision to establish new University for Northern Maharashtra Region. The University was set up in the year 1989 to share the responsibility of Pune University due to increase in number of Colleges and students. This University is set up for the two districts i.e. Jalgaon and Dhule. It is necessary to develop this University on par with other universities. The total estimated cost for the Northern Maharashtra University is about Rs. 8.00 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 13.69 lakhs has been incurred during 1990-91 on recurring and non-recurring items like Salary, purchase of machinery and equipment. An amount of Rs. 137.11 lakhs has been incurred during for 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 680.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

24.32 Expansion of Deccan College :- The Deccan College Pune working in the field of linguistic and archeology has also been granted the status of deemed university by the University Grants Commission. An outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan for development of University.

24.33 Sant Peeth:- To propogate the thoughts & literature of Saints of all Religions & spread the message of National Integration, Government has decided to establish Sant Peeth at Paithan, District Aurangabad. It has also been decided to establish four Vidya Shalas affiliated to Sant Peeth at Paithan, Alandi, Pandharpur and Shegaon. An outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakhs has been approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan. Recently this scheme is transferred to Social Welfare Department for implementation.

24.34 Starting of Girls Hostel in Talukas (Priyadarshani Hostels):- To ensure the safety of girls taking education in the rural educational institutions, it is proposed to construct girls hostels having 100 intake capacity at each taluka place. With a view to reducing the cost of operation and maintenance of these hostels, it is proposed to entrust the management of these hostels, to the voluntary agencies by paying grants to them as per grant-in-aid formula sanctioned by Government. Under the scheme of "Priyadarshani girls hostels", 7 hostels namely Bhor (District Pune), Vengurla (District Sindhudurg), Bhokardan (District Jalna), Pusad (District Yeotmal), Nandgaon Khadeshwar (District Aurangabad), Kandhar (District Nanded), Kannad (District Aurangabad) have already been constructed having capacity of 50 girls during VIIth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to construct additional 12 new hostels, an outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs has been approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Physical Education :-

24.35 National Service Scheme :- The National Service Scheme, which is a Centrally sponsored Scheme, aims at involving university students in various social services and developmental activities in rural areas, side by side with their normal studies. The scheme came into existence in the State during 1969-70. Government of India had allotted student strength of 82,000 under regular Programme and 41,000 under Special Camping programme for 1991-92. The rate of expenditure per student per year for regular programme is Rs. 120/- and for special camping programme is Rs. 200/- from 1991-92. The expenditure on the scheme is being borne by the Central Government and State Government in the ratio of 7:5. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

24.36 The total outlay of Rs. 5409.00 lakhs has been approved for "Higher Education" sub sector along with N.S.S., this includes provision of Rs.130.00 lakhs made for "Sant Peeth" which is implemented through Social Welfare Department as well as Rs.20.00 lakhs for N.S.S.

24.37 The total outlay of Rs. 73007.00 lakhs has been proposed for "General Education" sector for VIIIth Plan. This includes TASP outlay of Rs. 7927.56 lakhs, OTSP share of Rs.2501.71 lakhs, SCP share of Rs. 9760.33 lakhs.

II. TECHNICAL EDUCATION (PART I)

24.38 Maharashtra is a large State with multifarious and diverse activities of the people ranging from a strong agricultural base to sophisticated industrial infrastructure. With the technological, industrial and social development taking place at a fast pace, the State realises its crucial responsibility in the area of technical and management education. Our planning for technical education is based on vision of the future technological development and considering the national perspective and social relevance, the technical education system has been reorganised by the State through the induction of improved technologies and supply of adequate technical and managerial manpower to the service sectors as well as to the unorganised sectors. The stress has been also given in promotion of Continuing Education strengthened and expanding Community Polytechnics, innovative research and development and also improving the efficiency and effectivity of Management System. The State Government has given high priority to improve the overall quality of Technical Education.

24.39 The details of the actual expenditure incurred upto the end of VIIth Plan, "Technical Education (Part-I)" the actual expenditure incurred during 1990-91, 1991-92 and the outlays approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan are given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sr. No.	Sub-Sector	VII th F.Y.P.	Actual	Actual	VIIIth F.Y.P.
		1985-90	expenditure	Expenditure	(1992-97)
		Actual	1990-91	for	Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6
				1991-92	Outlay
1.	Direction & Administration ...	64.56	.....	.....	75.00
2.	Polytechnics & Institutions ...	2094.11	672.04	688.66	4022.00
3.	Engineering Colleges & Institutions...	1029.19	43.00	609.60	2221.00
4.	Other Programmes ...	9.00	4.00	5.00	25.00
5.	World Bank Aided Project ...	.....	.....	133.00	12000.00
Total ...		3196.86	719.04	1437.21	18643.00

VIIIth Plan Review :-

24.40 Efforts have been made in the VIIth Plan to start new polytechnics, wherever necessary, including strengthening and consolidation of the existing institutes, modernisation of equipment and machinery, removal of obsolete equipment, creation of additional seats, starting of new courses in emerging technologies, strengthening of Libraries and the opening of a unitary type Technological University in the Konkan Region, the details of which have been given in subsequent paragraphs. In respect of the schemes such as modernisation of equipment, removal of obsolete equipment and starting of new courses in emerging technology, direct Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 15.00 crores has been received during the VIIth Plan period for Government and allied Institutions in the State.

Direction and Administration :-

24.41 During the VIIth Five Year Plan, it was decided to strengthen the Directorate of Technical Education by providing additional staff in the Directorate and forming six Regional offices at Bombay, Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad, Amravati and Nagpur in the State. Accordingly, additional staff was sanctioned in the office of the Director of Technical Education and six Regional Offices established in February, 1989.

Engineering Colleges and Institutions :-

24.42 There were 13 Government / Government Aided Engineering, Architectural and Pharmacy Colleges in the State with the intake capacity of about 2,110. Taking into

consideration the demand for Engineering Colleges in many diversified fields such as Petro-chemical, Plastic, Fuel Technology, Energy and Ocean Technology, as well as the pressure on the available seats in the Engineering and Technological Institutions from year to year specially because of rising Engineering and Industrial activities both in public and private sectors, Government have permitted 55 private institutions to start Engineering Colleges in various disciplines on "no-grant-basis" with the intake capacity of over 11,000. During the VII Five Year Plan period, 510 additional seats in Electronics and Computer Engineering have been created in Government and Government Aided Engineering Colleges in the State from the Year 1986-87. The Courses of Computer Technology, Textile Technology and Sugar Technology with the total intake capacity of 90 seat have been started in Guru Gobind Singhji College of Engineering and Technology at Nanded from the year 1986-87.

24.43 Construction of building for Guru Gobind Singhji College of Engineering and Technology at Nanded College has been started and during 1988-89 to 1989-90, an expenditure of Rs. 1.45 crores has been incurred on the construction work. During the VIIth Five Year Plan period, the deficiencies of staff, equipment and building have been removed to some extent and the expenditure of Rs. 360.01 lakhs has been incurred for this purpose. During this plan period, the extension to the existing building of the College of Engineering, Aurangabad, construction of library-cum-auditorium hall at College of Engineering, Aurangabad, construction of girls hostel for Engineering College, Aurangabad, construction of building for additional accommodation at College of Engineering, Karad, construction of building for Government College of Pharmacy, Karad, construction of hostel building for College of Engineering, Pune, construction of elevated service reservoir for the improvement of water supply to the students hostel of Government Engineering College, Pune and construction of one more floor above the additional Building "A" at Government Engineering College, Karad have been started and the same are likely to be completed in the next 2-3 years.

Polytechnics :-

24.44 As per the recommendation of the Fact Finding Committee, there was a backlog of 2,770 seats in Government Polytechnics in the State. During the VIIth Five Year Plan, the backlog of 1,220 seats has been removed by opening of 6 new Government Polytechnics at Thane, Malwan, Jalna, Osmanabad, Bramhapuri and Gadchiroli with the intake capacity of 120 seats each and 500 additional seats have been introduced in 8 existing polytechnics at Nashik, Aurangabad, Jintur, Nanded, Latur, Washim, Yavatmal and Nagpur. Besides, the Diploma Courses of Instrumentation and Industrial Electronics with the intake capacity of 30 each for girls and boys have been started at Government Polytechnic, Bombay from the year 1988-89. Similarly, Diploma course in Electronics with 30 intake capacity has been started during 1988-89 at Government Polytechnic, Aurangabad and Government Polytechnic, Amravati. During the VIIth Five Year Plan, in order to remove the deficiency in respect of buildings, the construction of buildings of Government Polytechnics, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Karad, Khamgaon, Nashik, Nanded, Sakoli, Washim, Latur, Beed, Osmanabad, Jalna and Jintur have been started and the same is likely to be completed during the next 2-3 years. The obsolete worn-out machinery and equipment in the old Government Polytechnics, have been replaced by providing modernised machinery and equipment, removing the deficiencies of the machinery and equipment. Similarly, during the VIIth Five Year Plan, the libraries of the Government Polytechnics were developed by providing new books and periodicals every year.

Other Programmes :-

24.45 During the VIIth Five Year Plan, the Degree Course of Petro-chemical Engineering with 30 intake capacity has been started in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University at Lonare in Raigad District from the academic year 1989-90. During the VIIth Five Year Plan period, the land admeasuring 42.71 hectares has been acquired for development of this University. In order to develop the Distance Learning Polytechnic, the construction of separate building for the same has been started during the VIIth Five Year Plan and this work is expected to be completed during the next 3-4 years.

THRUST AREA FOR EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

24.46 The major areas requiring the attention of the State Government are improvement in the curricula of Engineering Education relevant to the industrial and social needs, appropriate formal and non-formal programmes in technical education for the benefit of women, handicapped and economically and socially weaker sections. There is also a need for weeding out the obsolescence in the infrastructure facilities of technical institutions, promotion of qualitative improvement, introduction of educational facilities in the areas of emerging hi-technologies and implementation of the entire system of technical education in an organised manner directed towards relevance and excellence. In addition, emphasis needs to be placed on such areas as computer education for all, entrepreneurship development, introduction of community polytechnics for uplifting the rural areas, promotion of innovative research and development, continuing education and distance learning for those who have not had an opportunity of formal training and also for those who need retraining to face the challenges of a developing industrial world.

24.47 The above thrust areas have been grouped into the following sub-groups :-

- (i) Efficiency of the System.
- (ii) Linkage of Technical Education with employment,
- (iii) Diversification and removal of regional imbalance,
- (iv) Technical Education for women, SC / ST / VJNT,
- (v) Management and Administrative support,
- (vi) Continuing Education and retraining programme.

Schemewise Details

24.48 **Expansion of Board of Technical Examinations, Establishment of Regional Offices for Board of Technical Examinations :-** The main function of the Board of Technical Examination is to conduct various examinations leading to Diploma and Post-Diploma Courses. Consequent upon the policy decision taken by the Government to allow private management to start Diploma level courses on no-grant basis, the work-load of Board of Technical Examinations has been increased tremendously. In order to cope up with large number of examinations, the Board of Technical Examination needs to be strengthened. The Board of Technical Examination has no building of its own and the existing space provided for it, is very inadequate. It is proposed to construct an additional storey (4th floor) over the existing building of Government Polytechnic, Bandra, Bombay with an estimated cost of Rs.68.50 lakhs, an outlay of Rs.70.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan for undertaking additional construction work, creating additional staff and establishing Regional Offices of Board of Technical Examination at Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad.

24.49 **Removal of deficiencies in staff equipment and building (Strengthening and Consolidation of existing Institutions) :-**

The State Government has given priority to the strengthening and consolidation of the existing technical institutions during the VIIth Five Year Plan period. However, still, large number of deficiencies in respect of staff, equipment buildings exists. To remove these deficiencies in Government Polytechnics, an amount of Rs. 45.00 lakhs was incurred during 1990-91. In 1991-92 an amount of Rs.52.00 lakhs has been incurred. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan. Replacement of old/wornout and obsolete equipment in Government Polytechnics (Modernisation of Technical Education in equipment/ machinery).

24.50 Many of the Government Polytechnics, which are established long back are facing the problems of replacement of wornout and obsolete equipments. Many of the equipments were purchased long back and have lost their accuracy, tolerance etc. The students taught on these old outdated equipment, obviously find it extremely difficult to work on the more sophisticated modern machinery in the industries. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to replace the old wornout and obsolete equipment by purchasing sophisticated modern equipment. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been utilised during 1990-91. For 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided. An outlay of Rs. 68.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Increase in intake capacity of Government Polytechnics (Backlog Schemes) :-

24.51 The backlog worked out by the Fact Finding Committee is being removed by establishing new Government Polytechnics and increasing the intake capacity of the existing Polytechnics. The Fact Finding Committee has pointed out a backlog of 2770 seats in 21 Government Polytechnics in the State. During VIIIth Five Year Plan the backlog of 1230 seats has been removed. During 1990-91 the backlog of 330 seats and during 1992-93 the backlog of 240 seats has been removed by increasing the seats in the 4 new Government Polytechnics at Alibag, Ahmednagar, Miraj and Arvi. An amount of Rs. 337.87 lakhs has been incurred for staff, equipment, buildings and other recurring expenditure during 1990-91. During 1991-92 an amount of Rs.594.66 lakhs has been incurred. For removal of above mentioned backlog an outlay of Rs. 3650 lakhs is provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

Construction of Hostel for Girl students.

24.52 Considering the increased number of girl students seeking admission to Engineering and Technical Courses, it is imperative to provide residential accommodation for girl students from Polytechnics and technical institutions at Degree and Diploma level Courses. These facilities will attract more girl students seeking admission to Technical Education, especially from rural areas. It is proposed to construct hostel building for girls with estimated cost of Rs. 57.28 lakhs at Government Polytechnic, Karad. An outlay of Rs.55.00 lakhs is provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Removing deficiencies in staff, equipment and building in Engineering Colleges.

(Strengthening and Consolidation of existing institutions)

24.53 At present there are four Government Engineering Colleges at Pune, Karad, Aurangabad and Amravati. These Colleges are affiliated to their respective Universities, which update their curriculum periodically and consequently the workload of different departments in Engineering Colleges is increased. Due to change in syllabus, the requirements of machinery / equipment etc. are also increasing. College of Engineering, Pune is being upgraded and modernised under Japanese Aid, with estimated expenditure of Rs. Rs.1750.00 lakhs. The State has to incur an expenditure of Rs.370.00 lakhs on construction of building, additional staff etc. An outlay of Rs.1120.00 lakhs has been provided during VIIIth Five Year Plan.

24.54 With a view to develop the Backward Marathwada Region of the State, one College viz., Shri Guru Gobind Singhji College of Engineering, Nanded has already been established in 1981. This Institute is 100% Government aided Institute. Cost of the building estimated to Rs. 302.73 lakhs as against an outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Replacement of old wornout and obsolete equipments: (Modernisation of Technical Education, equipment and machinery).

24.55 The College of Engineering, Pune was established 135 years ago, and the remaining 3 Engineering Colleges are also more than three decades old. The equipment / machinery purchased several years back has become obsolete due to normal wear and tear is required to be replaced considering the new technology available in the market. For 1991-92, an expenditure of Rs 59.25 lakhs had been incurred. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Development of facilities for Degree courses in Pharmacy

24.56 With a view to provide facilities of Degree courses in Pharmacy with 30 intake capacity, Government College of Pharmacy has been established at Karad. In order to provide building and machinery equipment, etc., an outlay of Rs.115.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Construction of Hostel for girls:

24.57 Considering increased number of girl students seeking admission to Engineering and Technical Courses, it is imperative to provide residential accommodation for girl students. Accordingly, it is proposed to construct hostel building for 104 girls at the College of Engineering, Amravati, with an estimated cost of Rs.72.61 lakhs, an outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Establishment of Technology University:

24.58 With a view to co-ordinating the Technical Education at State Level, the Government has established a Technological University of an unitary type at Lonare in Mangaon Taluka, District Raigad, under 40-Point Programme (Development of Konkan Region). The aim of establishing this University is to promote the advance knowledge in Engineering Technology, applied sciences and to give an impetus to research and dissemination of knowledge in Engineering Technology and applied science and transference of Technology to backward region. The first batch of 30 students for Degree Course in Petro-Chemical Engineering has been started from the academic year 1989-90. The Degree course in Chemical Technology and Mechanical Engineering have been started from August 1992. An outlay of Rs. 925.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

World Bank Aided Project :-

24.59 In order to meet emerging technological needs of the industries, it is proposed to undertake comprehensive development of Polytechnics, with the World Bank assistance. The total cost of the project is about Rs. 122.00 crores. The financial pattern of assistance will be in the ratio of 85:15 i.e. 85% of the expenditure will be reimbursed by the Government of India and 15 per cent expenditure will have to be borne by the State Government. The main thrust of the project is on the modernisation of Polytechnics by providing equipments related to the new emerging technology in the world order. The project also caters to capacity extension of various polytechnics, extension of community polytechnics, women's polytechnics, computer centres curriculum development centres, the learning resources development centres etc. By providing these input, it is expected to improve the operational system of the polytechnics so that the students in the polytechnics can be better equipped to learn things with the modern sophisticated technologies and then enter into the world of works with greater efficiency and confidence. An outlay of Rs.12000.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

24.60 A total outlay of Rs. 18643.00 lakhs has been approved for the "Technical Education Part-I" (Polytechnics Engineering Colleges etc.) for VIIIth Five Year Plan This includes SCP share of Rs.240.29 lakhs the provision of Rs.3650.00 lakhs for Removal of Regional Imbalance and Rs.12000.00 lakhs for World Bank aided project.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION (PART II)

Introduction

24.61 In Maharashtra the Scheme of Vocationalisation of Education is being implemented at different levels i.e. Pre-S.S.C. Level, Vocational Education at +2, (bifocal) and Minimum Competency Based Vocational Courses under New Education Policy. In addition, there are limited Skill Certificate courses conducted by the Maharashtra State Board of Vocational Examinations for School drop outs and out of School students.

24.62 The details of the actual expenditure incurred at the end of the VIIth Plan and actual expenditure for 1990-91 and 1991-92 as well as the outlay provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan for Technical Education (Part-II) has been given in the table below:-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sub-Sector	VIIth Five Year Plan 1985-90	Annual Actual Expenditure		VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97	
	Expen- diture	1990-91	1991-92	Approved outlay	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Vocationalisation + 2 Stage					
State	49.42	3.00	7.82	300.00	25.00
District	1355.76	27.00	187.69	2050.00	350.00
2. Development of Vocational Education at pre SSC level					
District	953.61	87.79	136.37	1525.00	1200.00
Total for Technical Education (Part II)	2358.79	117.79	331.88	3875.00	1575.00

Review of VIIth Plan

24.63 Following statement will give comparative picture of vocational courses and certificate courses institutions and the strength of the students in VIth and VIIth Plans.

Sub-sector	Institute	Technical High Schools		Student Strength	
		VI Plan	VII Plan	VI Plan	VII Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
Vocational Courses					
Pre-S.S.C. level	Government	90	118	28680	41115
	Non-Government	222	240	37280	53370
+ 2 Stages (Bifocal)	Government	49	56	3160	4555
	Non-Government	265	348	9175	19050
Minimum Competency based Vocational Courses (+2 stages)	Government	.....	49	.....	2940
Certificate Courses (Introduced from 1988-89)	Non-Government Institutions	..... 1316	270 .....	..... 66466	16200 75000

Review of Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 :

24.64 Decision has been taken by Government to pay grant-in-aid to Non-Government un-aided Technical High Schools as per the formula laid down by Government. Accordingly, 179 Non-Government un-aided Technical High Schools have been brought on grant-in-aid from the year 1990-91. Under the Minimum Competency Based Vocational Courses at +2 stage,

8280 additional seats have been introduced in 2 Government and 136 Non-Government Junior Colleges in 1990-91. During 1991-92, 7500 additional seats have been introduced in 125 Non Government Junior Colleges.

24.65 For effective implementation of Vocationalisation of Education, the following thrust have been identified for VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

- (i) Efficiency of the System
- (ii) Linkage of Technical Education with employment.
- (iii) Diversification and removal of regional imbalance.
- (iv) Technical Education for Women, SC/ST/VJNT.
- (v) Management and Administrative support.

Schemewise Details

The Schemewise details are given in the following paragraphs :-

District Vocational Education and Training Offices

24.66 The Government of India has envisaged the strengthening of the District Units to ensure the effective implementation of the New Education Policy. Under the scheme the District Officers are to conduct survey, update the courses and introduce need based courses. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is provided for in the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Establishment of Board of Vocational Examinations

24.67 To conduct examination of Certificate and Allied vocational courses of more than 65,000 students every year, Maharashtra State Board of Vocational Examination was established in 1986. The work of this Board is voluminous and complicated. With a view to having an effective implementation of the New Education Policy, and conducting examinations for freshly identified need based vocational courses, it is necessary to strengthen the existing Board. With this in view, it is necessary to provide furniture and office equipment. There is also a need to establish library with various reference books. For creating all these facilities in the Board of Vocational Examinations, an outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

State Institution of Vocational Education (SIVE)

24.68 As contemplated in the New Education Policy, a State Institute for Vocational Education for looking after the development of curriculum, text-books, instructional material and training of teachers etc., is proposed to be established, at Aundh, Pune. The Government of India, Ministry of Education has already approved this Institution, the Project cost where of is Rs. 1208.92 lakhs, in which 50% share of Rs.604.46 lakhs is of Government of India by way of Central Assistance. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Five Year Plan.

Assessment of Manpower

24.69 The successful implementation of the New Education Policy and coverage of 25 per cent of the student population under the vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education at +2 Stage largely depends on the identification of the need based Vocational Courses, for which the District Vocational Survey is vital, and these Surveys are required to be updated from time to time, and therefore it is essential to have a permanent Cell at the State level to assess the manpower need for which an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Vocational Education At +2 Stage

24.70 Vocational Education Scheme was initially started in the academic year 1978-79, with the Central Assistance for non-recurring items and State share for grant-in-aid for the items of recurring nature. Under this scheme, a student undergoing education in Junior College opts

for one language and 3 academic subjects depending on the stream in which he is studying. The contents of Vocationalisation in Junior College Education is 35 per cent of the total quantum of Education. A student passing the H.S.C. Examination can opt for a vertical mobility and can go in-to the world of work armed, with the knowledge of vocational as well as academic subjects. At present these courses are run in 56 Government and 348 Non-Government Institutions in the State. Out of 348 Non-Government Institutions, 240 Institutions are on grant-in-aid basis, while the remaining 108 are on No-Grant-in-basis. As the Minimum Competency based Vocational Courses under New Education Policy are introduced, no further expansion under +2 bifocal has been proposed.

New Education Policy and the Plan of Action : (Introduction of Vocationalisation at +2 Stage (C.S.P.)

24.71 Main emphasis in the New Education Policy is on the expansion of the Vocational Education Programme to the level of 25 per cent of the students undergoing education at +2 Stage in Maharashtra by the end of the VIIIth Five Year Plan. At present the percentage of coverage of students under the Vocationalisation of Education comes to roughly 12 per cent. As per the New Education Policy and the Plan of Action prepared by the Government of Maharashtra on the lines of the NCERT Pattern, full competency based courses at +2 Stage have been introduced under which the contents of the Vocational Education are upto 70 per cent of the total curriculum. The New Education Policy Programme is being implemented in Maharashtra State from 1988-89 in 33 Government and 136 Non-Government Junior Colleges and 10,000 seats were introduced under the Scheme of Minimum Competency Based Vocational Courses designed and prepared on the basis of the guidelines issued by the National Council of Educational Research and Training. During 1989-90, additional 9,000 seats were introduced in 150 schools, out of which, 16 are Government institutions and 134 are Non Government Institutions. During 1990-91 additional 4940 seats were introduced. An additional 9000 seats have also been introduced during 1991-92. Again 9000 seats are expected to be covered during 1992-93. During 1993-94 the pupils from 275 Institutions (Government and Non Government-aided) are proposed to be covered. An outlay of Rs.2000.00 lakhs is provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan as State share.

Development of Vocational Education at Pre-SSC Level

24.72 Vocational Education is imparted at Secondary School level in the State in Std.VIII, IX and X. This is an old scheme and it has gained momentum during the VIIth Plan period. At the Government level excluding the 3 Zilla Parishad Schools, there are 11 Schools for which allocations are required to be made for the various items such as acquisition of land, construction of buildings and expenditure on salary etc. Out of these 116 schools, 110 schools are run on Central pattern. The students studying in the various private schools, in a particular city and its vicinity attend the Government Centre once or twice a week for getting the theoretical and practical instructions in the Technical subjects. This enables the Government to utilise the infrastructural facilities at the optimum level, thereby reducing the per capita cost. On an average, the per capita recurring expenditure per year of a technical high-school centre having 500 students (which is the economic strength for a centre) works out to Rs.900 per student. This does not take into account the capital and non-recurring expenditure on the infrastructural facilities. Out of the 230 Non-Government Schools imparting Technical Education, 226 schools receive grant-in-aid from the Government and 4 schools are running, on no grant basis. The per capita expenditure in Non-Government Schools is more (on account of Building rent and Maintenance grant), which is approximately Rs.1,500 per student per year.

Workshops and Administrative Building

24.73 During the Seventh Plan period, it was proposed to construct buildings for 25 schools. So far the construction work of 16 schools have been taken up. To complete the spill over works, an expenditure of Rs.136.37 lakhs has been incurred in 1991-92. The construction work of additional 42 schools will also be taken up for which land has already been acquired. An outlay of Rs.1525.00 lakhs is provided for VIIIth Year Plan.

Plan Schemes under the Backlog Areas.

24.74 Keeping in view the backlog of seat indicated by the Fact Finding Committee, efforts were made to remove the backlog of seats of the Scheme of Vocationalisation of Education and Development of Pre-SSC Technical Education with success. Backlog of seats in respect of Secondary Technical Education still exists in respect of Amravati District, which is proposed to be removed. Though it is essential to provide infrastructure in the form of administrative building and workshop for the institutions opened in the Districts to reduce the backlog, it was not possible to construct buildings for many institutions for want of land etc. efforts in this regard are on. An outlay of Rs.1500.00 lakhs is provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

24.75 The total outlay of Rs.3875.00 lakhs has been provided for "Technical Education Part-II (Vocationalisation)" for VIIIth Five Year Plan. This includes TSP share of Rs.321.75 lakhs, SCP share of Rs.299.00 lakhs and the provision of Rs.1500.00 lakhs for Removal of Regional Imbalance.

24.76 The total outlay of Rs.22518.00 lakhs has been provided for "Technical Education" Sector for VIIIth Five Year Plan. This includes TSP outlay of Rs. 321.75 lakhs, SCP share of Rs. 539.29 lakhs and the provision of Rs.5150.00 lakhs for removal of Regional Imbalance and the provision of Rs.12000.00 lakhs for the World Bank project.

III. ART AND CULTURE

24.77 Maharashtra has a rich and varied cultural heritage from traditional folklore to modern and experimental arts like drama ,dance,music,painting ,handicrafts etc. State Government has been pursuing the policy of not only perserving the cultural heritage but also promoting them as instruments of culture ,education and national pride. The Seventh Plan sought to initiate serious efforts to propogate art and culture as a basic concept integrated with all activities of development as a part of the programme of human resources development. The same is proposed to be pursued in future also. The main objective is to promote national pride and cultural identity and foster greater understanding among the different groups and people.

Review of Seventh Plan.

An expenditure of Rs. 510.23 lakhs was incurred during the VII Plan. Expenditure incurred during 1990-91 and 1991-92 and approved outlay for the VIII Plan 1992-97 is shown below :

Programme	Actual Expenditure			Approved outlay for VIII F.Y.P. 1992-97
	VII Five Year Plan 1990	Annual Plan		
		1990-91	1991-92	
1. Art Education	61.76	7.00	15.21	212.00
2. Other Cultural Programme	16.79	10.93	14.65	123.00
3. Archaeology & Museum	61.91	12.00	2.50	358.00
4. Public Libraries	33.08	1.39	7.19	300.00
5. Cultural Programme	252.69	36.49	51.84	1431.00
6. Other Scheme	75.00	50.00	.....	1.00
TOTAL	510.23	117.81	91.39	2425.00

Art Education

The State Government has been actively supporting the promotion of Art Education which has been declared as a technical course. The Directorate of Arts set up by the State Government, not only caters to the needs of Art Education in the State, but also develops the Visual Arts.

There are 4 Government and 29 (19 Aided + 10 Non aided) non Government Art Institutions in the State which conduct Degree and Diploma courses in various art disciplines. It has now

become essential to strengthen these institutions by providing modern equipments, machinery, trained personnel etc., so that they could effectively cater to the changes in the technology and content of these courses. An outlay of Rs.212.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan(1992-97):

Chitrakala Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur

In order to accommodate all Art disciplines at once place a new building for Chitrakala Mahavidyalaya at Nagpur is under construction. The first phase of the work costing Rs.40 lakhs has recently been completed. Outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan(1992-97).

Cultural Programme

Several programmes have been started to promote culture and to encourage the local and unknown artists to exhibit their talents. Some of the major schemes which have been taken up include preservation of music, drama, etc, through tape and video recording, folk art, inter State exchange of cultural troupes, providing tamasha, music, financial assistance to various institutions and distinguished persons engaged in promotion and propogation of art and culture etc. Outlay of Rs.1431.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

The scheme of Inter State Exchange of Cultural Troupes aims at promoting emotional and cultural integration by mutual exchange of cultural troupes amongst various states. Kala Academy Complex is proposed to be established in Bombay to preserve, encourage, and to exchange the rich heritage of performing Art in Maharashtra. Outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

The present open-air theatre of Rang Bhavan is being used for 8 months only. It is therefore, proposed to convert the same into closed theatre having capacity of 1200 seats and modern amenities. Outlay of Rs. 70.25 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

Other Cultural Programmes: Hindi and Sindhi Academies

These Academies are set up to promote literary talents in respective languages and to encourage exchange of creative ideas amongst writers and poets. Financial assistance is also provided to prominent writers to publish books. Following outlays have been provided for these academies for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

		(Rs in lakhs)
		Proposed outlay VIIIth Plan 1992-97
Hindi Academy	.....	14.00
Sindhi Academy	.....	27.00

State Board of Literature and Culture

This Board has been established with the objective of developing and modernising Marathi language and literature. The Board has undertaken the following schemes -

(a) Publication of books in Marathi on various subjects such as science, fine arts, history, etc., and translation of classics from other languages in Marathi. The Board tries to make these books available to readers at moderate prices.

(b) Board has undertaken the programme of compiling and printing of Marathi Dictionary in 10 Volumes. Besides this, works of compilation of encyclopaedia of Marathi Literature has also been taken up by the Board.

An outlay of Rs. 36.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

Archaeology and Museum

Archaeology - Archaeology is primarily concerned with exploration of monuments and archaeological sites, survey, preservation and conservation of monuments, conducting excavation of historical sites, study of coins and epigraphic publication of monographs etc.

One of the main functions of the Department of Archaeology is to declare monuments of State importance as protected ones and to look after them. There are at present 250 protected and about 1,600 unprotected monuments in the State. About 50 proposals regarding declaration of important unprotected monuments, as protected are under consideration of the Government. On an average about 10 monuments are being declared as protected every year. Schemes now proposed include identification of important archaeological sites and areas, standardisation of conservation work, creation of new archaeological offices at Nanded and Ratnagiri and providing additional staff (both technical and administrative) etc.

An outlay of Rs.147.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

Development of Museums

The Directorate of Archaeology and Museum lays emphasis on acquisition of objects and display of articles in the various Museums in the State. Since these Museums have great educational value, the Directorate disseminates the same by proper conduct of visitors and lectures. The Government not only establishes its own museums but also provides funds for establishing non Government museums as well. There are, at present, 11 Government owned museums in the State.

Government proposes to establish a Central Museum (called Shivaji Museum) at Bombay. A Committee has been set up to advise Government on this.

Outlay of Rs.211.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 for the development of Museums.

Public Libraries

In order to create reading habits among the urban and rural people and to develop library movement in the State, Directorate of Libraries has been established. There are presently 13 Government and 4874 aided public libraries in the State. Public Libraries managed by voluntary organisations are paid grant-in-aid ranging from Rs.2,000 to Rs.60,000 by Government as per their class and category. Public library can be established at any village having population of 500 or more. It is now proposed to strengthen the libraries at Taluka level and set up new libraries in the tribal areas providing reading material in the languages known to the local people.

Government proposes to establish Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Library at Dapoli under the 40 Point Programme of development for Konkan Region, for which 2 acres of land has been acquired. Plans and estimates are under preparation.

Government is intending to take over the functions of the Central Library from Asiatic Society and to set up State Central Library. The proposal of purchase of land for construction of functional library is under consideration. Outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

IV SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE

Physical Education and Sports of late have become an integral part of the education system of our country for the promotion of which both the Central and the State Government take keen interest. The main objective of Physical Education and Sports is to ensure all round development of youth which is necessary for preparing good citizens.

After the ASIAD 1982, there has been a persistent demand for encouraging sports and games in the country by providing various modern facilities to the players. The Government of India and Sports Authority of India have, accordingly, prepared a Sports and Youth Policy to develop health, physical fitness and character of youth.

With a view to promote and popularise games both in urban and rural areas and to develop youth welfare activities, the State Government has set up a separate Directorate of Sports and Youth Services.

The main objective of the Directorate of Sports and Youth Services is to provide facilities for promotion of Sports and Youth Welfare in the State for which it undertakes the following activities:-

(1) Gives financial assistance for organisation of various youth welfare activities, such as, National Integration Camp, Leadership Training Camp, Social Service Camp, Hiking, Mountaineering, Rock Climbing, Cultural Activities etc.

(2) Gives financial assistance for construction of Swimming Pool, Stadium, Gymnasia, Organisation of Sports Competitions, Coaching Camps, purchase of Sports equipments, development of play fields etc.

(3) Organises sports competitions for students of Primary, Secondary Schools and Junior Colleges.

(4) Deputes State Teams for National and International level competitions.

(5) Provides coaching facilities to urban and rural boys and girls.

(6) Organises tournaments and leadership Training Camps for Tribal boys and girls.

(7) Trains teachers in Physical Education and Sports.

A total expenditure of Rs. 972.94 lakhs has been incurred during the VIIth Plan and expenditure of Rs. 348.84 lakhs and Rs. 183.31 lakhs has been incurred during 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively. An outlay of Rs.2118.00 lakhs is approved for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97). Details of some of the major schemes are given below.

(1) Strengthening of the District Sports Offices

With the increased emphasis on popularising sports, it is felt necessary to suitably strengthen the District Sports Offices by sanctioning additional staff and delegating powers wherever necessary for which outlay of Rs.15.00 lakh has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

(2) Financial Assistance for organisation of Social Service Camps-

It is necessary to impart training to youth to channelise their energies for constructive activities and develop qualities of leadership amongst them. Voluntary Youth Organisations are encouraged to conduct the Social Service Camps for youth, for which financial assistance up to Rs. 25,000 or 50 per cent of the expenditure, whichever is less, is extended by Government for which outlay of Rs.7.50 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

(3) Financial assistance to the Vol. Youth Centres in Rural and Urban Areas

Youth in age group of 15 to 35 years constitute a large segment of the population which is a potential dynamic force. This force can be utilised easily in more purposeful activities. It is, therefore, necessary to give encouragement to the youth organisations established in rural and urban areas by way of financial assistance. Outlay of Rs.3.76 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

(4) Mass participation programme of youths in rural and urban areas

Mass participation programmes of youths in rural and urban areas are being organised to bring about National Integration. Under this programme Road and Cycle Races are organised at district and taluka level. Outlay of Rs. 9.08 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

(5) District Coaching programme and establishment of the District Coaching Centre

For tapping the talents of the sportsmen and women, coaching facilities are proposed to be provided at the District level. There are only 11 Coaching Centres in the State presently. They are now proposed to be set up in the remaining districts. It is necessary to provide sports equipments, coaches and suitable facilities to such coaching centres for which outlay of Rs.161.20 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

(6) Grants for construction of stadia

Minimum playing facilities are proposed to be provided at each district/ divisional headquarter under this scheme. Financial assistance ranging from Rs.5 lakhs to Rs.20 lakhs for the district/ divisional headquarter respectively, is being provided to the agencies coming forward for construction of stadia. Outlay of Rs.70.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

(7) Financial Assistance for Development of Playgrounds

Educational Institutions and voluntary organisations are encouraged to come forward for development of grounds, construction of sanitary facilities, fencing, compound wall, store room etc. Financial assistance at Rs.10,000 per acre subject to maximum of Rs.50,000 is given to such organisations. Outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

(8) Development of Playgrounds and Gymnasias at each village

In order to create awareness about sports in villages, it is necessary to develop playgrounds and gymnasias with adequate facilities. It is, therefore, proposed to establish gymnasias along with playgrounds at each village, for which suitable financial assistance will be provided to the educational institutions of the villages. Outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

(9) Establishment of Sports Complexes in the State

Government proposes to establish two sports complexes at Nagpur and Aurangabad for better organisation of facilities, coaching, training and competitions. Government further proposes to establish sports complex with State Training Institute at Pune with the help of Central Government. Outlay of Rs.600.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

(10) Grant-in-aid to registered sports

There are about 2,000 registered sports bodies which help in popularising sports amongst the masses both in the rural and urban areas. The Grant-in-aid is extended to these sports bodies through the sports council mainly for maintenance, purchase of sports equipment, development of ground, adventurous sports like mountaineering, trekking etc. Outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

(11) Financial assistance for the construction of swimming pools

Since most of the districts do not have swimming pools, it is proposed to provide at least one swimming pool in each district through some local agency like Municipal Council etc. The agency undertaking this project receives 50 per cent of the estimated cost of the swimming pool or Rs.5.00 lakhs whichever is less as the grant. Outlay of Rs.80.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

(12) Financial assistance to the educational institution for purchase of sports equipments

It is experienced that many educational institutions do not take much interest in sports and games due to inadequate funds. It is, therefore, proposed to give financial assistance to Educational Institutions for the purchase of necessary sports equipments. Outlay of Rs.6.04 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

(13) Financial Assistance for purchase of artificial surface

National and International Competitions are organised on artificial surfaces. For better achievement in particular disciplines i.e. Athletic, Hockey, Badminton, it is necessary to provide artificial surface. It is proposed to give financial assistance to the concerned Associations for the purchase of artificial surfaces. Outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

(14) Establishment of State Institute of Adventurous Sports

To encourage youth for Adventurous Sports i.e. Mountaineering, Rock Climbing, Hanggliding, Trekking, Hiking, Water Sports, etc. it is proposed to establish an Institute for Adventurous Sports in Maharashtra. Outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

(15) Advanced coaching to outstanding players

Players who exhibit outstanding performance in National level competitions are required to be given intensive training for improvement of their performance in International events. It is, therefore, proposed to organise advanced coaching camps for the duration of 6 months for such players. Outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Plan (1992-97).

(16) Establishment of Wrestling Centre at Kolhapur

Though Maharashtra has a rich tradition in old style of wrestling, it is very much lagging behind in the modern GrecoRoman and Free Style wrestling on mats at both National and International level. To promote and popularise the art of wrestling with modern technique, State Government proposes to establish one regular wrestling centre with all modern facilities at Kolhapur. Outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

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CHAPTER 25

PUBLIC HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

Through the VII Plans, Maharashtra State has made significant progress in improving the health status of its people. The planning process has contributed to the development of a statewide primary health care infrastructure. During VIII th Plan it is proposed to make sustained efforts to realise the ideal of health for all as envisaged by the World Health Organisation i.e.

“ State of complete, physical, mental and Social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or deformity “.

The Government of India has ensured “Health for All by the year 2000” and the policies and programmes in the VIIIth Plan would be designed keeping in view this objective. High infant mortality rate, longevity, malnutrition and population growth call for an improvement in the quantity and quality of Health Services reaching to the Community. The Health Service delivery system is still inadequate for this purpose. Health Care is the mandatory responsibility of the Welfare State and with the spread of education and health consciousness demands on the Health Services are still going to increase.

25.2 The urban population has comparatively better package of health facilities than the rural population. With a view to removing this imbalance of health facilities existing in rural and urban areas, the “National Health Policy”, was formulated and adopted in 1983. The programmes have been restructured and reoriented. More stress has been given on the extension, expansion and consolidation of Rural health Infrastructure and creation of network of Health Care Institutions in the Rural Areas and named as “Primary Health Care Delivery System “ Thus, there is a shift from “Medical Care” to “Health Care” and from “Urban to the neglected needy, poor rural masses.” The policy of extending “Health Care” service to the rural area is implemented in 3 ways viz. (i) Basic Health care, (ii) Specialists Care, (iii) Mobile services.

REVIEW OF SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

25.3 Outlays and Expenditure : The outlay provided for “Public Health Sector was Rs. 339.12 crores for the VIth Plan and the expenditure incurred against it is Rs. 257.18 crores.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

25.4 During the last four decades especially at the end of VIIth Five Year Plan, considerable progress has been made in creation of network of Health Infrastructure for preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services and taking them even to the remotest corner of the State. Simultaneously, efforts were also initiated for consolidation and improving the infrastructure created earlier. National Health Programmes like Malaria Eradication, Leprosy control and Blindness control are also implemented successfully so as to control and eradicate the diseases. Certain new programmes, viz. Cancer control, Oral Health, Mental Health and AIDs control are also launched. Besides this, 6 minimum, specialist services have also been provided in all District Hospitals. The couple protection rate (1988) is 55 per cent, as against 40 per cent at all India level. In order to boost up the Community Participation in Family welfare programme new schemes like Mahagaon Yojana and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Balkalyan Award Schemes have been introduced.

IMPACT ON VITAL INDICATORS

25.5 The impact of the above services have appreciably improved the health status of the community which is evident from the following "Vital Indicators".

Sr. No.	Indicator	Maharashtra			India	
		1961	1871	1981	1991	1991
1.	Crude birth rate	N.A.	37.0	29.0	26.2	29.3
2.	Crude death rate	18.1	16.9	9.2	8.2	9.8
3.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	N.A.	2.7	2.0	1.4	2.3
4.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	117	85	70	60	80
5.	Life Expectancy at birth	49	52.8	56.6	64.48	61.2

Figures for 1986-91.

SERVICE INDICATORS

25.6 There has been improvement in the following Service Indicators also:-

Sr No.	Indicator	1983	1987
1.	Doctor Population Ratio (per Doctor population served) (Government and aided only)	1945	1780
2.	Bed Population Ratio (per Bed Population served) (Government and aided only)	1501	703

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME.

25.7 The targets given by Government of India and achievement under Minimum Needs Programme during the VIIth Plan and Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as follows:

Sr. No.	Institution	VIIth Plan Target (Government of India)	No. of Institutions at the end of VIIth Plan	Percentage of achievement	Annual Plan 1990-91 achievement	Annual Plan 1991-92 achievement	VIII Plan Target
1.	Sub-centres	10,810	9,248	86	116	13	800
2.	Primary Health Centres	1,800	1,671	93	1	3	100
3.	Community Health Centres	225	291	131	...	2	50

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME UNDER MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME.

25.8 During VIIth Plan, the construction Programme of Health Care Institutions was undertaken on a massive scale. The progress of construction during VIIth Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 is as under:---

Sr. No.	Institution	Total No.	No. of works completed	No. of works in progress	No. of works not started VIIth Plan	No. of works completed during 1990-91	No. of works completed during 1991-92	No. of works completed during 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Sub-Centres	9364 (1685)*	2900 (383)	1181 (271)	5167 (949)	1675	125 (24)	650 (244)
2.	Primary health Centres---							
	(a) Main Building	1672 (265)	1021 (163)	338 (48)	310 (54)	586 (15)	68 (15)	13 (12)
	(b) Staff Quarters	1672 (265)	836 (154)	476 (15)	389 (54)	411 (24)	103 (24)	191 (6)

Sr. No.	Institution	Total No.	No. of works completed	No. of works in progress	No. of works not started VIIth Plan	No. of works completed during 1990-91	No. of works completed during 1990-91	No. of works completed during 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Community Health Centres---							
	(a) Main Buildings	292 (49)	129 (21)	113 (21)	50 (7)	46 (13)	51 (50)	18
	(b) Staff quarters	292 (49)	41 (5)	186 (36)	65 (8)	20 (12)	37 (5)	4 (3)

*figures in Bracket relate to Tribal sub-plan.

REMOVAL OF REGIONAL IMBALANCE.

25.9 The "Fact finding Committee" appointed by Government had identified the following backlog (regional imbalance) in the development for "Health" Sector:-

Sr. No.	Particulars	No.
1.	Sub-Centres	255
2.	Primary Health Centres	40
3.	Community Health Centres	59
4.	Districts Hospitals beds	1150
5.	Backlog of beds (backlog on population norms)	7560
6.	Provision of specialist Services	14

At the end of VIIth Plan backlog of establishment of sub-centres, primary health centres and community Health Centres has already been wiped out. However, the backlog of beds still exists. Also there is a backlog of 8 specialist services at the end of VIIth Plan.

25.10 The details of outlay and expenditure for removal of Regional Imbalance during VII Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91 and for Annual Plan 1991-92 and approved outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 are as under :-

Sr. No.	Schemes	Expenditure during VIIth Plan (1985-90)	(Rs. in Crores)		
			Annual Plan 1990-91 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1991-92 Actual Expenditure	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay
A. MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMMES					
1.	Sub-Centres constitution	2.27	...	2.86	60.26
2.	Primary Health Centres (Construction of main building Staff Quarters and Estt.)	36.92	17.88	17.22	47.99
3.	Community Health Centres (Construction of main building Staff Quarters and Estt.)	44.66	13.54	13.84	57.37
	Sub-total—MNP	83.85	31.42	33.92	165.62
B. Hospitals and Dispensaries					
	...	10.70	1.65	1.22	7.56
	Total—(A and B)	94.55	33.07	35.14	173.18

25.11 ACHIEVEMENT UNDER TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

Financial - The VIIth Plan approved outlay under Tribal sub-plan was of Rs. 3077.31 lakhs. The actual expenditure during the plan period is of Rs. 3210.78 lakhs. The actual expenditure under TSP during Annual Plan 1990-91 was Rs. 611.12 lakhs, and in 1991-92 was Rs. 710.55 lakhs.

25.12 *Physical* - The comparative position of Health care institutions at the beginning and end of VIIth Plan is as under:-

Sr. No.	Institution	No. at the beginning of VIIth Plan	Achievement during VIIth Plan	No. at the end of VIIth Plan	Annual Plan 1990-91 achievement	Annual Plan 1991-92 Targets	VIII Plan 1992-97 Targets
(1)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(i)	Sub-Centres	1044	559	1603	82	13	Not fixed
(ii)	Primary Health Centres	237	28	265	...	...	20
(iii)	Community Health Centres	32	17	49	...	...	5

ACHIEVEMENT UNDER NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAMME DURING VIIth PLAN

25.13 Maharashtra State is implementing of various National Health Programmes. The target given by Government of India and Achievements under these programmes during VIIth Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as under:

Sr. No.	Programme	Targets during VIIth Plan (1985-90)	Achievement VIIth Plan (1985-90)	Percentage of achievement	Annual Plan 1990-91 achievement	Annual Plan 1991-92 achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME					
	(i) Sterilisations	29.62	26.08	88.05	5.52	5.38
	(ii) I.U.D.	28.50	20.64	72.42	4.74	4.68
	(iii) O.P. Users	14.00	11.31	84.36	4.30	3.80
	(iv) C. C. Users	39.50	37.33	94.51	11.10	10.89
2.	EPI & MCH PROGRAMME					
	(i) DPT Immunization of (IIIrd does) Children	78.72	82.78	105.00	18.74	20.89
	(ii) DT Immunization of children (IIrd does)	76.46	85.99	112.46	13.57	17.37
	(iii) TT Immunization expectant mothers	88.96	85.62	96.25	16.25	19.87
	(iv) Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia among (PANA)					
	(a) Mothers	166.00	144.44	97.01	24.52	18.30
	(b) Children	157.89	136.89	87.07	28.29	23.74
	(v) Polio (3rd dose)	78.62	86.33	109.81	19.60	21.00
	(vi) National Programme for control of blindness (Due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency (IIrd dose)	160.00	143.85	89.91	20.40	30.37
	(vii) T. T. (10 years)	52.66	59.32	112.65	13.69	15.41
	(viii) T. T. (16 years)	49.08	48.08	97.96	12.03	14.02
	(ix) BCG Vaccination	78.62	86.33	109.81	19.46	21.15
3.	NATIONAL MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAMME					
	Blood Smear Collection	350.37	4-5.95	145.96	92.82	93.46
4.	LEPROSY CONTROL PROGRAMME					
	New Cases detection	2.67	4.94	185.02	0.90	0.90
5.	TB CONTROL PROGRAMME					
	(i) New Cases Detection Sputum Examination	8.65	12.16	140.58	2.89	2.55
6.	BLINDNESS CONTROL PROGRAMME					
	No. of Eye operation	5.90	8.53	144.58	1.59	1.88

APPROACH TO THE VIIIth PLAN

25.14 The approach to the VIIIth Plan, which will highlight include the objectives and the main thrust areas under the health sector, has necessarily to be built upon the foundation of achievements of the past. While large health infrastructure has been laid out in the State in

order to raise the general health status of the population, the objectives of the Health Sector which include reduction in infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, crude death rate, crude birth rate and control of communicable diseases, besides an effective Family Welfare and MCH Programme, have been achieved to a limited extent only. This is primarily because a large part of the health infrastructure has been brought into existence in the State towards the end of the Sixth Plan and the beginning of the Seventh Plan. There is still a large gap in the quality of services which have to be bridged over a period of time.

OBJECTIVES OF THE EIGHTH PLAN

25.15 (i) The existing health infrastructure of hospitals, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres will have to be made fully functional through the process of consolidation of achievements and removal of deficiencies. The aim will be to improve the quality of health services and ensure better health status for the people. The Private Sector and Voluntary Organisations will be encouraged through incentives to complement and support the Government infrastructure.

(ii) With the large component of slum population in urban areas there is need to pay special attention to the health status of slum dwellers in the future.

(iii) To achieve the objective of "Health for All by 2000 A.D.", there has to be a multi-sectoral approach. The health status of the community, depends as much on the quality of health services as on other indicators like nutrition, environmental sanitation, safe drinking water, womens education etc.

(iv) Mental health facilities should be given greater emphasis through the existing health institution alongwith other Health Services.

(v) Population control will continue to be the most important health activity. Efforts will be to provide Mother and child Health Programme and Universal Immunisation to every corner of the State.

THRUST AREAS DURING THE VIIIITH PLAN

25.16 Taking into consideration the above objectives, the following thrust areas have been identified for implementation during the VIIIth Plan :-

(i) Consolidation of the existing health infrastructure and expansion of health infrastructure only in difficult and inaccessible areas, tribal areas and in special component plan areas (Harijan Bastis) and certain uncovered areas.

(ii) Strengthening minimum needs programme by expediting construction of buildings and residential quarters for the Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and Sub-centres.

(iii) Organising the family Welfare Programme with the specific objectives of reducing the birth rate, infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate.

(iv) The efforts will be made to reduce the infant mortality rate to maternal mortality rate to 2.3 and to increase the life expectancy to 68 years by the end of this plan. This will be achieved by immunisation coverage to 90 per cent of infants and 100% of expectant mothers.

(v) Promotion of safe motherhood by ensuring minimum of 50% deliveries by trained personnel.

(vi) Provision of adequate health facilities in urban slum areas.

(vii) Improving upgrading and modernising hospital facilities. This will also include provision of personalised nursing home facilities at the District Hospitals at reasonable rates and improving emergency Medical Services to deal with accident and other Medical emergencies.

(viii) Implementation of Mental Health Policy and provision of Mental Health Services at the grass root levels through the existing Public Health Infrastructure and by creation of training facilities in Mental Health Programme.

(xi) To implement programmes aimed at problems like AIDS, Cancer control and Oral Health, and drug de-addiction as well as rehabilitation programme for physically handicapped and mentally retarded.

25.17 An outlay of Rs.43441.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan for "Public Health Sector". The break up of the expenditure incurred during VIIth Five Year Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 and the outlays for VIIIth Plan is given below.

								(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Programme/Scheme			Expenditure incurred during VIIth Plan 1985-90	Actual Expenditure 1990-91	Actual Expenditure 1991-92	Outlay approved for VIIIth Plan 1992-97	
1	2			3	4	5	6	
1. HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES								
	(a)	Mental Health Policy	...	71.07	25.91	43.71	1055.74	
	(b)	Hospital Services Schemes	...	2014.39	395.98	352.53	6279.24	
	(c)	Hospital related programmes	...	...	...	10.00	1132.45	
							(50.00)	
							SCP 50.00	
		Sub-Total---1	...	2085.46	420.99	406.24	8467.43	
							(50.00)	
							SCP 50.00	
2. MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME								
	(a)	Sub-Centres	...	431.59	...	285.90	6838.93	
				(45.30)		(39.45)	(1237.79)	
	(b)	Primary Health Centres	...	10693.75	2281.31	2340.22	15998.36	
				(1938.26)	(372.47)	(327.29)	(4162.60)	
	(d)	Community Health Centres	...	4821.20	1392.07	1524.64	7929.68	
				(648.13)	(195.62)	(261.01)	(1494.38)	
		Sub-Total---2	...	15946.54	3673.38	4150.76	30766.97	
				(2573.46)	(568.09)	(627.75)	(6894.77)	
3. DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION								
			...	17.77	...	...	30.00	
4. PREVENTION & CONTROL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES								
	(a)	State share under 50% centrally sponsored programmes---						
	(i)	National Malaria Eradication Programme	...	6068.29	303.31	473.17	1300.00	
				(597.82)	(39.34)	(74.54)	(260.00)	
	(ii)	National Filariasis Control Programme...	104.32	13.70	10.29	125.00		
							(50.00)	
	(iii)	TB and ECG vaccination Programme	...	539.70	143.96	171.33	1500.00	
	(iv)	Guinea worm eradication programme	...	37.95	8.49	4.86	30.00	
		Sub-Total---(a)...		6750.26	469.46	659.65	2955.00	
				(597.82)	(39.34)	(74.54)	(310.00)	
	(b)	Assistance to voluntary organisations for Health Services in Rural Areas on 40:40:20 basis 40% State share	...	...	...	...	100.00	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme/Scheme	Expenditure incurred during VIIth Plan 1985-90	Actual Expenditure 1990-91	Actual Expenditure 1991-92	Outlay approved for VIIIth Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5	6
(c) Non-centrally Sponsored Programme---					
	(i) TB Control Programme	163.48	15.00	5.00	150.00
	(ii) Goitre Control Programme	13.08	...	...	25.00
	(iii) National Filaria Control Programme	60.40 (6.41)	...	4.78 (4.78)	200.00 (50.00)
	(iv) Establishment of Epidemiological Cell	34.10	...	...	...
	(v) Eradication of Schistomists	3.22	...	...	...
	Sub-Total---(c)	274.28 (6.41)	15.00	9.78 (4.78)	375.00 (50.00)
5.	Public Health Education	320.37	20.00	11.00	105.00
6.	Public Health Laboratory	62.24	...	8.18	75.00
7.	Other Programmes	261.93	20.92 (3.69) SCP 5.00	75.57 (3.44) SCP 4.81	516.60 (100.00) SCP 25.00
8.	H.I.V.S. ... ..	...	4.68	2.51	50.00
	GrandTotal	25718.85 (3210.78)	4624.23 (611.12) SCP 5.00	5323.69 (710.51) SCP 4.81	43441.00 (7404.77) SCP 75.00

*Figures in bracket related to Tribal Sub-plan.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

25.18 The following Hospitals are under the control of Public Health Department.

Sr. No.	Type	No.	No. of sanctioned beds
1.	District General Hospitals (non-Teaching)	21	5080
2.	Women Hospitals	4	845
3.	Mental Hospitals	4	5725
4.	Other General Hospitals	12	877
	Total	41	12527

HOSPITAL AND HOSPITAL RELATED SERVICES.

25.19 During VIIIth Plan an outlay of Rs.8467.43 lakhs is approved for schemes under hospitals and Hospital related programme. The broad categorywise break up of this outlay is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Outlay Proposed for VIIIth Plan
1.	Mental Health Policy	1055.74
2.	Hospital Services Schemes	6279.74
3.	Hospital Related Programmes	1132.45
	Total	8467.43

MENTAL HEALTH POLICY.

25.20 Considering increase of Mental illnesses in community due to various socio-economic reasons, a sound Mental Health Policy has been evolved by State Government, State level Mental Health cell is established in the Directorate during 1990-91. Following schemes are proposed to be undertaken under this programme during VIIIth Plan.

- (1) District level Mental Health Clinics.
- (2) Establishment of Drugs De-addiction Centres
- (3) Special repairs to Mental Hospital Buildings at Thane, Pune, Nagpur and Ratnagiri.
- (4) Improvement to Mental Health Institutions.

An outlay of Rs.1055.74 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan for this programme.

HOSPITAL SERVICES.

25.21 Following schemes are proposed to be taken up under Hospital Services.

(i) EXPANSION FACILITIES TO DISTRICTS/GENERAL HOSPITAL (NORMAL DPDC)

During VIIth Plan & Annual Plan 1991-92 beds of District Hospital Nashik were increased by 150. During 1991-92 additional staff, to fulfill the norm for 200 beds, is sanctioned at 5 district Hospitals namely Beed, Nashik, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar and Buldhana. Also major additions were carried out at other hospitals. To complete continued construction works, undertake new constructions, provide for additional staff as per the strength and other revenue expenditure for the District/General Hospitals (other than District Hospitals Jalna, Latur, Gadchiroli, Sindhudurga and Ratnagiri) and to provide new services like Nursing homes and Electro-medical equipments etc. an outlay of Rs.2419.59 lakhs is provided during VIIIth Plan.

(ii) SPECIAL REPAIRS, RENOVATION, ADDITION AND ALTERATIONS.

Most of the hospitals are very old and hence they require heavy repairs and additions and alterations. An outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth plan.

REMOVAL OF REGIONAL IMBALANCE PROVIDING HOSPITAL BEDS & 14 SPECIALITIES.

25.22 The Fact Finding Committee appointed by Govt. during 1983 recommended for having minimum 200 beds at District Hospitals. The committee has shown the backlog of 1150 beds in District Hospitals. The committee has also recommended 14 specialist services.

During VIIth Plan the construction of District Hospital complexes was undertaken at newly created Districts viz. Jalna, Latur and Gadchiroli and facility of 100 beds at each of these hospitals was created.

Similarly backlog of beds at District Hospitals Dhule(18), Ahmednagar(44), Satara(65), Osmanabad(20), Buldhana(90), Wardha(33), is also removed during VIIth Plan.

Thus during VIIth Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92, the backlog of 600 beds is removed. The backlog of 550 beds still exists in District hospitals i.e. at Sindhudurga 200, Jalana 100, Gadchiroli 100, Latur 100 and Ratnagiri 50.

As already stated the Fact Finding Committee has also recommended for provision of 14 specialities viz. Medicine, Surgery, Obstetric & Gyneacology, Paediatric, Ophthalmology, Dentistry, Anaesthesia, Radiology, Orthopaedic, ENT, Pathology, Psychiatry, T.B. & Chest and Skin & V.D. at all District Hospitals. During VIIth Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 & 1991-92 first six specialities were provided.

In order to remove the backlog of beds at district Hospitals so as to fulfill the minimum requirement of 200 beds and to provide remaining 8 specialities an outlay of Rs.755.65 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR UPGRADATION OF SERVICES AND EQUIPMENTS IN DISTRICT HOSPITALS

25.23 It is proposed to undertake a special programme for upgradation of services and equipments available in the District Hospitals. As the incidences of non-communicable diseases, particularly illness related to heart are increasing. It is proposed to establish Intensive Care Units at 10 District Hospitals viz. Akola, Nasik, Thane, Parbhani, Chandrapur, Satara, Osmanabad, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur and Buldhana during VIIIth Plan. An outlay of Rs.2500.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan.

URBAN HEALTH POSTS

25.24 With a view to provide comprehensive health care to the slum and slum like population, it is proposed to create health posts in urban areas having more than 5 lakhs population particularly situated out of Bombay. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan for this purpose.

HOSPITAL RELATED PROGRAMMES.

25.25 During earlier plans, emphasis was rightly placed on control of communicable diseases and problems related to pregnancy, child health and population explosion, etc. Other health problems particularly of non-communicable nature, such as oral health, cancer etc. are now introduced.

ORAL HEALTH

25.26 There is a rise in the incidence of oral diseases. Under Oral Health Programme activities to tackle i) Dental caries or tooth decay, ii) Periodontal diseases or diseases of gum and iii) Oral cancer are undertaken. An outlay of Rs. 52.45 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan.

CANCER CONTROL PROGRAMME

25.27 It is estimated that around 1.50 lakhs cases of Cancer occur in our State. This problem is more important in the industrially advanced State like Maharashtra. Our State has already taken steps to prevent Tobacco related Cancer and also for prevention of Primary/Secondary of Cancer of cervix and breast. To achieve the objective of controlling various types of Cancers, an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan.

MAHARASHTRA EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE (MEMS)

25.28 The State has prepared a comprehensive emergency medical service programme, which provides establishment of prompt and adequate medical service to meet all types of emergencies, in a phased manner.

A pilot project is started on Pune-Kolhapur National Highway from February 1990 which provides emergency medical services for the road accident victims. Encouraged by its results and response by Public, it is decided to have following 4 area projects :-

Project No. I.—Bombay Metropolitan area and New Bombay.

Project No. II.— Geographical area of district of Thane, Raigad and Nashik.

Project No. III.—Geographical area of districts of Pune, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad.

Project No. IV.— Nagpur and surrounding areas.

An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan is proposed for VIIIth Plan 1992-97.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE AND REHABILITATION SERVICE IN THE STATE

25.29 So far little attention was paid to the rehabilitative aspects. It is, therefore, proposed to have comprehensive rehabilitative services to cover the following 3 categories of the handicapped.

(i) *Physically Handicapped*.—For this mainly following services are proposed to be provided:-

- (a) Physical and occupational therapy.
- (b) Artificial limb centre.
- (c) Provision of calipers to paralytic polio children.
- (d) Facilities for spastics, paraplegic and hemaplegic patients

(ii) *Chronically Mentally ill patients*.—It is proposed to rehabilitate chronically mentally ill patients at suitable institutions outside Mental Hospitals, so that acute patients will get proper attention and care.

(iii) *Sensory Handicapped*.—Under this, rehabilitation facilities will be provided to deaf, dumb, blind etc.

An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs have been provided for VIIIth Plan for this programme.

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME:-

25.30 Under this programme, medical facilities are provided to the rural population through medical institutions like Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres.

A Sub-Centre is an important tier of the Rural Health Service functioning at the grass root level. It is being established to provide minimum health services like Maternal and Child Health Care, Universal Immunization, Family Welfare etc. to the rural people in the vicinity of the village.

Primary Health Centre is an institution from which different health services are delivered. It is the pivotal institution in the three tier system of Rural Health Services, through which preventive, curative and promotive services are delivered.

A Health Care System based only on Primary Health Centres cannot function properly, unless it is supported by referral services. Such referral services are provided through Community Health Centres, which are first level referral centres.

As per the norms prescribed by the Government of India, a sub-centre is established for 5,000 population in non-tribal area and for 3,000 population in tribal area. Primary Health Centre is being established for 30,000 population in non-tribal area, and for 20,000 population in tribal area. A Community Health Centre is to be established for every 5 sub-centres.

25.31 Apart from Government of India's Norms Public Health Units and Mobile Health Units are also established considering the local geographical conditions. A network of 9377 sub-centres, 1675 Primary Health Centres and 294 Community Health Centres and 82 Public Health Units, 16 Mobile Health Units have been created upto 1991-92 in the State, with a view to provide better curative, preventive and promotive Health Services to the rural population. In order to make these Institutions more utilisable, the following schemes are proposed during VIIIth Plan.

25.32 (I) SUB-CENTRES :

Creation of posts of Multi Purpose Workers

The posts of Multi Purpose workers are proposed to be created as per requirement during this plan period. For this purpose an amountt of Rs.250.03 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan.

Contruction of Sub-Centres :-

As regards 9377 Sub-Centres in the State, by end of March 1991, 3075 Sub-Centres were constructed,1504 Sub-Centres were in progress, while the works of 4198 Sub-Centres were not taken up in hand. It is estimated that work of 200 Sub-centres will be carried out during the period of VIIIth Plan.

Thus, in order to complete the on going works and to take up and complete new works,an outlay of Rs.6026.30 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan.

25.33 (II) PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

Establishment of Primary Health Centres/Primary Health Units/ Mobile Health Units
Replacement of vehicles and Repairs.

Even though, emphasis on consolidation of the infrastructure created up to VIIth Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 is stressed, tentatively, it is proposed to establish 100 Primary Health Centres during VIIIth Plan in tribal, difficult, hilly areas and certain uncovered areas.

The full component of 13 staff as per the approved staffing pattern has not been provided to 133 Primary Health Centres established by the end of VIIth Plan. Just to start with they have been provided with minimum required staff of 8 personnel. The remaining staff will have to be provided during VIIIth Plan.

Thus to provide for expenditure on salary of additional staff at 133 PHCs established by end of VIIth Plan and 105 new PHCs proposed and 5 Primary Health Centres, 58 Public Health Units and 30 Mobile Health Units established in 1992-93 and to meet other revenue expenditure an outlay of Rs. 4799.49 lakhs is approved during VIIIth Plan.

REMOVAL OF REGIONAL IMBALANCE :-

25.34 Construction of Primary Health Centres/Primary Health Units

As regards 1672 PHCs in the State, by end of March 1991, the works of 1219 main buildings and 1130 staff quarters were completed. The works of 263 main buildings and 325 staff quarters were in progress. While the works of 193 main buildings and 220 staff quarters were not taken up. During 1991-92; 60 main buildings and staff quarters are likely to be completed.

To complete the spillover of VIIth Plan and to undertake new work of PHCs sanctioned by the end of VIIth Plan and those 100 proposed during VIIIth Plan, an outlay of Rs.8380.87 lakhs and approved for VIIIth Plan.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES SUB-CENTRES BACKLOG OF CONSTRUCTION WORK (Normal DPDC)

25.35 An outlay of Rs.1800.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan from the normal DPDC scheme. This outlay is for construction of Sub-Centres.

INCREASE IN MEDICINE GRANT OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES FROM RS. 30000/- to Rs. 60000/-

25.36 Considering the increase in the cost of medicines, population coverage and increasing trend of availing the facilities from Government Health Institution by the Community, the present medicine grants of Rs. 30,000/- is insufficient. Thus, it is proposed to increase medicine grant of PHCs from Rs. 30000/- to Rs. 60000/-. An outlay of Rs. 1008.00 lakhs is approved during VIIIth Plan.

SHIFTING OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES COMPONENT FROM COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES.

25.37 The community Health Centre is the first level Referral Institution where the patients are referred from the PHCs under its jurisdiction for further referral service. Clinical services are also rendered by CHCs. The functioning of PHC and CHC is altogether different. The CHC provides referral and curative service whereas PHC provided preventive and curative services to the community from the village under its jurisdiction.

The Community Health Centre is established either by (I) upgradation of Primary Health Centre, or (II) taking over of Dispensaries run by Municipal Council or (III) At new location. Out of 292 CHCs, 170 are upgraded Public Health Centres.

The PHCs are under the control of Zilla Parishad i.e. local sector, while CHCs are controlled by the CHCs State sector. Thus, there is dual control in the working of CHCs established by

upgrading PHCs. This creates administrative problems also. Thus, there is a need of shifting the PHC component. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Plan.

(III) COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES

25.38 (1) Establishment of New Community Health Centres.

A health Care System based only on Primary Health Centres cannot function properly unless it is supported by referral services, provided through Community Health Centre, which are the first level referral centres.

Upto the VIIth Plan, Community Centres have been established in the ratio of one for five Primary Health Centres. As the emphasis in the VIIIth Plan will be consolidation and operationalisation only 50 new Community Health Centres are proposed to be established to fill up the gaps in the referral services and to meet the needs of tribal and hilly areas. For this purpose during VIIIth Plan an outlay of Rs. 666.50 lakhs has been approved.

25.39 Removal of Regional Imbalance - constructions of community Health Centres and Materials and Supplies to Community Health Centres.

As regards 292 Community Health Centres in the State, by end of March 1991 the main buildings of 198 Community Health Centres and staff quarters of 81 C.H.Cs. were completed while works of main buildings of 59 Community Health Centres and Staff quarters of 148 Community Health Centres were in Progress. The works of 37 main buildings and 65 staff quarters were not taken up. During 1991-92, works of 25 main buildings and 40 staff quarters are likely to be completed. During VIIIth Plan, it is proposed to complete the spill over of VIIth Plan and to undertake new work of Community Health Centres Sanctioned by the end of VIIth Plan, and those proposed (50) during VIIIth Plan.

176 Community Health Centres have been provided with X-ray and Ambulances. During 1991-92 it is proposed to provide Ambulances to 16 Community Health Centres. It is proposed to provide X-ray and Ambulances to remaining Community Health Centres during VIIIth Plan. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.5737.18 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan.

Increase in Medicine Grant of Community Health Centres

25.40 An outlay of Rs. 526.00 lakhs has been provided for the increase in the medicine grant of Community Health Centres during VIIIth Plan.

Providing Additional Staff to Community Health Centres:

25.41 The entire staff for Community Health Centre is not sanctioned in the beginning. Initially minimum required staff is sanctioned and the remaining posts are sanctioned after construction is completed.

Out of 294 Community Health Centres, 221 CHCs have complete staff and remaining posts will have to be sanctioned in a phased manner as the constructed buildings become available.

An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs is approved for this purpose for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

25.42 PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES 50 PER CENT CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMME (STATE SHARE)

(1) National Malaria Eradication Programme :

Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme to meet the cost of insecticides and other materials and supplies from Government of India and Expenditure on casual labour an outlay of Rs. 1300.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan.

(2) National Filariasis Control Programme

An outlay of Rs. 125.00 lakhs is provided for VIIIth Plan. to meet the cost of material supplies received from Government of India.

(3) National Tuberculosis Control Programme :

An outlay of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs is provided for VIIIth Plan to meet the cost of material and supplies received from Government of India under this programme.

(4) Guinea worm Eradition Program :

With a view to eradicate Guinea worm by 1991, a National Guinea Worm Eradication Programme is implemented. For providing material and supplies, Health Education and additional P.O.L. an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for VIIIth Plan.

GRANT IN AID TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS ON 40:40:20 BASIS

25.43 Government of India implements a Scheme of grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations for implementation of schemes under Health Sector on 40:40:20 basis, with Government of India and State Government contributing 40% each, 20% will be the contribution of voluntary organisations. This grant is for construction of Hospitals and other non-recurring items. During VIIIth Plan for the first time an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is approved for this scheme.

NON-CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMMES:

25.44 Following schemes are proposed under this programme:

(1) *Filaria Control Programme*.—Under this programme following schemes are proposed.

- (a) 9 Additional Filaria Control Units.
- (b) 48 Additional Night Clinics.
- (c) Strengthening of Filaria Control Unit at Nagpur Corporation.
- (d) Strengthening of existing Filaria Control Units.
- (e) Strengthening of Filaria Control Unit at Thane.

An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan for this programme.

(2) *T.B. Control Programme*.—Following Construction works are proposed under this programme :

- (a) Construction of residential complex at Aundh Chest
- (b) Construction of District Tuberculosis Centre at Jalna.
- (c) Construction of Kitchen at Tuberculosis Hospital, Buldhana.
- (d) Construction of District Tuberculosis Centres at Nanded, Gadchiroli, Osmanabad and Sindhudurga.

It is also proposed to establish 13 more Additional Tuberculosis Centres at appropriate Rural Hospitals in Thane, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Satara, Solapur, Dhule, Nasik, Pune, Akola, Nagpur, Nanded and Bhandara Districts and to strengthen Tuberculosis Control and Training Centre, Nagpur. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is approved for these activities for VIIIth Plan.

(3) *Goitre Control Programme*.—For undertaking IEC activities and for the IDD resurveys, an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided during VIIIth Plan under this programme.

25.25 OTHER PROGRAMME**(1) PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION**

For preparation of Health Education material, District Training Teams and State Share under World Bank Assisted Health Education Project an outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan.

(2) STRENGTHENING OF PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

For expansion of Public Health Laboratories including provision of equipment and extension of building of Public Health Laboratory, Pune, an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan.

(3) STRENGTHENING OF PUBLIC HEALTH TRANSPORT ORGANISATION

For prompt and timely repair of the vehicles and equipments in the Health Department, following New Schemes are proposed for which an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is approved during VIIIth Plan.

(4) SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN UNDER TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMME

An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is approved for continued programme under this scheme during VIIIth Plan.

(5) STRENGTHENING OF NURSING BUREAU

Considering the increased work load it is proposed to strengthen the Nursing Bureau. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan.

(6) MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ASHRAM SCHOOL STUDENTS

For the examination of School Children in the Ashram Schools an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan.

(7) NATIONAL BLINDNESS ERADICATION PROGRAMME

With a view to provide spectacles to the economically weaker persons an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is approved during VIIIth Plan.

(8) ESTABLISHMENT OF EYE HOSPITAL

For the establishment of an Eye-Hospital in the State an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is provided in the VIIIth Plan.

(9) UNFPA ASSISTED AREA PROJECT (5 DISTRICT - STATE SHARE)

The UNFPA Assisted Area Project under Family Welfare is being implemented from 1990-91 for 5 years. The 90% share is coming from UNFPA while 10% expenditure is met by State Government. An outlay of Rs.136.60 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan.

(10) REORIENTATION OF TRAINING OF MEDICAL/PARA MEDICAL PERSONNEL

It is necessary to have trained persons in the Health Services. For this purpose reorientation of training for Medical/Para Medical personnel is proposed and an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is provided in the VIII Plan.

(11) ASSISTANCES TO CO-OPERATIVE HOSPITALS

With a view to assist the Co-operative Societies to establish middle level hospitals either by Share Capital contribution or by financial assistance, an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan.

HEALTH INTELLIGENCE AND VITAL STATISTICS

25.46 For strengthening of Health Intelligence and Vital Statistics Bureau, which includes strengthening of Birth and Death Registration scheme and providing material for computer, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is approved VIIIth Plan.

REMOVAL OF REGIONAL IMBALANCE :

25.47 An outlay of Rs. 20900.00 lakhs (48.00%) is proposed for Regional Imbalance during VIIIth Plan. This outlay is proposed for increasing the bed strength of District Hospitals having less than 200 beds, provision of specialist services, material and supplies to District Hospitals (New Districts) construction of building and staff quarters of sub-centres, Primary Health

Centres and Community Health Centres and Material supplies to Community Health Centres. The break up of which is as under :

		(Rs. in lakhs)
sr. No.	Programme	Outlay provided for VIIIth Plan
1.	Increase in bed strength of district Hospitals and provision of specialist services ...	755.65
2.	construction of Sub-Centres ...	6026.30 (1111.67)
3.	Construction of main building and staff quarters of Primary Health Centres ...	8380.87 (2066.56)
4.	Construction of main building and staff quarters of Community Health Centres and Material supplies ...	5737.18 (1090.00)
Total ...		20900.00 (4168.17)

TSP/SCP/CAPITAL COMPONENT

25.48 The total outlay proposed for VIIIth Five Year Plan is Rs. 43441.00 lakhs for Public Health Department. This outlay includes T.S.P. outlay of Rs.7404.77 lakhs S.C.P. share of Rs.75.00 lakhs and capital component of Rs.23104.38 lakhs. The rural flow from this sector during the VIIIth Five Year Plan works out to about Rs. 30766.97 lakhs i.e. 71% of the total outlay.

OUTLAY UNDER CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES DURING VIIIITH PLAN INCLUDING EXTERNALLY ASSISTED PROJECTS

25.49 Apart from schemes under State Plan, an outlay of Rs. 52095.80 lakhs has been proposed for VIIIth Five Year Plan, under following 100% and 50% Centrally Sponsored and externally assisted programmes. The break up of the expenditure incurred in VIIth Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 is given below.—

		(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sr. No.	Programme	VIIth Plan Actual Expenditure (1985-90)	Annual Plan Expenditure 1990-91	Annual Plan Expenditure 1991-92	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) 100% CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMME					
1.	Family Welfare Programme ...	20100.87	4706.86	5404.95	28288.48
2.	Leprosy Control Programme ...	671.21	50.58	44.00	625.00
3.	Blindness Control Programme ...	372.28	32.55	70.98	300.00
4.	Establishment of Central Food Laboratory...	29.14	6.95	7.43	50.00
5.	Creation of Posts ANMs/LHVs ...	5587.21	1995.48 (297.40)	2116.61 (345.86)	11000.00 (2000.00)
6.	Purchase of Insecticides under Malaria ...	172.80	...	...	...
7.	goiter Control Programme ...	5.13	2.94	2.19	25.00
8.	Universal immunisation Programme ...	213.81	92.59	119.06	758.73
9.	Cancer Control Programme ICMR Sponsored ...	...	...	...	50.00
10.	Community level H.V. Schemes ...	2136.84	215.00	226.50	1125.00
11.	Training of ANMs and MPWs. ...	461.05	125.70	178.54	1189.25
12.	U.S. Aid Project in Parbhani and Usmanabad District	402.77	...	...	...
Sub-Total (A) ...		30153.11	7237.65 (297.40)	8170.26 (345.86)	43411.46 (2000.00)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	VIIIth Plan Actual Expenditure (1985-90)	Annual Plan Expenditure 1990-91	Annual Plan Expenditure 1991-92	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
(B) 50% CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMME (CENTRAL SHARE)						
1.	National Malaria Eradicxation Programme	...	6068.29	303.31	473.17 (74.54)	1300.00 (260.00)
2.	National Filaria Control Programme	...	104.32	13.70	10.29	125.00 (50.00)
3.	National Tuberculosis Control Programme	...	539.70	165.00	171.33	1500.00
4.	Training of M.P.Ws.	...	61.0	...	...	...
5.	Guinea Worm Eradication Programme	...	37.95	8.49	4.86	30.00
Sub-Total---(B)...			6811.31	490.40	659.65 (74.54)	2955.00 (310.00)
(C) EXTERNALLY ASSISTED PROJECTS						
1.	UNFPA Assisted Area Project (Nagpur, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Gadchiroli, Dhule)			295.25	470.89	1319.40 (200.00)
2.	UNFPA Assisted Project for low acceptance area	...	11.13	20.68	15.67	79.00
3.	World Bank Assisted Health Education Project under Rural Water Supply (10 Districts)	...	...	...	2.70	950.00
4.	U.K. Bilateral Assistance Project of sanitation education 3 Districts (Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon)	...	...	...	...	55.94
5.	World Bank Assisted India Population Project-V Bombay Municipaal Corporation	...	...	300.00	500.00	4000.00
6.	World Bank Assisted Blindness Control Programme...	...	...	...	...	6305.60
7.	World Bank Assisted Aids Control Programme	...	20.00	32.52	38.43	4500.00
8.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations (40:40:20) ratio for Health Programme	...	—	—	—	100.00
9.	Reorientation training of Medical/Para-Medical Personnel	...	...	...	...	50.00
Sub-Total (C) ...			31.13	648.45	527.69	17359.94 (200.00)
Grand Total (A+B+C) ...			36995.55	8376.60 (297.40)	9857.60 (420.40)	63726.40 (2510.00)

25.4 EXTERNALLY ASSISTED PROJECTS

(1) UNFPA ASSISTED AREA PROJECT FOR 5 DISTRICTS

Family Welfare Area Project - II is being implemented in the State in Five District viz. Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Dhule with the assistance from the UNFPA. The total cost of the project is Rs. 24.75 Crores, out of which 90% (i.e. Rs. 22.27 crores) will be contributed by the UNFPA and the rest of 10% (i.e. Rs. 2.48 crores) will be met by the State Government. The project period is of five years (1990-95).

The project is aimed at most of the activities under FW and MCH with the specific aim of reducing the infant mortality rate, crude birth-rate, crude death-rate. It also aims at raising the life expectancy and achieving NMR of 1 in the 5 year of its duration. With a view to increasing demand for health services, it is proposed to undertake activities such as strengthening IEC programmes, improving existing health services facilities (Sub-Centres/Primary Health Centres/Community Health Centres), providing additional and new services, improving knowledge and skill of health personnel and establishment of linkage with other development programmes/schemes in above district.

The expenditure under this project for the year 1990-91 is Rs.2.95 crores and for 1991-92 an amount of Rs.4.71 crores. State Government has to incur expenditure initially. An outlay of Rs. 13.19 crores is provided for VIIIth Five year Plan.

(2) UNFPA ASSISTED LOW ACCEPTANCE AREA PROJECT IN URBAN AREAS

100% UNFPA assisted low acceptance area project in six urban areas viz. Bhiwandi, Malegaon, Miraj, Nanded, Akola, Kamptee has been approved in 1988. The Project period is of 4 years from January 1990 to December, 1993. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 132.35 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto the end of VIIth Plan was Rs. 11.13 lakhs. During 1990-91 an expenditure of Rs. 20.68 lakhs and for 1991-92 is of Rs.15.67 lakhs has been incurred for this project. The assistance to the extent of Rs. 121.00 lakhs is expected to be received from UNFPA during the VIIIth Five Year Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 79.00 lakhs is provided for VIII Five Year Plan.

(3) WORLD BANK ASSISTED INDIA POPULATION PROJECT-V (THROUGH BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION)

The World Bank Assisted India Population Project V is implemented in the Bombay Municipal Corporation Area. The total cost of the Project is of Rs. 48.07 crores. The 90% share come from World Bank and 10% is borne by Bombay Municipal Corporation. The Project period is of 7 years from October 1988 to December, 1995.

The objective of the project are as under :

1. Expansion of Family Welfare Services with emphasis on Maternal and Child Health, Birth spacing and increased use of temporary method of contraception.
2. Improvement of the quality of delivery of Family Welfare Services.
3. Strengthening capacity to plan, manage and implement welfare programme in urban areas.
4. Increasing participation of private voluntary organisations and private medical practitioners in family welfare programme.

This project includes establishment of health post, construction of new health post, establishment of new premature baby ward, post partum centre and paediatric clinic, development of Out Reach Services, training of health personnel under various national health programmes, strengthening of management information system, preparation of health education material under Information Education and Communication (IEC) and assistance to voluntary organisation and private medical practitioners.

Up-til now, expenditure of Rs. 4.23 crores has been incurred under this project. The expenditure incurred during 1990-91 is of Rs. 3.00 crores and during 1991-92 is of Rs.5.0 crores. An outlay of Rs.40.00 crores has been provided for this project in VIII Five Year Plan.

(4) WORLD BANK ASSISTED HEALTH EDUCATION PROJECT UNDER RURAL WATER SUPPLY (10 DISTRICT)

The Rural Development Department had prepared an integrated project comprising rural water supply schemes environmental sanitation and health education aspects for securing assistance from the World Bank. The project is to be implemented in 10 Districts of the State viz. Thane, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Admednagar, Aurangabad, Latur, Beed, Buldhana, Chandrapur. This project is recently sanctioned by the World Bank. The project period is of Five Years from 1991-92 to 1995-96.

The total project cost related to the activities of Public Health Department is of Rs. 9.50 crores. The expenditure incurred during 1991-92 is of Rs. 2.70 lakhs. This expenditure is proposed for appointment of consultant, construction of office buildings, creation of additional staff, printing of Health Education materials and strengthening of Public Health Laboratories etc.

An outlay of Rs. 9.50 crores has been provided in the VIII Plan for this project.

(5) U.K. BILATERAL ASSISTED HEALTH EDUCATION PROJECT (3 DISTRICTS)

A integrated project having the rural water supply, environmental sanitation and health education components with U.K. Bilateral assistance is under consideration. After sanction this project will be implemented for five year in three district namely Nasik, Dhule, Jalgaon.

The expenditure under this project is proposed to be incurred on appointment of consultant, creation of additional post, printing of health education materials and strengthening of Public Health Laboratories etc.

The project cost is of Rs. 55.94 lakhs. For this project an outlay of Rs.55.94 lakhs has been provided in the VIII Plan.

(6) WORLD BANK ASSISTED AIDS CONTROL PROGRAMME

Maharashtra is implementing the AIDS Prevention and Control Programme since May 1986. The State is considered as one of the most vulnerable ones in India on the basis of spread and susception to AIDs/HIV infection. The AIDs control Cell is established in the Directorate of Health Services in January, 1992 to monitor the various activities under the programme. To have an effective control over the programme and take quick decision an AIDs Control Board is constituted in the State under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary.

In the earlier years, only the Metropolitan cities Bombay and Pune reported cases of AID/HIV infection. However there is a growing evidence to show that the problem has spread all over the State. For the present the State has undertaken the screening of Blood Donors and High Risk Behaviour groups. At the end of September, 1992, total No. of 93 cases have been reported. Since inception of Blood screening activity, the State has screened 982459 blood samples out of which 8,202 were found Elisa positive. In the case of High risk behaviour around state has screened 1,52,672 samples out of which 8,815 samples reacted as Elisa Positive and 4,473 against Western Blot. These Screening activities are carried out in 46 Zonal Blood Testing centre established in the State. khs under this programme. The Government has formulated mid-term plan for three years with following objectives.

Initially, the programme was financially supported by World Health Organisation. The State has received and of Rs.43.54 lakhs from W.H.O. to carry the activities approved under Mid-term Plan which includes IEC Training Sentinal activities. Now the Government of India is considering assistance under this programme from the financial support to be received from the World Bank. The Project proposal has already been submitted to the Govern ent of India requesting for a lttotal aid of Rs.20869.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.45.00 Crores has been provided for implementation of this programme during VIIIth Plan 1992-97.

(7) WORLD BANK ASSISTED PROJECT FOR BLINDNESS CONTROL

The major cause of blindness is cataract which accounts for 72% of the total blindness in the State. A national project for blindness control is being considered for which assistance of the World Bank is being sought. Under this project, the latest technique of Intra Ocular Lens is proposed to be used for cataract surgery. An outlay of Rs.63.06 crores has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME :

25.50 The Employees State Insurance Scheme is a premier Social Security Scheme for Industrial workers and their family members. The scheme has been started in Maharashtra State since 1954. A present, it covers workers drawing wage upto Rs. 3000. Th Employees State Insurance Scheme is applicable to (a) All establishments wherein not less than 10 employees are employed and in which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power. (b) All establishments wherein 20 or more employees are employed in which a manufacturing process is being carried out without the aid of power and (c) All establishments wherein 20 or

more employees are employed like Hotels, Restaurants, Shops, Cinema Theatres, Newspaper establishments, etc.

The following benefits are given to the insured workers :-

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----|----|----|---|
| (a) In kind ... | (1) Medical benefit | .. | .. | .. | provided by State. |
| (b) In Cash ... | (1) Sickness benefit | .. | .. | .. | provided by Employees State Insurance Corporation |
| | (2) Disablement benefit | | | | |
| | (3) Dependent benefit. | | | | |
| | (4) Maternity benefit. | | | | |
| | (5) Funeral benefit. | | | | |

The medical benefit is administered by the State Government and the other benefits are administered by the Corporation. The expenditure on the Scheme is shared between the State Government and the Employees State Insurance Corporation in the ratio of 1:7 upto ceiling limit laid down by the Corporation. At present, there are 9.77 lakhs workers covered under the Employees State Insurance Scheme for Medical benefits to be provided to three regions of the State viz. Bombay, Pune and Nagpur.

Major schemes to be taken up during the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 are as under:-

1. STRENGTHENING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OFFICE AND HOSPITALS

25.51 For ensuring expected quality of patient care for the Insured Persons, upgradation of E.S.I.S. Hospital is necessary. It is, therefore, proposed to create one Class-I post for Marathwada Region. Similarly, it is also proposed to create one Class-I post in M.M.I.S., cadre (Sperisory Officer) and other staff in Commissioner E.S.I.S.'s office for effective administrative and Management control over sbordidnate offices, for which an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided towards the State share, for VIIIth Plan 1992-97.

2. EXTENSION OF E.S.I. TO NEW AREAS AND NEW SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT

25.52 There are about 45 new Industrial areas in Maharashtra including Rural and backward areas where E.S.I.S. needs to be extended. For this purpose, the phased programme of covering these areas, it is proposed to extend E.S.I.S. so as to cover all the 45 new industrial areas under E.S.I.S. The scheme will be extended by opening Government dispensaries and through I.M.P. system in few selected places by which about 2 lakhs beneficiaries are expected to be covered. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs (State share) is proposed for the VIIIth Plan.

3. MODERNIZATION/UPGRADATION AND COMMISSIONING NEW E.S.I.S. HOSPITALS

25.53 In order to meet the higher expectation of medical services in E.S.I.S. Hospitals such as pathology as Radiologist, Surgery, Orthopaedic, Gynaecology, Chest disease etc. all major services needs to be upgraded to a large extent. The programme also covers starting of new services such as Psychatric, Scheme and V.D., dentistry I.C.C.U., Burn-ward etc. During the VIIIth Plan new E.S.I.S. Hospital at Aurangabad will be ready for commissioning. A provision for starting new hospital with 100 beds is also proposed. and commissioning of new ESIS Hospitals.

An outlay of Rs.154.00 lakhs (State share) is provided for this purpose.

4. OPENING OF CENTRES MEDICAL STORES IN BOMBAY

25.54 It is proposed to open a Central Medical Store in Bombay to store medicines required for I.Ps. and supply these medicines to approve chemists from this stores. It is also proposed to supply medicines from this Central Medical Stores to E.S.I.S. Hospitals, dispensaries, diagnostic centres etc.

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs (State share) is provided for this purpose.

5. EXTENSIONS, ADDITIONS AND ALTERNATIONS OF STATE OWNED BUILDINGS OF E.S.I.SCHEME

25.55 It is a fact that most of the E.S.I.S.Hospital Building, dispensaries etc. are in very bad conditions. The repairs to the buildings owned by Government of Maharashtra i.e. E.S.I.S. Hospitals, Worli, Mulund, Aundh-Pune, Nagpur and other, dispensaries is necessary. These works includes Central Air Condition system for operation theatre blocks at E.S.I.S. Hospitals, Worli, Aundh-Pune. It also includes work such as compound walls of E.S.I.S.Hospital, Mulund and Nagpur.

For this purpose an outlay of Rs.125.00 lakhs has been provided during VIIIth Plan.

6. DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

25.56 The Hospital buildings as well as residential complexes required major repairs on a very large scale. All these works such as plumbing, Wiring in hospitals and residential complexes/ major electrical installations are very essential for smooth maintenance of Hospital serices. In addition to the Hospital the number of residential quarters is about 1000 in the State owned and other buildings. For this purpose, a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided during the VIIIth Plan.

II. MEDICAL EDUCATION

25.57 Provision of adequate modern medical facilities to the people is an important obligation of Welfare State. The medical Science is advancing rapidly and new equipments and diagnostic facilities have become available. For providing sufficient health care to the people of the State, adequate number of doctors is required to be made available, which is an important object of imparting Medical Education in the State. Similarly, in keeping with the rapid advance in Medical Science, there is a greater need to equip and modernise the Government Hospitals and Medical Colleges. This involves providing super specialities to Government Medical Colleges to ensure that the latest medical carte is made available to common people of the State, which otherwise is costly and beyond their reach. In addition to Allopathy, there has been a growing interest in other systems of medicine such as Ayurved, Unani, Homeopathy, etc. Hence, schemes to promote and develop these systems of medicine are also necessary to be undertaken.

Review of VIIth Plan and Annual Plans 1990-91 & 1991-92

25.58 Against the outlay of Rs. 5063.00 lakhs during VIIth Plan an expenditure of Rs. 2423.27 lakhs has been incurred.

The object of the VIIth Five Year Plan was to implement National Programme of health for all and to improve and update the medical facilities existing in Government teaching hospital and colleges. The medical facilities included preventive and curative measures to develop these facilities and training in Ayurved, Dental, Nursing, Allopathy and other systems of medicine, thereby increasing the manpower in these facilities. At the beginning of the VIIth Five Year Plan, there were 8 Government Medical Colleges in the State. During the VIIth Five Year Plan the Government has started 3 new medical colleges. There were 3 Government Ayurved College prior to VIIth Five Year Plan. One new Ayurved College has been started at Osmanabad in VIIth Plan. Three Government Dental Colleges are functioning in the State since the period prior to VIIth Five Year Plan. The notable addition to the medical education facilities during the VIIth Five Year Plan has been made by sanctioning of post graduate Medical Institute at Nagpur. This institute covers Cardiology Department, Neuro-Surgery, Nephrology, etc. The department has already taken up a phased construction programme for housing of this institute at Nagpur. A programme costing over Rs. 4.00 crores has already been started and the second phase construction costing over Rs. 2.66 crores is expected to be started during the Annual Plan 1991-92.

Against the outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs provided during Annual Plan 1990-91 an expenditure of Rs. 71.96 lakhs was incurred.

25.59 The Cobalt Unit at Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur has been established, to enforce the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Acts, Food Adulteration Act and other related Act, Government has sanctioned 201 posts of various categories for the food and Drugs Administration.

25.60 An outlay of Rs. 1936.00 lakhs was approved for this sector during Annual Plan 1991-92.

The information regarding achievements in VIIth Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan 1990-91) and the target for 1991-92 is as under:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Achievement at the end of VIIth Plan		Achievement Annual Plan 1990-91		Target 1991-92	
		No.	No. of Beds	No.	No. of Beds	No.	No. of Beds
(a)	Government Hospital---						
	(i) Urban Teaching Hospital ...	10	8367 (1110)	10	8817 (1110)	3	902
	(ii) Rural Teaching Hospitals ...	1	696	1	510	...	...
	(iii) Mobile Hospital (teaching) ...	2	50	2	50	...	...
	(iv) Health Units (teaching) ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
	(v) Dispensaries ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
(b)	Dental Hospital---						
	(i) Government Dental Hospitals ...	3	... (160)	3	... (160)	3	...
(c)	E.S.I. Schemes---						
	(i) No. of Hospitals... ..	12	...	12	3870	13	3970
	(ii) No. of Specialist Centres ...	19	...	...	...	...	...
	(iii) No. of dispensaries ...	75	...	68	...	113	...
	(iv) No. of I.M.Ps. ...	2069	...	...	...	...	...
(B)	Ayurved---						
	(i) Government Ayurvedic Hospital ...	4	635	4	635	...	...
	(ii) Aided Ayurvedic Hospital ...	16	2152 (725)	16	2152 (725)	...	...
	(iii) Unaided Ayurvedic Hospitals ...	11	945	11	945	...	...
(C)	Homeopathy Hospitals---						
	(i) Government Homeopathy Hospitals ...	1	30	1	30	...	...
	(ii) Unaided Homeopathy Hospitals ...	38	1280	38	1280	...	...
(D)	Unani Hospitals---						
	(i) Aided Unani Hospitals ...	3	340	3	340	...	...
(E)	Training of General Nursing Course ...	20	2873 (Seats)	20	2873 (Seats)	...	...

(Figures in bracket indicate the seats of student's capacity in the colleges)

25.62 Under the National Programme of Control of Blindness Ophthalmic Departments at Medical Colleges at Aurangabad and Nagpur have been upgraded, Under National S.T.D. Control Programme, scheme has been started in Medical College and Hospital at Nagpur. For testing of Food and Drugs, construction work of new Central Laboratory building at Bombay costing over Rs. 4 crores has already been undertaken. This laboratory will test various food and drug samples and will ensure supply of quality drugs and un-adulterated food to the community.

25.63 For Haffkine Institute for Training, Research and Testing an amount of Rs. 117.43 lakhs was released during VIIth Five Year Plan, for implementation of 4 projects viz. Malaria Research Project, T.B. Research Project, modernisation of the laboratory and construction of library building. In addition to this, for repairs and maintenance of the building an amount of Rs. 107 lakhs was released. An outlay of Rs. 545.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Plan.

25.64 An amount of Rs. 165.00 lakhs was given in the form of share capital to Haffkine Bio-pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. An outlay of Rs. 404.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

VIIITH PLAN APPROACH

25.65 The main thrust areas during VIIIth Plan are as follows.

- (i) Updating and modernising the medical facilities in Government Hospitals & Colleges.
- (ii) Setting up of super specialities in teaching hospitals.
- (iii) Establishment of State Level Mental Health Training Institute and Regional Mental Health Institute.
- (iv) Construction of building for medical colleges at Nanded Yavatmal and Dhule and quarters for staff in a phased manner, as per availability of resources.
- (v) Construction of combined food and drugs testing laboratory at Bandra, Bombay.
- (vi) Opening of research centre in Ayurved for graduate and post-graduate courses and construction of buildings of Ayurvedic medical colleges at Nanded and Osmanabad, in a phased manner, as per availability of resources.
- (vii) To consider generation of additional resources by charging/increasing fees for the various services being rendered by various institutions such as colleges, hospitals, laboratories, etc. to the public and to explore the possibility of bringing privatization wherever feasible.

25.66 The organisations entrusted with the responsibility of the Medical Education and Health care are (i) Directorate of Medical Education and Research and (ii) Directorate of Ayurved. The Food and Drugs Administration is responsible for enforcement of the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act. Drugs and Cosmetics Act, Quality Control over country liquor and other allied acts. Besides above organisations the department has two autonomous organisations under its control viz. Haffkine Institute for Training, Research and Testing and Haffkine Bio-pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. The State Government extends financial assistance to these two organisations in the form of grant-in-aid and share capital.

25.67 An outlay of Rs. 11516.00 lakhs for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97. The break up of the expenditure incurred during VIIth Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 as well as an outlay for VIIIth Plan is shown below :-

						(rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	Expenditure incurred during VIIth Plan	Expenditure during Annual Plan 1990-91	Expenditure during Annual Plan 1991-92	Outlay approved for VIII Plan 1992-97	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
MEDICAL EDUCATION AND DRUGS—						
1.	Medical Education and Research...	1912.84	552.11	598.44	8955.00	
2.	Mental Health Institute, Pune .....	...	...	20.00	227.00
3.	Food and Drugs Administration...	83.20	22.16	145.34	776.00	
4.	Haffkine Institute for Training, Research and Testing	117.00	...	...	545.00
5.	Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited	45.24	31.00	87.40	404.00	
6.	Ayurveda/I.S.M.	221.19	35.72	32.59	609.00	
Total ...		2379.47	640.99	883.77	11516.00	

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(A) Directorate of Medical Education and Research

25.68 The Directorate of Medical Education and Research looks after all matters pertaining to Medical Education, Dental Education, Teaching Hospitals, Nursing Services Research and Medical Colleges. The Medical Education activities for meeting manpower requirements in respect of medical and paramedical personnel, have shown significant progress. Maharashtra has achieved notable progress in development of specialities and super-specialities in various branches of medical science.

There are in all 30 Medical Colleges in Maharashtra State with an annual 3160 admission capacity. Out of these, 11 medical colleges with 1160 seats are run by State Government. Three medical colleges are run by Bombay Municipal Corporation with 400 seats, one Armed Force Medical College is run at Pune with 120 seats and one college is run by the Kasturba Health Society, Sevagram, Wardha with 60 seats. There are 14 non-aided medical colleges with 1420 seats run by the private education societies.

There are 4 Dental Colleges in Maharashtra with 220 annual admission capacity. Out of these 3 are run by the State - Government, One each at Bombay, Nagpur and Aurangabad with total 160 admission and one run by the Bombay Municipal Corporation with 60 admission capacity. Government has also permitted 10 private Dental Colleges with 530 admission capacity on "No Grant" basis.

25.69 An outlay of Rs. 8955.00 lakhs is approved for the VIIIth Five Year Plan for Medical Education Training and Research Programme. The important schemes included in VIIIth Plan under this programme are as under.—

(a) Urban Health Service. :

(1) *Monitoring System and Purchase Cell in the Directorate.*—Government have introduced a new system of Monitoring over plan schemes for proper implementation of schemes and utilising resources fully. It has also been decided to strengthen the planning machinery and necessary staff for this scheme is being created. A purchase cell is also proposed to be established in the Directorate to look after the purchase of medicines, drugs etc. for Government Hospitals. For this an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

(2) *200 Bedded Hospital at Miraj.*—Though the Medical College, Miraj started functioning since 1962, it has no hospital of its own to complement its teaching curriculum. Therefore, the arrangement of beds was made by paying grant-in-aid to Miraj Medical Centre and utilising the beds of Government General Hospital, Sangli, which is about 10 Kms. away from the college. It has been a long standing demand of the medical students as per the requirement of the Medical Council of India to have a hospital at Miraj attached to the Medical College. It has, therefore, been decided to construct a 200 bedded hospital at Miraj, which can be expanded to 700 beds in the future. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 326.69 lakhs. During the VIIth Plan period an expenditure of Rs. 342.06 lakhs has been incurred. The outlay for Electrification Lifts, Staff and Equipments is proposed from the outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs which has been provided for this project for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

OTHER SCHEMES

25.70 Number of schemes taken up in the VIIth Five Year Plan are not likely to be completed by the end of the March 1992. To complete these schemes a provision of Rs. 990.26 lakhs is approved for the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

The details of some important schemes proposed are as follows :

(i) construction of 300 Doctors quarters at Sir J.J.Hospital, Bombay :-

The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.219.37 lakhs and the expenditure incurred upto the end of the March 1991, is Rs. 266.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

(ii) Construction of Auditorium at Sir J.J.Hospital, Bombay.

The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 104.98 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

(iii) Construction of 100 bedded O.P.D. Ward on 3rd Floor and officers quarters for Medical Officers at Guru Govinsinghji Hospital, Nanaded.

The estimated cost of this work is of Rs. 74.88 lakhs. This is a new work. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

(iv) Creation of 400 additional posts of staff nurses at various hospitals.

This scheme is proposed as per recommendation of the Lentin Commission. An outlay of Rs. 350.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

(v) Construction, purchase of equipment and creation of staff for Cobalt Unit at Aurangabad, Ambejogai, Nagpur and Sangli

An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97. Cobalt unit is sophisticated and costly equipment for detection of cancer. Government have decided to install the Cobalt Unit at Ambajogai during 1991-92 at a cost of Rs. 200.00 lakhs. If the unit is installed at Ambajogai during the outlay proposed for VIIIth Five Year Plan will be utilised for the Cobalt Unit at M.C.H. Nagpur, Sangli and Aurangabad.

(vi) I.C. Unit and I.C.C.U. and Casualty and Emergency Medical Services at various hospitals.

These are important schemes as they are beneficial for the patients care. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

(vii) Up-gradation of St. Georges Hospital, Bombay.

A new scheme for up-gradation of St. Georges Hospital, Bombay is proposed in view of the Centenary year Celebration of his Hospital, It is proposed to spend Rs. 15.00 crores of which major portion on equipment is likely to be spent during 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year.

(viii) V.I.P. Nursing home at Sir. J.J. Hospital, Bombay.

This hospital is one of the biggest hospital in Asia. A large number of V.I.Ps. visit this hospital for treatment. Government have proposed to develop this hospital by providing V.I.P. Nursing home. An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

(ix) Up-gradation of Padiatries Surgery Department at Sir J.J. Hospital, Bombay.

This is a new scheme. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

(b) Rural Health Services :

25.71 Health Units are attached to the Medical Colleges. According to the Medical Council of India, the under graduate Medical students have to attend and work at Rural Areas for 6 months as a mandatory part of this medical study. Student Nurses are also posted at Rural area as a part of their study. Besides these requirements, the construction of Health Units facilitates to the rural population is essential to immediate treatment. For Rural Health Services

an outlay of Rs.229.50 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan. For developing the Rural Health Services it is proposed to construct a building for Health Unit, Paithan for which an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five year Plan 1992-97. It is also proposed to construct 50 bedded hospital at Palghar at an Estimated cost of Rs. 555.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for this work for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

(c) *Medical Education, Training and Research.*

(1) **Medical Education**

(a) **New Government Medical Colleges**

25.72 At the beginning of VIIth Plan, there were Eight Government Medical Colleges in the State with the total intake capacity for 1010 students. During the VIIth Plan, 3 new Government Medical Colleges with intake capacity of 50 each were opened at Nanded (in 1988-89) Dhule and Yavatmal (in 1989-90). These colleges have been started by making temporary arrangements as per the requirements of Medical Council of India it is necessary to undertake the work of construction of permanent college buildings, it is necessary to undertake the work of construction additional space for expansion of beds in the existing Government Hospitals at Nanded, Dhule and Yavatmal, so also supply of necessary equipments and sanction of staff for these colleges and hospitals attached to them. An outlay of Rs. 5100.00 lakhs has been provided on this account for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sr. No.	Medical Colleges	Expenditure during the VIIth Five Year Plan (1985-90)	Expenditure during Annual Plan		Outlay approved for VIII Plan 1992-97
			1990-91	1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Government Medical College, Nanded	66.87	86.34	121.38	1700.00
2.	Late Shri Bhausaheb Hire, Government Medical College, Dhule.	...	54.95	99.61	1700.00
3.	Late Shri Vasantnao Naik Government Medical College, Yavatmal	...	44.65	43.24	1700.00
Total		66.87	185.94	264.23	5100.00

(b) **Post Graduate Institute :**

25.73 The medical science is advancing rapidly day-by-day. There is also acute paucity of Institution of higher medical students. In India, there are only 3 post graduate institutes, one each at New Delhi, Chandigarh and Pondicherry. It has therefore, been decided to start a post graduate institute at Nagpur which is a central place in Maharashtra, on the basis of above three post graduate institutes. This proposed institute will meet with the rapidly expanding knowledge of medical science, in its various branches of specialities and super specialities such as Cardiology, Cardio-Thorasis Surgery, Nephrology, Neurosurgery etc. It will also produce the teachers for Medical Colleges. A post graduate medical institute has been started at Nagpur during VIIth Plan. This Institute is proposed to be converted into Super Speciality Hospital as the above specialities are only available at Bombay. An outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs is approved in the VIII Five Year Plan for this purpose.

(2) Dental Education :

25.74 The following three schemes are being implemented, for which the outlays approved for the VIIIth Plan expenditure for VIIth Plan and Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as shown below :-

					(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr, No.	Scheme/Words	Expenditure during VIIth Plan	Expenditure during 1990-91	Expenditure during Annual Plan 1991-92	Approved outlay for VIIIth Plan 1992-97)
1.	Construction of New Dental College at Aurangabad ...	167.43	2.20	2.90	0.10
2.	Creation of Additional Staff for C.D.C.H., Aurangabad	...	...	...	7.00
3.	Creation of facilities for Community Dentistry at Bombay, Aurangabad and Nagpur	...	...	...	30.00
4.	Creation of Posts of P. G. at G. D. C. H., Aurangabad	...	...	...	45.00
5.	Providing facilities of Equipments for Government Dental College Hostels at Bombay, Aurangabad and Nagpur	...	...	...	30.00
6.	Creation of Posts of Internship at G. D. C. H., Bombay, Nagpur, Aurangabad alongwith equipments and instruments	...	...	...	50.00
7.	Providing bed cum passenger lift at G.D.C.H. Aurangabad	...	...	...	5.00
8.	Construction of fencing wall at G.D.C.H. Aurangabad...	...	...	...	2.00
Total ...		167.43	2.20	2.90	169.10

Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health at Pune :**(a) Establishment of State Level Mental Health Training Institute**

25.75 It is estimated that the prevalence of the serious mental disorder is 1% and of minor disorder is 2% to 3%. However, the facilities for diagnosis and treatment are mainly restricted to four Mental Hospitals and Psychiatric Department of Medical Colleges. Considering rise of Mental illness in community, there is an urgent necessity to evolve a sound "Mental Health Care Policy" With this objective in view, a "Mental Health Policy" has been evolved by the State Government, which is proposed to be implemented as a new scheme.

The new Mental Health Policy has two important components. One of these is the manpower development by establishing a State Level Training Institute for Mental Health and Regional Level Institutes, with which the Medical Education Department is primarily concerned and the other is the streamlining and improvement in the working of Mental Hospitals and decentralization of Mental Health Services.

As regards manpower Development is concerned, out of 11 Government Medical Colleges in the State, adequately developed Psychiatric Departments are functioning only at 2 Government Colleges at Bombay and Pune. Post Graduate teaching facilities are available only at these two Medical Colleges viz. B.J. Medical College at Pune and Grant Medical college at Bombay. With the result, there are constraints on imparting adequate education/training in the Mental Health Care to the Under Graduate Medical Students in the Government Medical Colleges. Besides, due to limited opportunities available for Post Graduate Education in the Psychiatry Department, there is a limit to the Post Graduate Experts in this Department being created. There is therefore, an urgent need to create sufficient opportunities for P.G. level education in Mental Health Care, in these institutions. In addition, there is also an imperative need to create suitable trained manpower for extension of Mental Health care.

With the above objectives in view, the State Government has proposed to establish State level Training and Research Institute at Pune. This will be teaching Institute which will take the responsibility of manpower development, provide advanced treatment, conduct research and will also undertake the responsibility of evaluation of Medical and para-medical personnel. This entire Programme envisages an expenditure of Rs. 20.73 crores. However, an outlay of Rs. 227.00 lakhs is approved for the above scheme during VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Food and Drugs Administration :

25.76 The activities of this organisation are to enforce Prevention of Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, Drugs and Commetics Act, quality control over country liquor and other allied Acts and Rules. This organisation was first re-organised in 1974-75 and since then steps are being taken to strengthen the organisation in a phased manner. A scheme of construction and starting of a combined Drugs Laboratory at Bombay has been undertaken. A small piece of land at Bandra reclamation has been allotted for the proposed combined Drugs Laboratory. The plans and estimates, costing Rs. 414.00 lakhs have been approved and the construction work has been started in January, 1989 which is in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 223.23 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March 1992. An outlay of Rs. 192.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIIIth Five Year Plan. The proposed combined Drugs Laboratory and Administrative Building will cater to the increasing needs of testing work, such as water analysis, analysis of bacteriological samples, etc. In addition to the establishment of the Drugs Laboratory it is proposed to take up construction of residential quarters during the VIIIth Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed. Certain other schemes are also proposed to be undertaken for augmenting and strengthening the Drugs and Food Adulteration Control Machinery. The purpose would be to create awareness among rural population about food adulteration and spurious drugs and also check such activities to the extent possible. The testing capacity at present is 6,000 samples per year, which will be increased to 12,000 samples per year after commissioning of the Central Laboratory.

The following outlays are proposed for schemes under the Food and Drugs Administration for VIIIth Plan.

						(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure during VIIth Plan (1985-90)	Actual expenditure during Annual Plan (1990-91)	Actual expenditure during Annual Plan (1991-92)	Approved outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Construction of Laboratory and Purchase of equipments	82.23	6.00	127.00	192.00	
2.	Strengthening of F.D.A.	0.97	16.16	18.34	584.00	
Total		83.20	22.16	145.34	776.00	

HAFFKINE INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING RESEARCH AND TESTING AND HAFFKINE BIO-PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION LTD.

(1) Haffkine Institute for Training Research and Testing :

25.77 The Haffkine Institute is a premier institute in India, producing life saving drugs. The institute was bifurcated during 1976 and two autonomous bodies viz. Haffkine Institute for Training, Research and Testing, and Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. were set up. During the VIIth Five Year plan grant-in-aid of Rs. 117.43 lakhs was released to the Haffkine Institute for Malaria Project (Rs. 9.40 lakhs), T.B. Project (Rs. 2.85 lakhs) Modernisation of Laboratory (Rs. 40.00 lakhs) and construction of Library Building (Rs. 65.18 lakhs) During 1990-91 grant-in-aid of Rs. 3.90 lakhs was released for purchase of furniture for Library. For 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 44 lakhs has been approved. For the VIIIth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 545.00 lakhs is approved for the Establishment of Molecular Biology Department, Establishment of Hydridoma and Cloning Laboratory, Establishment of Modern Toxicology Centre, Modernisation of Laboratories etc.

(2) Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. :

25.78 During VIIth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 165 lakhs was given to the Corporation in the form of share capital (Rs. 35 lakhs toward D.P.T. Project & Rs. 15 Lakhs for OPV Project and Rs. 115 lakhs as Margin money).

In VIIIth Plan 4 projects are under consideration viz. O.P.V. Project (Phase I and Phase II), Saline Project, Good Manufacturing practices and Blood products Division. An outlay of Rs. 404 lakhs for the VIIIth Five Year Plan, has been approved.

Ayurved and Homoeopathy :

25.79 An Independent Directorate of Ayurved was established in the year 1957 for encouraging the Ayurvedic Systems of Medicine. In the year 1975, it started dealing with the Homoeopathic and Bio-chemical Systems of Medicine also. Similarly, to ensure supply of drugs to patients in Government Hospitals, dispensaries etc., manufacturing of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines was started. The functions of the Directorate of Ayurved are broadly as follows :-

- (i) Education in Ayurved Unani and Homoeopathic Systems of Medicine.
- (ii) Medical care under Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic system of Medicine.
- (iii) Research in Ayurved and other Indian systems of Medicines.
- (iv) Manufacture of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines.

The Directorate also deals with the subjects of Naturopathy, Siddha and Yoga.

There are four Government Ayurvedic Colleges with attached Ayurvedic Hospitals in the State. The bed strength of all these Government Ayurvedic Hospitals is 635. Besides these there is 20 bedded Ayurvedic Research Ward, attached to the Sasoon General Hospital, Pune.

An outlay of Rs. 609.00 lakhs is approved for various schemes during the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97. The important schemes included in the Plan are as under :-

Urban Health Services :

25.80 (1) All Ayurvedic Government Hospitals and grant-in-aid institutions are under the Directorate of Ayurved. In respect of Institutions under Bombay Division, it has been decided to open a separate regional office of Assistant Director of Ayurved, Bombay. It is approved to strengthen the Directorate of Ayurved during the VIIIth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

(2) Homoeopathy - To start the Homoeopathic O.P.D. at District Civil and general Hospitals in the State, an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 is provided.

Rural Health Services :

25.81 (1) Enhancement of Facilities at Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the State - As per the requirement of District Planning and Development Councils, a separate provision amounting to Rs. 80.00 lakhs is proposed for enhancement of facilities at Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the State during VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97. (2) Opening of Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries in Tribal Area- As per guidelines from Government of India it is proposed to open Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries in Tribal Areas. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is approved for this scheme during VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 for opening of 12 Ayurvedic Dispensaries in Tribal Areas..

Ayurvedic Education :

25.82 An outlay of Rs. 320.00 lakhs is approved for Ayurvedic Education during VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97. Out of this, an outlay of Rs. 310.00 lakhs is required for capital works of construction of college and Hospital complex at Osmanabad.

CHAPTER - 26

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

1. Urban Water Supply

The Programme under Water Supply and Sanitation envisages provision of safe and protected water supply and sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas of the State. Supply of protected drinking water in adequate quantity and disposal of used water are essential for preservation and promotion of public health and hence great importance is attached to this programme.

26.2 The period 1981 to 1991 had been declared by the United Nations as International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. The Government of India and Government of Maharashtra, accepted this programme. The targets set for the decade were:-

(a) 100 per cent urban population was to be provided with safe and adequate drinking water supply;

(b) 80 per cent urban population was to be provided with adequate sanitation facilities.

This programme is being implemented by the Urban Development Department and the Rural Development Department through different agencies for urban and rural areas. The programme regarding urban water supply is being implemented through Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board which is the major implementing agency in the field.

26.3 Proposals of the 6th and 7th Plan for this sector were prepared in line with the approach formulated for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. Though the said Decade formally came to end in March 1991, there was wide gap between Decade targets and achievements. Therefore, the objectives and approach of the Decade have to be pursued, more vigorously, in view of the fact that providing water supply and sanitation has been considered as a useful step and a principal component of the primary health care programme, designed for achieving "health for all by the year 2000".

26.4 The decade targets have subsequently been revised to 90 per cent in respect of water supply and 50 per cent in respect of sanitation in urban areas. The sewerage schemes require huge capital investments and throw heavy financial burden on the people, which is beyond their capacity. It is, therefore, decided that underground sewerage schemes should be provided for only such towns and cities having a population of more than 1 lakh and have capacity for required capital investment and also for subsequent operation and maintenance of the scheme. The remaining towns and cities can go in for low cost sanitation scheme.

26.5 It is the responsibility of local bodies to provide protected drinking water supply to the citizens and also to provide waste water disposal system for the towns. As the outlays required for piped water supply schemes and underground sewerage schemes are generally very large, the Municipal Authorities are not in a position to take up such schemes entirely from their own funds. The Municipal Councils are, therefore, given grant-in-aid by State Government. Loans from Life Insurance Corporation are also obtained by Municipal Councils and Corporations with State Government guarantee. Similarly, in the case of the schemes of sizable outlay, soft loans are obtained from institutions and financing agencies. It is also necessary to provide OMB loan for water supply & sewerage schemes to breach the gap of loan component and LIC Loan admissible. Government allows MWS & SB to raise the OMB loan.

26.6 In certain cases water supply schemes were required to be undertaken entirely at Government cost. In the case of places of fairs and pilgrimage centres, important hill stations,

places of natural and strategic importance, etc., the policy is to undertake water supply and sanitation schemes with 100 per cent Government finances. In addition, schemes are undertaken by MWS & SB with the assistance of Government. All the Government water works have been transferred to the Board with effect from 1st November 1979. The Board takes up the schemes of augmentation and improvement of some of these water works.

26.7 The existing pattern of financial assistance for water supply and sewerage schemes of Municipal Councils, Municipal Corporation (except Bombay Municipal Corporation) and Board schemes is as under :-

Class of Municipal Council/Corporation and Board Schemes	Financial pattern (percentage of gross cost of schemes)		
	State Govt. grant-in-aid	LIC loan	Popular contribution of local body
1	2	3	4
All Corporation (except Bombay Municipal Corpn.) Board Scheme or Municipal Schemes.	23 1/3	66 2/3	10
'A' Class Municipal Councils having population of 30,000 and more, but less than 75,000.	23 1/3	66 2/3	10
'B' Class Municipal Councils having population of 30,000 and more, but less than 75,000.	40	50	10
'C' Class Municipal Councils having population of 15,000 and more, but less than 30,000.	50	40	10
'C' Class Municipal Councils having population of less than 15,000.	100	.....	.....

26.8 From 1973-74 the Life Insurance Corporation loan is sanctioned for bigger schemes according to their cost. In case cost exceeds Rs. 1 crore the loan assistance is restricted to 66 2/3 per cent of the first crore of rupees, 50 per cent of the second crore of rupees and 40 per cent of the balance cost upto Rs. 5 crores and 25 per cent of the cost above Rs. 5 crores. The gap in the loan element as per approved financial pattern and actual loan sanction by LIC is met with OMB allocation of MWS & SB.

26.9 The information regarding actual expenditure during the 7th Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91, 1991-92, approved outlay for VIIIth Plan are as under:-

Actual Expenditure			Approved outlay
Seventh Plan	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	VIIIth Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4
61240.93 (329.75)	15012.02 (223.00)	16050.64 (141.74)	97127.00 (370.00)

Rs. in lakhs)

In addition to above, Government has allocated Rs. 300 lakhs for Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme of Nagpur city under special development Plan during 1990-91. Similarly Rs. 35 lakhs and Rs. 98,50 lakhs have been allocated for Trimbak (Kumbhamela) and Special Development plan of the Pandharpur Town respectively.

The information regarding achievements during the 7th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91, 1991-92 and approved target for VIIIth Plan are as follows :

Name of the Scheme	Achievements			Proposed Target VIII th Plan
	VII Plan	A.P. 1990-91	A.P. 1991-92	
(A) Water Supply Schemes :—				
(i) Original Projects ...	4 towns	Nil	Nil	3
Population (lakh) ...	0.70	.....	.....	0.65
(ii) Augmentation/Improvement Schemes including Backlog Schemes.	99	7	7	80
Population (lakh) ...	61.27	3.87	2.79	28.70
(B) Sewerage Schemes ...	3	Nil	Nil	5
Population (lakh) ...	2.93			6.31
(C) Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (latrines converted) ...	6751	13350	40000	38620
(D) MWSS Projects (World Bank Aided)				
(i) Water Supply to towns ...	6	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Water Supply to villages ...	84	20	Nil	20
(E) BMC (World Bank Aided)				
(i) Water Supply (Addl. MLD) ...	250 MLD (1979-80) to 1988-89)	After completion of Phase-III of the project 1988-89 to 1994-95 water supply will be increased by 250 MLD		
(F) Training Persons Trained ...	1870	757	600	6000

26.10 Out of 233 towns in the State, 230 towns (216 covered upto Sixth Five Year Plan plus 5 original towns covered in VIIth Five Year Plan plus 9 Newly formed Municipal Councils having piped water supply schemes) were provided with piped water supply facility and 20 towns with sewerage by the end of VIIth Five Year Plan. The 3 towns which have not been provided with water supply are Vasai, Vengurla and Malwan. Water Supply Scheme for Vengurla is in progress. Water Supply Schemes for Vasai and Malwan have been administratively approved.

Approach to VIIIth Five Year Plan

26.11 The following is the approach for water supply programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan period :-

(a) To complete all continuing projects, (Spill over projects of 7th Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92).

(b) New water supply and sanitation projects to be implemented during the Eighth plan period should be selected and formulated as per following criteria:-

(i) Water Supply Projects of all those towns should be taken up for implementation, where presently there is no organised water supply system.

(ii) Augmentation projects should be taken up only where supply is likely to fall below 70 LPCD in unsewered towns and below 100 LPCD in sewered towns by the end of 8th plan period (this minimum supply shall be, besides the present level of supply for industrial, commercial and other public uses, and after taking due allowances for wastage due to leakages) and to take up important schemes to improve water treatment plants, distribution systems etc., for newly developed areas and also to improve quality and even distribution of available water.

(iii) Where a new source has to be developed to provide the minimum supply (i.e. 70 LPCD for unsewered towns and 100 LPCD for sewered towns) the project shall be developed for a designed period of 15 years with suitable scope for augmentation after 15 years.

(iv) All existing basket type latrines must necessarily be converted into water seal double pit latrines under Low Cost Sanitation Programme during the 8th Plan period.

(v) Sewerage systems are very expensive, both as regards capital costs and operational costs. It is, therefore, proposed that sewerage schemes may be taken up in case of towns having population more than one lakh & the towns which can afford the burden of sewerage scheme. In other towns Low Cost Sanitation Programme will be implemented.

Greater Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project

26.12 After considering ever increasing demand of water of the ever growing population of Bombay, it was decided to undertake the Integrated Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal Scheme. Under this scheme water supply of the city is to be augmented by 300 Million Gallons per day (MGD) (in three stages) from the water to be made available from Bhatsa Dam. In addition to this, sewerage facilities which were not extended beyond the original city limits are to be provided to the suburbs and extended suburb areas of the city. This also includes the Three Marine Outfall works. After completion of the scheme the city's water supply is expected to be of the order of 650 MGD. As the sewerage facilities will be extended to the entire area of Bombay and as the sewerage will be discharged after giving treatment, the problem of air and sea water pollution will be solved to a great extent. The City's water supply will be streamlined by constructing additional reservoirs, increasing the capacity of present reservoirs, laying of additional watermains and increasing the capacity of existing mains wherever necessary.

26.13 For Phase-I, World Bank loan of 55 million U.S. dollars was sanctioned. Phase-I was executed during 1974-75 to 1981-82 with a total expenditure of Rs.22000.00 lakhs and after completion of this stage, the city's water supply was increased by 100 MGD and total water supply of about 450 MGD was being made available to the city duly treated for the first time.

26.14 For IIInd Phase of the Scheme, World Bank loan of 196 million U.S. dollars was made available. An expenditure to the tune of Rs 82200 lakhs has been incurred by the end of 30th March, 1990. Further expenditure of about Rs. 10000 lakhs is expected to be incurred on the remaining work of Phase-II. The Water Supply Scheme Phase I is almost completed and the city's water supply is increased by 100 MGD and the city is presently getting 550 MGD water supply.

26.15 The loan of 185 million U.S. dollars has been sanctioned for III Phase of the scheme. The scheme is expected to be implemented during 1988-89 to 1994-95. After completion of this phase, the city's water supply will further increase by another 100 MGD and the total water supply to the city will be about 650 MGD. Similarly as the sewerage facilities will be extended to cover all areas of Greater Bombay and as the treatment will be given to sewerage water pollution, sea water contamination problem will be controlled to greater extent.

26.16 The marine outfall works at Worli and Bandra will be implemented simultaneously along with Phase-III works and the expenditure thereon is expected to be of the order of Rs. 30800 lakhs which will also include expenditure on aerated lagoons at Ghatkopar and Bhandup.

26.17 Alongwith the Phase-III, preliminary works of Middle Vaitarna Scheme are being carried out in order to increase the city's water supply by another 100 MGD. An expenditure of the order of Rs. 25000 lakhs is expected to be incurred on middle Vaitarna Project which will be implemented during 1993-94 to 1998-99 in succession of Phase-III.

26.18 A provision of Rs. 5204 lakhs was made during 1990-91 for providing loan assistance to the Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project. Loan assistance for both the on-going phases viz. Phase-II & III is expected from this provision. Capital expenditure of Rs. 9372 lakhs has been incurred for Phase-III during the year 1990-91.

26.19 During 1991-92, Rs. 4246 lakhs (Rs.3946 + Rs.300) as a loan both matching as well as IDA for funding Phase-III has been released. A provision of Rs. 43589.00 lakhs is approved for the Eighth Plan.

Traning in Water Supply Management

26.20 Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board has established a Training Centre at Nashik Road to impart inservice training to Engineers and Operating level staff working in Water supply and sanitation sector of Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board as well as Zilla Parishads and Municipal Councils. An outlay of Rs. 91.00 lakhs is approved for the Eighth Plan.

Low Cost Sanitation

26.21 A scheme of conversion of basket latrines into twin pit water seal latrines has been taken up. The scheme is financed with 50 per cent grant-in-aid and 50 per cent loan. The loan is to be obtained from HUDCO. Looking to the importance of this scheme aimed at improvement of sanitation and liberation of scavengers, a provision of Rs. 85.00 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 455.00 lakhs is approved for the Eighth Plan.

26.22 Due to fast growth of population in Thane and Kalyan Municipal Corporations, the requirement of water of these areas has already exceeded the provisions made in the Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Project-I taken up with World Bank Assistance. There is also increasing demand for water in many of the CIDCO nodes of New Bombay and also because of development due to commissioning of Jawaharlal Nehru Port. To augment the supply in these areas, a new project for augmentation of water supply in this area termed as "Augmentation of water supply in B.M.R. (Earlier termed as M.W.S.S.P. Stage-II) has been proposed. This project is to be taken with World Bank assistance. Detailed Feasibility Report for this project is submitted to Government for posing it to World Bank through Government of India. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 35200 lakhs. In the Eighth Five Year Plan, it is approved to provide Rs. 9100.00 lakhs for this project.

World Bank Aided Schemes

26.23 (1) Water Supply Scheme for Pune Municipal Corporation- Pune is a fast developing city. For a long time, Pune was considered to be a city with adequate and assured water supply. However, in view of the fast industrial growth and large scale housing complexes coming up, the demand of water supply is increasing. The project proposed to be undertaken by the Corporation aims at restoration of the present level of service. An outlay of Rs.3185.00 lakhs is approved for the Eighth Plan.

(2) Water Supply Scheme for Solapur Town- Solapur is also an important town in the State. For the present the water supply for this town is mainly from Bhima river and a local tank. The river goes dry in fair weather when city faces acute shortage of water. At the same time, due to industrialization and urbanisation, the population of the city is increasing considerably resulting in the decrease of per capita availability of water is necessary to provide assured source of water. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 7400 lakhs. HUDCO loan is also likely to be available for this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 2730.00 lakhs is approved in the Eighth Plan.

(3) Leak Detection Scheme - It is roughly estimated that about 25 to 35 per cent of water is treated as waste which includes the unauthorised use of water and also the losses in the distribution system. It is, therefore, necessary to conduct leak detection surveys in towns/cities so that appropriate measures can be taken by them against the unauthorised connections and repairing of the system and save water. It is proposed to provide 90 per cent Government assistance to the local bodies to carry out these surveys. An outlay of Rs.270.00 lakhs is approved for the Eighth Plan.

(4) Creation of Water Supply and Sanitation Cell in U.D.D. At present there is no technical support available to U.D.D.in Mantralaya to deal with the Urban Water Supply and sanitation matters. The Department has, therefore to depend upon the M.W.S.&S.B.'s Officers for day to day work of planning and monitoring of schemes. It is considered essential to provide a cell in U.D.D. under an officer of the rank of Superintending Engineer, to attend to the work. He would also be ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Government. An outlay of Rs. 33.00 lakhs is proposed in the Eighth Plan.

Water Supply to Vasai - Virar Sub-Region

26.24 Due to nearness to Bombay Metropolitan City, Vasai Virar sub-region is developing very fast. The population of this sub-region (3 towns and surrounding 66 urbanised villages) has a tremendous growth. Infrastructure facilities like water supply are, therefore, required to be provided to this region, urgently. Accordingly, a water supply scheme for this sub-region is being prepared the estimated cost of which would be about Rs. 1500 lakhs. It is proposed to lift water from Maswan Weir on Surya river to the extent of 100 MGD.

An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme in the Eighth Plan as grant-in-aid portion. This will be supplemented by loans from HUDCO/LIC etc.

Emergency Water Supply Programme

26.25 An outlay of Rs. 2275 lakhs is approved for the 8th Plan for emergency water supply programme.

Removal of Backlog

26.26 The Government had appointed Fact Finding Committee in the year 1983 for examining regional imbalances in various sectors. The norms prescribed by Government in respect of urban water supply are as follows :-

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| (a) For towns having population upto 10,000 | 70 to 100 LPCD |
| (b) For towns having population from 10,000 to 50,000 | 100 to 125 LPCD |
| (c) For towns having population more than 50,000 | 125 to 200 LPCD |

26.27 The Committee evaluated the backlog in Water Supply Sectors by adopting minimum water supply rate in range prescribed in the above norms with the base year as 1982. The Committee identified 167 Municipal towns as backlog towns, the level of service in respect of which is less than the minimum of the norms. Out of the total backlog of 716.88 MLD worked out by the Committee, the backlog of 528.90 MLD is likely to be removed by March 1992.

26.28 For this purpose a provision of Rs. 12194 lakhs has been made in the Eighth Plan.

26.29 The schemewise approved outlays for Eighth Plan are as under.

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Scheme	Approved outlay
		VIIth Plan
1.	Urban Water Supply & Sanitation Scheme (Government Schemes & Municipal Councils)	7280.00 (170.00)
2.	Open Market Borrowing for Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board	6825.00
3.	Removal of Backlog Schemes	12194.00 (200.00)
4.	Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme (LIC Loan)	9100.00
5.	Maharashtra Water Supply & Sewerage Project (World Bank Aided)	9100.00
6.	Low Cost Sanitation Scheme	455.00
7.	Training in Water Supply	91.00
8.	Bombay Municipal Corporation Water Supply & Sewerage Project (Bhatsa Head Work & Open Market Borrowing and Government Loan) (World Bank Aided).	43589.00
9.	World Bank Aided Scheme—	
	(a) Pune M.C.	3185.00
	(b) Solapur M.C.	2730.00
10.	Leak Detection Scheme	273.00
11.	Strengthening of Water Supply Division in U.D.D.	30.00
12.	Emergency Water Supply Schemes	2275.00
Total		97127.00 (370.00)

Figures in bracket indicate T.S.P. outlay.

26.30 Out of the total outlay approved for the sector an amount of Rs.370.00 lakhs is proposed for the T.S.P. Programme for the Eighth Plan.

II. RURAL WATER SUPPLY

26.31 A large segment of the population (65 per cent) in Maharashtra lives in the rural areas in its 40,760 villages and 40,092 habitations. The Central and the State Government have, therefore, accorded very high priority to supply drinking water in rural areas by incorporating this programme in the "20-Point Programme". The resources required for rural drinking water supply are made available on priority basis which is evident from the fact that the programme has also been included in the "National Minimum Needs Programme".

26.32 As the entire State receives its precipitation from Monsoon restricted only to four months, water retained in the underground aquifers and in the form of dams, rivers and canals is required to be made use of during the remaining eight months. The surface and underground water available from wells, rivers, dams, canals also depends on vagaries of Monsoon. It is seen that seasonality of ground water is an important factor that creates scarcity of drinking water in summer months even in areas of high rain fall. Due to exploitation of underground aquifers, a number of bore wells and dug wells get depleted or become dry from January onwards. This creates a situation in which, though a village is fully covered by Water Supply Scheme for part of the year, it becomes a partially covered village or in extreme cases a 'no source' village for the remaining part of the year, necessitating deployment of tankers to tide over the situation. The only solution to a problem of this nature is to conserve water on watershed basis, preferably with village as a unit. The availability of water is further complicated in natural water reservoirs at some places by the presence of salts in excessive quantities and perennial endemic nature of guinea worms. In the background of these constraints, it is the endeavour of the State Government to exploit all the feasible water resource which are comparatively permanent in nature. To achieve this, the Rural Drinking Water Supply Schemes are implemented by providing Piped Water Supply, Bore Wells and Dug Wells depending on the source of water, terrain and population of the villages.

26.33 In each district, a Coordination and Monitoring Committee of officials and non-officials has been set up in October, 1985. The Committee decides as to which particular measures viz. Dug Well/Bore Well/Piped Water Supply Scheme is the least cost solution to solve the drinking water supply problem of each of the identified problem villages. After the least cost solution certificate is given by the District Coordination and Monitoring Committee, further processing of the scheme is taken up by the concerned implementing agency.

26.34 Dug Well Programme is executed by the Zilla Parishads, while Bore Well Programme is implemented by the Ground Water Surveys and Development Agency. Piped Water Supply Schemes (P.W.S.) costing upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs are executed by the Zilla Parishads whereas Schemes costing more than Rs. 5.00 lakhs are executed by the Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board. P.W.S. costing more than Rs. 5.00 lakhs but upto Rs. 10.00 lakhs can also be executed by the Zilla Parishads with prior permission of the State Government. This power of Government has now been delegated to the Divisional Commissioners.

26.35 Operation and maintenance of the Water Supply Schemes is the responsibility of the Zilla Parishads/Village Panchayats. The Rural Piped Water Supply Schemes in respect of a single village are to be taken over by the Village Panchayat concerned and those in respect of a group of villages by the concerned Zilla Parishad for operation and maintenance, within a period of one month of the completion of the scheme. Maintenance of hand pumps/power pumps on bore wells is also the responsibility of the Village Panchayats.

26.36 The Zilla Parishads are supposed to recover the amount as per prescribed norms from the respective Village Panchayats per annum for maintenance and repairs purpose. The State Government reimburses 50 per cent of the expenditure on account of electric charges to the respective Gram Panchayat in respect of Water Supply Scheme.

26.37 It is the experience that the Piped Water Supply Schemes taken over by the local bodies are not being maintained by them satisfactorily because of lack of sufficient funds and experienced personnel. In view of the unsatisfactory financial condition of the local bodies, a water supply maintenance and repairs fund has been created by Government since 1986 at the District level. This fund is being operated by the respective Zilla Parishad. Every Zilla Parishad is required to credit 20 per cent of its own resources in the maintenance fund every year. In addition, 5 per cent of the plan outlay under the MNP Programme under Rural Water Supply is given by the Government to the Zilla Parishads for this purpose. Since 1988-89, 10% of the grant released by the Government of India under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is also being given to the Z.Ps. for the said Fund. Dugwells are also to be maintained by concerned Village Panchayats.

26.38 The information regarding actual expenditure of the 7th Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91, 1991-92 and approved outlay for the VIIIth Plan are as follows:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE			Approved outlay
VIII Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	Eighth Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4
47220.86	11917.12	12859.58	63120.00

Review of VIIIth Plan

26.39 At the commencement of the VIIIth Plan period 1985-90 i.e. on 1st April 1985 with a view to identify the villages including habitations still remained to be tackled, villagewise survey was conducted by all the District Collectors from 15th May, 1985 onwards during peak summer when drinking water supply position is always most acute in the rural areas. The survey revealed the drinking water supply position in villages as indicated below :-

(i) Drinking Water Problem of 17,121 villages and 13,176 habitations was fully solved.

(ii) 23,639 villages, 26,916 habitations including the spill over 880 villages of Sixth Plan remained untackled.

Physical achievement during the Seventh Five Year Plan is as under :-

	Village	Wadis
1. Total No. of problem villages/wadies	23,639	26,916
2. Net No. of villages/Wadies, after deletion of villages/wadies due to repetition, submergence, less population etc.	22,013	20,566
3. No. of problem villages/wadies added in January, 1990	1,293	2,569
4. Total No. of Problem villages/wadies (Item 2+3)	23,306	23,135
5. Target fixed for Seventh F.Y.P.	20,000	.....
6. Coverage during the 7th Plan	18,257	17,000
	out of (2) above	Out of (2)
	51 out of (3)	above.
	above.	
7. Spillover at the end of the 7th Plan	3,756	3,566
	Out of (2) above	Out of (2)
	1242 out of (3)	2569 out of (3)
	above.	above.

Thus, at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan the total spillover of problem villages was 4998 villages (3756 + 1242 untackled villages added in January, 1990 and 6135 habitations (3566 + 2569 added in January, 1990)

26.40 Owing to successive droughts from 1983-84 to 1987-88 in the State, considerable resources, both financial and human, had to be diverted for tackling the Drinking Water Scarcity

in the affected rural areas in the State. This had an adverse effect on the implementation of the Plan. 17,690 villages outside the list of identified problem villages had to be tackled by appropriate measures including borewells and temporary piped water Supply Schemes, during the scarcity periods.

26.41 The total expenditure incurred during the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 674.11 Crores which includes Central assistance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Scarcity Programme.

26.42 As part of the Special Action Plan initiated for Chandrapur and Gadchiroli Districts and also for Akkalkuwa and Dhadgaon Talukas in Dhule District measures for providing drinking water facilities are being taken on top priority basis in these tribal areas. Normally, a borewell is permitted to be taken in a Basti/Wadi which has a minimum population of 100/80 as per 1981 census. However, in case of Gadchiroli district, Government has permitted taking up a borewell in tribal habitation having a minimum population of 50.

Review of Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92

26.43 During 1990-91, the total plan outlay of Rs.11029.00 lakhs was sanctioned for Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme and against the target of 1800 villages, 2257 Plan villages and 2615 wadies were covered at an actual expenditure of Rs.119,17.00 lakhs.

26.44 For 1991-92, the outlay of Rs.12859.50 lakhs for coverage of 1615 villages and 1020 wadies and it is expected that the aforesaid outlay will be fully utilised for the purpose. However, out of 1615 villages and 1020 wadies only 1200 villages and 1020 wadies would be covered during 1991-92. Thus, 1541 villages and 2500 wadies would be spill over for the VIII Plan commencing w.e.f.1st April,1992.

Approach to Eighth Plan

26.45 Thus at the beginning the VIIIth Plan commencing from 1992-93,1541 village and 2500 wadies are expected to remain to be tackled. Besides, there are about 4000 temporary P.W.S.scheme constructed during scarcity periods. The State Government has taken a decision to convert these Temporary schemes into permanent ones in due course depending on technical and financial feasibility considerations. In addition a number of villages facing water quality problem and also villages previously tackled but needing augmentation of sources either on account of depletion of sources created or increase in population, would need to be tackled during the Eighth Five Year Plan. It is, therefore, estimated that about 9685 villages and 7060 habitations would need to be tackled during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. Besides P.W.S.Schemes executed prior to 6th Plan in about 1000 villages would need to be replaced/renovated or would need major repairs.

26.46 Priority for tackling villages during the Eighth Plan is approved as per following criteria:-

- (i) The spillover villages and wadies/habitations of the Seventh Five Year Plan highest priority being given to the spill over villages and wadies of 1(a) and 1(b) categories i.e. 'no source' village habitations.
- (ii) To cover all spill over liabilities of ongoing Village Water Supply Schemes.
- (iii) To cover villages having water contaminated or polluted both chemically and bacteriologically.
- (iv) To cover fully all partially covered villages.
- (v) Rejuvenation/replacement of water sources which were created prior to the Sixth Five Year Plan.

26.47 Rural Water Supply Programme will by and large be implemented according to the above criteria during the Eighth Plan 1992-97.

With a view to sustain the water supply systems that have been created at huge capital expenditure over the years, it is very important to give priority to the work of improving the drinking water situation rather than going in for new schemes from distant sources.

It is also proposed to take up the programme of installation of power pumps on high yielding borewells with a view to cover a larger population.

26.48 So far, the water supply schemes are being provided considering revenue village as a unit and the targets are also being fixed in terms of revenue villages. In Maharashtra the situation is that a number of Wadis/Tandas/Padas are situated at considerable distance from the main revenue village and that these are left out while considering water supply schemes for the main village. On the eve of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Government of Maharashtra has already identified separate such Wadis/Habitations which are required to be tackled and has been tackling these habitations since then according to the availability of funds.

26.49 An outlay of Rs.63120 lakhs is approved for rural water supply and sanitation programme for the Eighth Plan 1992-97.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Scheme	Approved outlay	
	VII Five Year Plan 1992-97	
(i) Piped Water Supply Schemes (State Sector)	}	28665.57
(ii) Piped Water Supply Schemes (Local Sector)		
(iii) L.I.C. Loan (For P.W.S. Schemes)		
(iv) Borewell Programme		1899.59
(v) Dugwell Programme		1113.99
(vi) Bilateral Assistance Programme		3123.88
(vii) Rural Water Supply Programme under World Bank Project		
VIII. World Bank Programme—		13.47
(i) PWS (State Sector)		25260.46
(ii) PWS (Local Sector)		769.60
(iii) Borewell		
VIII. Installation of Power pumps		
IX. R.W.S. under World Bank Project (Bore Wells)		
Loan assistance—		
X. R.W.S. Environmental Sanitation and Health education with World Bank loan assistance—		
(i) Project Planning and Monitoring unit in R.D.D. and in 13 Z.Ps.		
(ii) Consultancy Services		
(iii) Institution Building—		
(a) purchase of a computer and Xerox machine for project planning monitoring unit in R.D.D.		
(b) purchase of a computer in the office of the CE (R), Maharashtra WSS Board		
(c) Training including NGO participation in the programme		
(d) Machinery for GSDA		
XI. Strengthening of GSDA including office building		719.92
XI. Creation of Evaluation Cell at Mantralaya level		21.06
XII. Rural Sanitation		269.44
XIII. Water Conservation Measures on watershed basis		1263.02
	Grand Total	63120.00

Externally Aided Projects

(a) Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project with World Bank Assistance.

26.50 The Rural Water Supply, Environmental Sanitation and Health Education Project in 10 districts of the State namely, Thane, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Latur, Beed, Buldhana, Chandrapur is proposed to be implemented with World Bank assistance. The total cost of the Project comes to Rs. 31958.20 lakhs (140.76 million U.S.dollars). Out of this, 109.9 million US dollars will be loan assistance from the World Bank. That means 78% of the total project cost will be re-imbursable from the Bank. The entire amount will be passed on by the Government of India to this State as Central Additional Assistance in the form of 70% loan and 30% grants and the remaining 22% will have to be provided by the State Government.

26.51 The project implementation has started from 1991-92, and the terminal date of disbursement of external aid would be 31.12.97. Expenditure incurred one year prior to the date of credit effectiveness will also be reimbursed by the World Bank.

26.52 The project comprises of various components as detailed below :-

(A) Piped Water Supply Schemes :- This component will be executed in 2 phases. Phase-I comprises of 12 Regional Piped Water Supply Schemes covering 189 villages, 1 town and 19 wadies, 43 individual Piped Water Supply Schemes for 43 villages. Phase-II comprises of 43 Regional P.W.S. Schemes covering 287 villages and 1 town and 50 individual P.W.S. schemes for 50 villages.

(B) Bore-well Programme :- New Borewells will be taken up in 469 villages and 1208 wadies (habitations). Revitalisation of low yield existing Borewells will be carried out in 602 villages and 303 wadies by hydrofracturing techniques. 1300 obsolete India Mark II hand pumps on borewells will be replaced by India Mark III handpumps. Similarly ground water sources of 9 villages (8 from Ahmednagar and 1 from Aurangabad) will be developed by using unconventional measures. In addition to these works the World Bank will also finance purchase of 3 drilling rigs, 4 hydrofracturing equipments, 6 geophysical survey instruments 6 Procon-II Implements and other miscellaneous equipments.

(C) Sanitation Programme :- This Programme comprises of construction of private latrines, surface drains and provision of refuse bins.

(D) Health Education :- This programme comprises of personal and family hygiene, promotion of latrine usage, consumer awareness of the requirements and importance of O & M of Pipe Water Supply Schemes and community awareness of their responsibility for the maintenance of drains and soak pits.

26.53 Involvement of Non-Government Organisations in the project implementation has also been envisaged in the project. Besides, the project comprises of training component which covers personnel from Maharashtra Water Supply & Sewerage Board, Zilla Parishad/Ground Water Supply & Development Agency/Public Health Department/Rural Development Department.

26.54 Out of the total project cost of Rs. 31958.20 lakhs an amount of Rs. 905.00 lakhs has been spent during 1990-91, on some Pipe Water Supply Scheme and project preparation etc. This amount will be reimbursed by IDA. A provision of Rs. 1131.56 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1991-92 for this project. A provision of Rs 25260.46 lakhs is approved for Eighth Plan 1992-97.

(b) Maharashtra Rural Drinking Water Supply Project with O.D.A. (British Government) Assistance.

26.55 The Rural Water Supply, sanitation and Health Education Project in 3 districts of State viz. Nashik, Dhule and Jalgaon is planned with bilateral assistances from U.K. Government. The total cost of the project is Rs. 5868.00 lakhs. Out of this 100% expenditure will be re-imbursed by U.K. Government excluding duties and taxes. The Government of India will pass on the entire amount as Central additional Assistance in the form of 70% loan and 30% grants. The project period is from 1991 to March 1995. Agreement has been signed on 10.9.1991. A credit of 16.46 million British pounds has been approved by the O.D.A. The execution of the schemes is in progress, and the project is expected to be completed by 1994-95. Expenditure incurred since 1.4.90 is eligible for reimbursement by O.D.A.

26.56 The project comprises of the components as detailed below:-

(A) Regional Piped Water Supply Schemes :- Four Regional Piped Water Supply Schemes covering 210 villages, and 1 town are to be completed under the project. The schemes are for Nashik, Dhule and Jalgaon Districts.

(B) Sanitation Programme :- The sanitation component includes construction of surface drains, provision of washing facilities and latrines and organisation of system for solid waste disposal in a few selected villages in the project areas on a Pilot basis .

(C) Community Participation :- Community participation will be actively promoted, to ensure that the schemes are adequately operated, maintained in the interest of entire community.

(D) Health Education :- This component is also incorporated in the project so as to extend Health Education to the people in the project area.

26.57 Out of the total project cost of Rs.5868.00 lakhs an expenditure of Rs.2669.26 lakhs has been incurred upto January, 1993. An outlay of Rs. 3710.00 lakhs approved for Eighth Five Year Plan .

Rural Sanitation Programme - Roadside Gutters.

26.58 Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishad, Village Pahchayat Samitis for financing the programme of road side drainage in villages . Under this scheme grant-in-aid is paid to Zilla Parishads for construction of surfacace drainage. Each Zilla Parishad is given grant-in-aid equal to 60 per cent of the gross cost of the project and balance 40 per cent is required to be borne by the local bodies from their own resources. The maintenance of such works is the responsibility of the concerned Zilla Parishad/Panchayat Samities. An outlay of Rs.269.44 lakhs is approved for Eighth Plan 1992-97.

Tribal Sub-Plan

26.59 An outlay of Rs.2566.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan 1992-97.

Special Component Plan

26.60 An outlay of Rs.3747.64 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan 1992-97.

□ □ □

CHAPTER 27

HOUSING

Housing is one of the basic needs of the community and is closely connected with the physical quality of life. Provision of better housing facilities, therefore, is an important objective of the development efforts. Moreover, housing assumes significance in the overall socio-economic development because housing stimulates economic activity and employment through activating household savings and provides the base for achieving crucial goals in the Health, Education and Sanitation Sectors. However, the growth of Housing Sector has been consistently hampered by the lack of financial resources, exorbitant land prices, cost escalation in the prices of raw material. The latest estimate of the National Building Organisation indicates that as at the end of the 1990, the total shortage of housing in the country was of the order of 29.2 Million Units as against 21.1 Million Units in 1981.

27.2 Growth of urban population, rapid industrialisation and regional development are the factors aggravating the housing problem in the cities and towns in Maharashtra. The total requirement of dwelling units as calculated on the basis of criteria adopted by National Building Organisation, is estimated to be well above 8.75 lakhs, which comprises existing backlog, additional requirement and replacement of obsolescent houses. These are to be constructed under different income groups by different agencies. Efforts to solve the problem of housing to some extent are being made under the programmes drawn up by Government.

27.3 The financial progress during Seventh Five Year Plan, Annual Plans 1990-91, 1991-92, and outlay approved Eighth Five Year Plan under this sector is indicated in the following table.—

TABLE - I

(Rs in lakhs)				
Head/Sub-Head of Development	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1990-91 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1991-92 Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay Eighth Five Year Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Housing</i>				
1. General Housing	} ...	26588.31	6937.56	7342.09
2. Urban/Rural				
3. Other Housing					30598.00

27.4 The expenditure incurred in the VIIth Five Year Plan seems to be substantial mainly because larger expenditure was incurred on various items viz.(i) construction of residential quarters of Government/Zilla Parishad employees in the newly created districts, (ii) meeting acute demand under police housing (iii) providing requisite share for housing schemes of Government servant as per terms and conditions of Group Insurance Schemes, (iv) providing larger amounts for huts construction forming part of the 20-Point Programme as well as Minimum Needs Programme.

27.5 The physical achievement during the VIIth Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 and target for VIIIth Five Year Plan under this sector is indicated in Table II.

TABLE - II

Item	Unit	Physical Achievement			Proposed Target Eighth Five Year Plan
		Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme	Dwelling Units	23798	1662	1721	65000
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme	Dwelling Units	31228	5000	7197	39000
3. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	Dwelling Units	9249	2000	2000	19500
	Total	64275	8662	10918	123500
4. Land Acquisition and Development Scheme	Ha.	680	—	200	1200
5. Shelter Project (BUDP-I)	Service sites Developed	54451	25000	15000	20000
6. Extension of village Gaothans	Villages	4230	600	470	2000
7. Construction of huts	Huts	131255	8766	1700	35000

27.6 There is some shortfall in physical achievement under the Shelter Project (BUDP-I) due to difficulties in acquisition of private land, revision of layouts, ban on quarrying, etc. However, most of the problems have been sorted out and the implementation of the project is now in full swing.

Review of 7th Plan 1985-90

27.7 Prima facie it appears that MHADA could construct 64,275 dwelling units against the target of 1.30 lakhs. However the factual position is that this target stands achieved, if tenements constructed by MHADA under other non-plan schemes relating to (i) construction of houses for Bidi Workers, (ii) construction of houses for Weavers, and (iii) tenements constructed with the funds raised by MHADA from HUDCO and other Financing Agencies etc. are taken into account.

27.8 The original target of construction of 1 lakh huts for rural landless labourers has already been achieved. This target was subsequently enhanced to 1.94 lakhs. If the list of beneficiaries is modified by deleting names of beneficiaries who have migrated or whose income is exceeded the prescribed limit, it would be realised that almost all of the identified beneficiaries are covered.

Review of Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92.

27.9 There is shortfall in financial and physical targets of 1990-91. The main reason is that a general cut for the various plan provisions under different sectors of development was applied. Besides, MHADA could not take up programmes due to difficulties in acquisition of lands etc. So for the year 1991-92 is concerned the construction of dwelling units of 10918 have been achieved against the target of 8000 dwelling units and thus the performance is satisfactory.

27.10 The total outlay approved under 'Housing' sector is Rs. 30598 lakhs for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. The sub-sectorwise break-up is indicated in Table III

TABLE - III

Sector/Sub-sector (2)	(Rs. in lakhs)					
	Approved Outlay Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 (2)					
<i>I. General Housing—</i>						
(a) Urban Housing	17980.00
(b) Rural Housing	3451.15
(c) Other Housing	9166.85
					Total ...	30598.00

27.11 The total outlay approved for Eighth Plan includes Rs. 120.00 lakhs for T.S.P. Rs.942.00 for O.T.S.P. and Rs. 1958.40 lakhs for S.C.P.

I. URBAN HOUSING

MHADA Programmes of Housing :

27.12 So far as the Maharashtra Housing Area Development Authority (MHADA) is concerned, the emphasis has been shifted to promotion of housing by bringing the beneficiary in focus as an important factor in the housing process.

27.13 The MHADA has prepared a perspective plan in respect of housing requirement and the strategy to be followed for redressing the problem of housing shortage in different urban areas. The MHADA has identified 18 towns for taking up Housing on the basis of the importance of the towns, rate of urbanisation, population growth, regional development investment activities, etc. The MHADA secures funds for housing activities from HUDCO/LIC/GIC, Debentures Plan outlay from State Government. Advance contribution from prospective allottees and also loans from Unit Trust of India.

27.14 The expenditure of Rs. 12541 lakhs was incurred during the VIIth Plan including O.M.B. & L.I.C. loan and expenditure of Rs. 3929 lakhs was incurred in 1990-91. The expenditure of Rs. 3687 lakhs incurred in 1991-92. An outlay of Rs.17980 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Creation of Land Reserve for Shelter :

27.15 The fundamental prerequisite for having shelter is land. Land procurement is, therefore, a major activity of MHADA. It procures land from four sources, (a) private landholders, by way of acquisition or purchase, (b) urban land ceiling surplus landholders, by way of allotment by the State Government, (c) Central or State Government, by way of transfer, and (d) Government agencies like MIDC also by way of transfer. On the basis of past experience, the strategy is to put lands equal to three times the requirement in the pipeline. A total of 5050 hec. was put in the pipeline. However, 587 hec. could be acquired. An expenditure of Rs. 1003.11 lakhs was incurred during the VIIth Plan for the programme. During Annual Plan 1990-91 an expenditure of Rs.40.00 lakhs was incurred and for Annual Plan 1991-92 an expenditure of Rs. 137.04 lakhs was incurred. An outlay of Rs.1000 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Special Planning Authority :

27.16 The MHADA has been appointed as Special Planning Authority for development of areas round about Solapur, Nanded, Aurangabad (Walunj) and Chandrapur. This envisages acquisition and development of land with infrastructure amenities like roads, electricity, water supply and drainage etc. and make it available for residential and industrial plot development and also plot development for E.W.S. families with provision of on-site infrastructure. An

outlay of Rs.100 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan mainly for acquisition of land at Nanded and Aurangabad (Walunj).

Shelter Project i.e. BUDP-I

27.17 The World Bank Aided Affordable Low Income Shelter Project i.e. BUDP-I is being implemented in the Bombay Metropolitan Region since 1983-84 with a view to bridge the gap between the incremental shelter demand and supply to the extent possible and to improve slum-dwelling and also environment surrounding of the slum locations. Developed service plots and slum upgradation are the main components of the project which was expected to cost Rs. 28233 lakhs and it was to be completed by September 1990. The project has been revised by adding new works and now it is likely to cost about Rs. 49071 lakhs to be completed by September 1993.

27.18 The information regarding main components of the project, physical and financial targets fixed and achievements and expenditure incurred by 31st March 1992 is as under :-

TABLE - IV

Main Components	Targets		Achievements by 31st March 1992	
	Physical (2)	Financial (Rs. in crores) (3)	Physical (4)	Financial (Rs. in crores) (5)
(A) Serviced Plots —				
(1) MHADA —				
(a) In Greater Bombay ...	55000	168.97	33086	81.41
(b) Thane, Kalyan serviced plots ...	3800	6.78	3780	9.44
(2) BMC on site services and common amenities, primary schools, hospitals on 55200 of developed plots.	—	42.23	—	17.38
(3) CIDCO New Bombay serviced plots	29000	81.60	19193	56.01
(B) Slum up-gradation programme (SUP) to provide service amenities to 35000 families in Greater Bombay, to grant land tenure, to improve civil services, to grant home improvement loans and to set up hospitals etc.—				
(i) MHADA—Families on public lands ...	25500	22.53	17993	4.58
(ii) BMC—Families on its land ...	7500	1.21	2998	0.96
Total ...	33000	23.74	20991	5.54
(C) Local Self-Government Finance Administration and services. This include improvement of roads solid waste disposal and drainage systems in Greater Bombay, Thane, Kalyan and New Bombay, and also augmentation of water supply in Kalyan.	—	41.40	—	30.58
(D) Technical Assistance Training and Equipments.	—	1.99	—	6.82
(E) New Service Works—				
(1) BMC—Purification of water supply to Eastern Suburbs.	—	21.00	—	8.12
(2) CIDCO—Construction of reservoir at Sheel 30 MLD from Patalganga	—	12.00	—	10.90
	—	8.00	—	—

Main Components	Targets		Achievements by 31st March 1992	
	Physical	Financial (Rs. in crores)	Physical	Financial (Rs. in crores)
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(F) New Works to be included later—				
(1) BMC—Reconstruction of water mains Water drains from priority list ...	—	20.00	—	—
(2) To provide facilities to 12 local bodies from Bombay Metropolitan Region from local self government finance administration and services.	—	—	—	1.58
Total—(A+B+C+D+E+F) ...	—	452.71	—	227.78

27.19 In the VIIIth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.12900 lakhs has been provided to continue the works included in the revised shelter project.

State Shelter Finance Corporation :

27.20 The housing finance is available from the bodies like HUDCO, HDFC and National Housing Bank etc. However, it is noticed that the public bodies like MHADA, CIDCO, Housing Finance Society etc. and certain other affluent sections of the society alone can avail of this finance only whereas households below poverty line and subsistence level are mostly left out. It is also necessary to augment the funds, required for catering the housing need of various sections of the community and this could be done by tapping the households savings at root level through incentive schemes. For this purpose it is necessary to set up a shelter finance corporation at State level which could have networks in the Districts. The State Government is expected to take a decision on this policy matter and, therefore, an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Slum Up-gradation outside Bombay

27.21 The salient feature of this scheme is to grant tenure of land to the slum-dwellers and to grant loan of Rs. 5000/- per household for improving the existing house. This scheme is implemented in the identified slum pockets in the cities of Solapur, Kolhapur, Aurangabad and Amravati. An expenditure of Rs.32 lakhs was incurred during the VIIth Plan for providing facilities to 847 slum households. An expenditure of Rs. 24.92 lakhs was incurred during the year 1990-91 and an outlay of Rs. 21 lakhs was approved for the programme for 1991-92. An expenditure of Rs. 6.20 lakhs was incurred during the year 1991-92. To continue this scheme in the VIIIth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is approved.

Peoples Participation in Shelter

27.22 With a view to involve the slum community as well as non-government agencies the community extension centres have been set up in the identified slum pockets of the cities where slum upgradation scheme has been executed. Under this scheme, Balwadies, Health Centres, Mahila Mandals etc. have been started. An expenditure of Rs.25.40 lakhs was incurred during the 7th Plan. During the Annual Plan 1990-91 an expenditure of Rs.5.95 lakhs was incurred. An expenditure of Rs. 3.52 lakhs was incurred during the year 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Improvement of Services in the colonies of MHADA

27.23 The infrastructural amenities such as roads, underground drainage, water supply pipes etc. provided in the residential colonies set up under various housing schemes in the past, have been damaged. These amenities are to be updated and brought them to the standard

prescribed by the local bodies. An expenditure of Rs.200 lakhs was incurred during VIIth Plan. For the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 the expenditure of Rs.200 lakhs and 170 lakhs was incurred respectively. This activity needs to be continued further. Hence an outlay of Rs.1000 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Research Training and Development

27.24 This venture was started in VIIth Five Year Plan to train MHADA personnel in the field of Planning, Development and Management of human settlements and it is proposed to continue this activity in the VIIIth Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs.40 lakhs is approved.

Maharashtra Urban Development Project-I (MUDP-I)

27.25 It is proposed to implement the Maharashtra Urban Development Project-I in selected 12 cities in this State. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 41413 lakhs. This comprises mainly of shelter project (Rs. 30287 lakhs), Transport Improvement (Rs. 6913 lakhs), Solid Waste Management (Rs. 722 lakhs), Off Site Infrastructure (Rs. 2750 lakhs), Technical Assistance Training and Equipment (Rs. 90 lakhs), and Environmental protection (Rs.550 lakhs). The Project has been sent to the Government of India, for seeking World Bank assistance. Though the project is yet to be approved by the Government of India, the State Government has been advised to make allocation for the purpose in the State VIIIth Five Year Plan.. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs.1000 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Housing Guidance Centre

27.26 The National Housing Policy envisages setting up of Housing Guidance Centres at State level as well as at Regional levels. A State level centre has been set up at Pune in 1986 and it is proposed to set up six centres at Divisional Headquarters.

27.27 These centres will help local communities as well as institutions for tackling the shelter problem by providing authentic information about the policies, the strategies, the programmes, terms and conditions of financial packages, technical information and such other data required for development of housing activity in general. An outlay of Rs.100 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

II. RURAL HOUSING

27.28 Provision of house-sites and construction of huts for the rural landless and houseless workers :-

The scheme of provision of house-sites and construction of huts thereon for rural houseless and landless workers is being implemented as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme and also a part of the 20-Point Programme. The scheme introduced in 1972, presently envisages grant of developed house-site of 100 sq.yds. with a hut of 10' x 10' constructed on it, free of cost to the families of houseless and landless workers in rural areas.

27.29 A person satisfying the following tests is eligible to get benefit of this scheme:-

(a) He should not have a house to live in, either in his name or in the name of his family and should not possess any agricultural land;

(b) Maintenance of his family should depend on unskilled work and his family should stay in the rural area for most part of the year;

(c) Yearly income of the beneficiary should not exceed Rs. 4200; and

(d) Apart from village resident, a person living in the 'C' class Municipal areas having a population upto 15000 but not occupying rental houses/tenements and satisfying the above conditions.

27.30 The huts constructed earlier under the programme at the total cost of Rs.2700 per hut, were found to have a short life, needing early repairs. Government had, therefore, decided to construct huts at the rate of Rs.6000 per hut as per the model plan and specifications

prepared by the National Building Organisation, Rural Housing Wing, Vallabh Vidhyanagar, Gujarat.

The actual cost of each hut is divided as follows:

	Rs.
(i) HUDCO Loan (50%)	3000
(ii) EGS Component	900
(iii) R. and F. D.'s Share (Government)	2100
Total	6000

27.31 The VIIth Plan outlay for this programme was Rs. 2362.36 lakhs. Within this outlay the target fixed initially under this programme was construction of one lakh huts during VIIth Plan (1985-90) period. It could be possible only to construct 60610 huts under this scheme at the rate of Rs. 6000 per hut. The remaining 39390 huts for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes were proposed to be constructed under centrally sponsored scheme viz. Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (the then RLEGP & NREP).

27.32 Later on the target was enhanced to cover 1.94 lakhs beneficiaries. Accordingly, 1,09,846 huts were to be constructed under the State Plan and 84,154 huts under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (the then RLEGP & NREP). By the end of VIIth Plan 55,397 huts under CSP and 75,858 huts under State Plan Programme totalling to 1,31,257 huts were constructed. Out of the remaining 62,743 beneficiaries, it is observed that names of about 48 per cent beneficiaries will have to be deleted because they have either migrated from their places or exceeded the prescribed income limit. The total State Plan expenditure incurred during the VIIth Plan period on this programme is to the tune of Rs. 2062.24 lakhs. The target of 1700 huts has been achieved in the year 1990-91 for which Rs. 54.80 lakhs has been spent.

27.33 Initially no extra provision was made for huts to be constructed on blacksoil or in hilly areas. Since 1988-89, Government has decided to sanction Rs. 1800 extra for each such hut. It is considered to cover some additional beneficiaries from the prepared list of families below poverty line under IRDP. With a view to covering these beneficiaries an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been approved for 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 1431.15 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan. This outlay includes provisions towards land acquisition, documentation charges, agency charges to MHADA and Z.Ps. and net cost of construction of huts etc.

Extention of Village Gaothans

27.34 The scheme for extension of village gaothans is primarily meant for a planned extension of the village sites to relieve congestion in the village due to increasing population pressure. Under this scheme additional space is being provided to the villagers at a reasonable price. The need for extension of village gaothans also arises with a view to resettle Nomadic Tribes, Vimukta Jatis and Backward Class Communities in one place so that they can also be benefited from the planned economic development in the rural areas. In this case the beneficiaries need not necessarily belong to the same village where they want to settle down and the plots are distributed to these communities without charging occupancy price. This scheme is being operated as a decennial programme since 1961. Since inception of the scheme till 1984-85, in all 14,188 villages were covered. During the VIIth Five Year Plan 1985-90, 4230 villages were covered.

27.35 During the VIIth Plan an expenditure of Rs. 620.55 lakhs was incurred and during Annual Plan 1990-91 an expenditure of Rs. 92.85 lakhs was incurred. The approved outlay for

1991-92 was Rs. 300 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 137.91 lakhs was incurred during 1991-92. An outlay of Rs.2000 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

III. OTHER HOUSING

27.36 During the last 10-15 years, the need for residential quarters for Government Officers and staff has increased considerably due to overall expansion of Government activities on account of launching of various development programmes in the Five Year Plans. The number of offices at Regional, District and Taluka level have steadily increased. However, there is no substantial increase in the construction of Government residential buildings, as due to the constraint on resources Government could not undertake the construction of residential quarters on large scale. However, taking into account the growing demand for Government residential quarters, it is necessary to take up the construction works of quarters for Government servants in stages to remove the hardships presently faced by the Government Servants.

27.37 The construction programme of residential quarters comprises of the following activities :-

- (a) Pool quarters at Regional, District and Taluka Places to be constructed at the discretion of the District Accommodation Committee.
- (b) Residential Quarters at Bombay.
- (c) Construction of transit accommodation at Regional District and Taluka Places.
- (d) Purchase of flats from CIDCO/MIDC/MHADA and under Urban Land Ceiling Act. and
- (e) Infrastructure facilities such as internal roads, street-lighting, drainage etc.

27.38 During the VIIth Five Year Plan period, the target was to construct 14,000 residential quarters which was equal to half the number of persons on waiting list for Government accommodation. The total requirement of funds was to the tune of Rs. 19500 lakhs. Considering the acute shortage of residential quarters and the facility to purchase flats under Urban Land Ceiling Act, an additional allocation was made available for this activity from G.I.S. funds. The expenditure of Rs. 3102 lakhs has been incurred for construction of 2923 quarters during the VIIth Plan against the approved outlay of VIIth Plan. The expenditure during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 was Rs. 868.48 lakhs. and Rs. 728 lakhs respectively. An outlay of Rs. 7285 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

27.39 For assessing the requirement of construction of residential quarters for Government Servants, a review has been carried out and it is found that about 13,899 Government residential quarters are available and occupied and nearly 22,701 Government officers and servants are on the waiting list of Government as on 1st April 1988. The estimated cost for providing accommodation will be about Rs. 45000 lakhs.

27.40 It is proposed to take up a new construction programme of 2924 residential quarters at Divisional, District and Taluka Head-quarters. In Bombay some Government servants are accommodated in the requisitioned rented private tenements. As per the judgement of the Supreme Court, these requisitioned premises are required to be vacated.

27.41 The Government has proposed to develop and construct residential quarters at Plot No. 236- A Ghatkopar, Bombay. The cost of the project is Rs. 10200 lakhs. It is proposed to complete 744 quarters during the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

27.42 The details of the schemes and outlay approved for the schemes for the VIIIth Five Year Plan is given in Table V.

TABLE - V

					(Rs. in lakhs)	
Annual Plan Scheme					No. of Quarters	Approved Outlay VIIIth Five Year Plan
(1)					(2)	(3)
1.	Spill over of ongoing works	...	...	...	560	2785.00
2.	Minor Original Works	...	...	...	—	50.00
3.	Construction Programme of residential quarters at Survey Plot No. 236-A, Ghatkopar				744	1685.00
4.	Purchase of U. L. C. flats quarters at Bombay	...	...		100	200.00
5.	Residential programme at Bombay (estimated cost of Rs. 5.27 crores)				63	450.00
	(i) Plot No. 120 BBR.S. 16 quarters — Rs. 1.06 crores					
	(ii) Plot No. 151 BBR.S. 17 quarters — Rs. 1.41 crores					
	(iii) Plot No. 1135 40 quarters — Rs. 2.30 crores					
6.	Common pool quarters	...	...	...	1133	2115.00
	(i) Divisional Head Quarters					
	(ii) District Head Quarters					
	(iii) Taluka Head Quarters					
Total					2600	7285.00

Residential Quarters in newly created districts

27.43 Since 1981 two new revenue divisions viz. Amravati and Nashik, four new districts viz. Gadchiroli, Jalna, Latur and Sindhudurg, two revenue sub divisions viz. Bhum and Kankavli and 68 talukas have come into existence. With a view to providing residential quarters for staff in the newly created districts/talukas in Maharashtra, an expenditure of Rs. 235.89 lakhs was incurred till the end of VIIth Plan. During the VIIth Plan it was proposed to construct 451 quarters at Gadchiroli, 380 quarters at Jalna and 430 quarters at Latur, Out of this, 151 quarters at Gadchiroli and 399 quarters at Jalna have been completed so also the work of 152 quarters at Latur is on the verge of completion. The work of 200 quarters at Gadchiroli is in progress. It is also proposed to take up the new works of construction of 100 quarters at Gadchiroli, 348 quarters at Jalna and 278 quarters at Latur. It is proposed to develop new township at Oras, Head Quarters of Sindhudurg district with the help of CIDCO. The total requirement of quarters in this district is estimated to be 1289. It is approved to provide an outlay of Rs.1683.85 lakhs for VIIIth Five Year Plan for construction of residential quarters which would be required for possible creation of new sub divisions/talukas in the course of VIIIth Five Year Plan period.

The break-up of outlay approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan is shown as under.—

TABLE - VI

District (1)	Approved Outlay VIIIth FiveYear Plan (2)
1. 1289 Residential Quarters at District Head Quarters at Sindhudurg ...	933.85
2. 348 Residential Quarters at Jalna	150.00
3. 278 Residential Quarters at Latur	400.00
4. 200 Residential Quarters at Gadchiroli	200.00
Total ...	1683.85

Quarters of Excise Department

27.44 The construction work of 46 quarters of Excise Department was proposed to be undertaken during VIIth Plan, of which the work of construction of 9 staff quarters at Amravati is nearing completion. For the work of construction of staff quarters at Solapur and Nashik an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Quarters of Forest Department

27.45 Taking into account the importance of forest resources and wild life and its preservation from environmental point of view, it is proposed to construct quarters for Forest Guards, Forest Conservators etc. Hardly 24 per cent of the staff of Forest Department has been provided with quarters. Due to paucity of funds the programme is proposed to be taken up in stages. An outlay of Rs. 97 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Residential Buildings of Labour Department

27.46 It is proposed to take up new works of Residential quarters for Labour & Industrial courts judges at Bombay, Thane etc. An outlay of Rs.81 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

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CHAPTER 28

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONAL PLANNING

28.1 The State of Maharashtra has an area of about 3.08 lakh sq.km. (9.59 per cent of the country's area) has a total population of 7.87 crore which is 9.33 per cent of the country's total population as per 1991 census. The total urban population in the State is about 2.20 crore which is about 35 per cent of the total population of the State and 13.77 per cent of the country's total population. The level of urbanisation (35%) compared to national average of 23.31% is the highest in the country. The level of urbanisation of the State is however, not uniform. Bombay-Pune belt dominates the urban scene while there are considerable regional disparities. As per 1991 Census, there were 32 towns in the State having population of 1 lakh and above. The major thrust of the industrial location and the urban development policy of the State is for diverting the growth away from Bombay-Pune belt to the economically backward areas of the State, thereby aiming at the removal of regional imbalances in growth and development.

28.2 URGO population estimates indicate that the State's urban population would touch a figure of 337 lakhs by 1996 raising the urban proportion to 41.63%. It is expected that by turn of century, the urban population will be 383 lakhs accounting to 44.11% of the total State population. Even at that stage, Maharashtra would continue to remain the highest urbanised State in the country.

28.3 There are today 12 Municipal Corporations in the State viz. Bombay, New Bombay, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur, Kolhapur, Thane, Kalyan, Nashik, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Amravati and Aurangabad. The number of Municipal Councils in the State is 230.

28.4 Details of expenditure incurred during VIIth Five Year Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91, Annual Plan 1991-92 and approved outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan are given below:-

VIIth Plan 1985-90 (1)	Actual Expenditure		Approved Outlay VIIIth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 (4)
	Annual Plan 1990-91 (2)	Annual Plan 1991-92 (3)	
9688.94	5806.51	5818.02	33261.00

Objectives of the VIII Plan(1992-97)

28.5 The main problems of urbanisation are as follows:-

- (a) Imbalances in inter regional levels of urbanisation.
- (b) Imbalances in City size hierarchies
- (c) Problems at local city level.

28.6 The urban management problems at the local level are vital and need immediate attention. Some of the vital problems are :-

- (i) Inadequate investment in urban infrastructure.
- (ii) Lack of organisational resources-skilled manpower.
- (iii) Congestion of roads.
- (iv) Environmental problems.
- (v) Inadequate public transport etc.

28.7 The policy package designed to tackle these problems during the Eighth Plan includes:-

- (i) employment generation.
- (ii) improving the quality of life, especially, of the poor in a resource efficient manner.
- (iii) efficient and equitable delivery of Services, including urban transport.
- (iv) strengthening and reorienting the municipal authorities to enable them to play the role of development managers.
- (v) Strengthening the existing institutional mechanism
- (vi) balancing the widening city size hierarchies.

28.8 There are three urban development authorities viz.-

- (i) Pimpri-Chinchwad
- (ii) BMRDA
- (iii) CIDCO

28.9 The various programmes which are proposed to be implemented during the Eighth Five Year Plan period under this sector, are described below:-

Loan to Pimpri-Chinchwad New Town Development Authority .

28.10 Pimpri-Chinchwad New Town Development Authority was established in 1972 for the development of new towns in the Pimpri-Chinchwad Complex, as recommended in the Pune Metropolitan Regional Plan. Government provides loan assistance to the Pimpri-Chinchwad New Town Development Authority in stages to constitute seed capital required by the Authority for acquiring and developing land included in the new township area. An area of 2246 Hectares was notified for acquisition in 1970. Out of this an area of 565.27 hectares has been acquired and of 270.43 Hectares developed so far. The programme of construction of houses for low income group and economically Weaker Sections has been undertaken by the Authority with HUDCO's assistance.

28.11 In the Seventh Five Year Plan, the expenditure of Rs. 2.06 lakhs for Land Acquisition and Rs.22.44 lakhs for development works such as Road, Electrification and Construction of transformer sub-station etc. was incurred.

28.12 The Pimpri-Chinchwad New Town Development Authority proposes to obtain possession of 800 Hectares of land and develop a total area of 356 Hectares during the Eighth Five Year Plan

28.13 Outlay of Rs.22.75 lakhs is approved for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Training in Town Planning

28.14 Recruitment to various technical posts in the non-gazetted cadre of the Town Planning Department is made from amongst the Engineering or Architectural graduates. In order to enable them to share responsibilities in the various fields of town planning, it has been necessary to impart training to the departmental officers of the Town Planning Department. Under this scheme four officers possessing suitable qualifications are being deputed to the post-graduate degree courses in Urban Planning at School of Planning, New Delhi as well as to Post-Graduate degree course of M.E. (T and CP) at the College of Engineering, Pune. In spite of this scheme, the department is facing paucity of qualified Town Planners in the context of the rapidly increasing responsibilities and demands for providing advice to local bodies, institutions, as well as Government. In view of this it is proposed to depute at least 8 engineering /architectural graduates for the New Delhi/Pune courses per year during Eighth Five Year Plan.

28.15 While training facilities are available for engineering graduates, such facilities are not available to the persons holding civil engineering diplomas. The Madras School of

Planning provides one year condensed course in town and country planning . It is proposed to depute 2 to 4 officers possessing civil engineering diploma to the Madras School of Planning. Outlay of Rs.22.75 lakhs is approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Strengthening of Staff in Town Planning Department

28.16 The Town Planning Department is actively engaged in (a) Preparation of Development Plan including Monitoring the Assignment of their Implmentation,(b) Preparation of Regional Plans , (c) Preparation of Traffic and Transportation Studies of Large Cities, (d) Execution of Development Plan Projects and Integrated Urban Development Programmes, and (e) Urban Research.

28.17 The Development Plans of all Municipal Councils have now been already prepared. However, section 38 of Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 require that these development plans should be revised at least once in 10 years. None of the Municipal Councils possesses the requisite town planning skill and the trained staff for undertaking town planning projects. The Town Planning Department is called upon to assist the planning Authority on an agency basis.

28.18 Due to considerable increase in the workload of implementation of Development Plans and the large outlays provided by the various District Planning and Development Councils the sanctioned strength of the Town Planning Department is proposed to be strengthened suitably during the Eighth Plan.

28.19 As per the recommendations of the Town and Country Planning Organisaion of the Government of India, an independent unit in charge of Deputy Director of Town Planning with necessary supporting staff is required to be set up at Pune for work relating to URIS (Urban Regional Information System). The present organisation of Deputy Director of Urban Researsch Cell needs to be enforced properly for this purpose.

28.20 An outlay of Rs.91.00 lakhs is approved for the above purpose in the Eighth Plan.

Financial Assistance to Municipal Councils for Implementation of Development Plans

28.21 Financial Assistance is given by the Government to Muncipal councils for implementation of their development plans in the form of 33 1/3 per cent Grant-in aid and 66 2/3 per cent loan for the approved development plan projects to "A" class Muncipal Councils and 50 per cent Grant-in-aid and 50 per cent loan for the approved projects to 'B' and 'C' class Muncipal Councils. 100 per cent grant-in aid is given for their non remunerative works of the approved projects in the development plans.

(1) Acquisition of land for various purposes,

(2) Construction of Markets and Weekly Bazars, Schools, Roads, Dispensaries, Hospitals , Slaughter Houses, Libraries etc.

(3) Development of burial and cremation ground, Parks and gardens etc.

Projects for Constructon of 131 Schools, 9 Dispensaries and Hospitals, 143 Shopping centres and Gardens and 163 Roads were financed upto 31st March 1989. Special attention is continued to be paid to the Tribal areas in which projects for construction of 45 Shops and Markets, 180 Schools, Parks and Gardens, Recreational places etc., 85 Roads and 20 Dispensaries and Hospitals etc. were financed. The expenditure incurred during the Seventh Five Year Plan was of the order of Rs.2798.13 lakhs, out of which Rs.189.37 lakhs relates to the Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

28.22 During the Eighth Five Year Plan period, 1992-97 it is proposed to increase the tempo of development plan, by providing an outlay of Rs.5779.00 lakh.

Integrated Urban Development Programme of Small and Medium Towns

28.23 The Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns with 1971 population of 1,00,000 souls and below is being implemented from 1980-81 with financing on sharing basis amongst the Central and State Govt. and the Planning Authority / Local Authority for the approved projects. Presently the scheme is being implemented in 34 towns of Maharashtra. The Integrated Urban Development Projects of all the Towns could not be completed in the Seventh Plan and there is some spillover to be covered during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

28.24 Central Government has been requested to continue this scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. Further, 22 mandi towns have also been recommended for inclusion in IDSMT Scheme. Accordingly, for the Eighth Five Year Plan period, following outlays are approved for Integrated Urban Development Programme of small and Medium Towns in Maharashtra State.

				(Rs. in lakhs)	
Financial Assistance Source		Spill-over	New Programme	Total Outlay for Eighth Five Year Plan	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	
1.	Central Government Loan	222.00	1150.00	1377.00	
2.	State's Matching Contribution	176.00	279.00	455.00	
Total		398.00	1429.00	1832.00	

Special Development Programme for Infrastructural facilities to Municipal Corporation Cities.

28.25 The programme for development in selected cities was started in the year 1989 primarily for the development of Nagpur and Aurangabad. As the scheme has progressed well, it is proposed to extend this scheme to other Municipal Corporation Cities. This scheme aims to provide infrastructural facilities to the big cities for their special development programmes. The cost of the schemes undertaken under this programme is to be shared equally between the State and the concerned Municipal Corporations. An outlay of Rs.9100 lakhs is approved for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Special Development Programme for Pilgrimage Centres

28.26 Taking into consideration the large number of pilgrims visiting pilgrimage centres on special occasion, a special programme for development of pilgrim places has been undertaken initially at Pandharpur, Dehu, Alandi, Shegaon and Tuljapur. This programme envisages providing basic civic amenities such as drinking water, drainage system, street lighting, etc. It is proposed to undertake similar programmes at Shirdi and Ramtek. An outlay of Rs. 6825 lakhs is approved for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 for this purpose.

Land Acquisition for New Bombay

28.27 CIDCO is assigned the work of developing, planning and taking-up construction activities in New Bombay. The State Government acquires land and transfers to CIDCO for development and disposal. Out of 19,300 hectares of notified land (including 3700 hectares salt pan), over 13,000 hectares have been acquired while about 6000 hectares are yet to be acquired. An outlay of Rs.1640.53 lakhs is approved for VIII Five Year Plan.

Loan to CIDCO for other towns

28.28 CIDCO is also presently engaged in the development of new towns like Nashik, Nanded and Aurangabad. During the Eighth Five Year Plan some more new towns are proposed to be covered. For Eighth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 819.00 lakhs is approved.

Open Market Borrowing

28.29 For carrying out developmental works in Municipal Corporation towns, the local bodies are allowed to borrow funds from commercial banks ceiling of which is determined by the State Government. For this purpose, outlays of Rs.728.00 lakhs and Rs.728.00 lakhs have been approved for the VIIIth Five Year Plan for Bombay Municipal Corporation and other Municipal Corporations respectively.

Contribution to BMRDA.

28.30 With a view to provide single planning and co-ordinating authority for the Bombay Metropolitan Region the B.M.R.D.A. was established in 1975. The authority has been entrusted the work of ensuring rapid, balanced and orderly development of the region. Government has to pay annual contribution to the authority for area development work. For the VIIIth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.1820.00 lakhs has been approved.

Urban Forestry Programme

28.31 The Social Forestry Programme was first introduced in rural areas and 'C' Class Municipal Councils with population below 15000. Government has now decided to introduce this programme in all the Municipal Councils and Corporations. For this programme 50 per cent grant-in-aid will be provided by the Government. Remaining 50 per cent expenditure would be borne by concerned Municipal Councils/Corporations. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.455.00 lakhs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Fire Fighting Training Centre

28.32 Fire fighting training centre constructed at Santacruz has already started functioning from 1st May, 1990. However, the hostel building is yet to be constructed. Similarly laboratory equipments are yet to be purchased. Outlay of Rs.45.50 lakhs is approved for Eighth Plan.

Self-Employment Programme for the Urban Poor (Nehru Rojgar Yojana)

28.33 The Government of India announced the Nehru Rojgar Yojana for the "Urban Poor" during the year 1989-90. Under the N.R.Y. households whose income is below Rs.7300 per year at 1984-85 prices are considered as "Urban Poor". This scheme is to be implemented in the areas of Municipal Corporation and Councils. It has 3 components:-

- (1) Support for setting up Urban Micro Enterprises.
- (2) Provision of Urban Waged Employment.
- (3) Provision of Employment through Housing and Shelter upgradation.

Outlay of Rs.2275.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIII Five Year Plan, 1992-97.

Establishment of Directorate of Urban Land Record

28.34 In our towns and cities, where planning is a matter of vital importance, city surveys are found to be out dated, inadequately informed and unfit to be used as a planning tool. In fact, lack of data is even more serious when it comes to land prices. It is proposed to set up the Directorate of Urban Land Records, with a view to keep the land records up-to-date. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.45.50 lakhs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Development Plan Works in Corporation Areas

28.35 Schemes included in the approved Development Plans of Municipal Corporations are executed by them from their own funds. No grant was however, admissible from Government. It was, however noticed that some of the Municipal Corporations were not in a position to bear the entire expenditure of implementation of Development Plans. Taking this into

consideration Government has decided to provide 23.33 per cent of the total expenditure as grant-in-aid to the concerned Municipal Corporation (excluding the Bombay Municipal Corporation) for implementation of development schemes included in their sanctioned Development Plans. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.1092.00 lakhs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan. This also includes contribution for the "Cycle track" at Pune involving an expenditure of Rs.800 lakhs as the State's share.

Setting up of the Maharashtra Institute of Urban Planning and Management.

28.36 It is proposed to constitute an Institute with the aim of assisting and strengthening the decision making process by making available to policy makers a critical and objective analysis of the Urban situation, as well as alternate sets of approaches to the urban problem. An outlay of Rs.63.00 lakhs is approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan for this purpose.

Conservation of Old, Historically and Architecturally important buildings

28.37 The need for urban conservation and preservation of historical monuments, buildings and urban land scape, in certain selected areas, is being felt more than ever before, particularly in view of rapid development. This is especially necessary in large cities which involve building activities on very large scale. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a suitable panel consisting of experts with necessary administrative support for considering the measures for conservation of such buildings. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.91.00 lakhs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Setting up of the Municipal Corporation for New Bombay

28.38 Municipal Corporation for New Bombay has been established with effect from 27.8.1991. Even after the formation of this Corporation, CIDCO will continue to function as a Development Authority in this region. In the initial stage, it is necessary to extend help by way of Government grant or loan for setting up the Municipal Corporations. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.455.00 lakhs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97.

Slum Improvement Programme

28.39 The scheme for Environmental Improvement of Slums was introduced in 1972-73 with a view to provide certain minimum facilities like watertaps, storm water drains, sewerage, latrines, pathways, street lights etc. in declared slums. Slum Improvement Programme forms part both of the National Programme for minimum needs and the revised 20 Point Programme. The per capita cost which was initially fixed at Rs.120 has been revised from time to time. It is now Rs.500 on new works.

28.40 The Scheme was initially made applicable to the cities of Bombay, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur and Aurangabad. However, it was later extended to 48 cities having population of 50,000 or more. A regular census of hutments was taken up for the first time in 1976 in which 6.30 lakhs structures were censused in Bombay and 1.32 lakhs elsewhere. In 1984 new slum pockets that had come up between 1976 to 1980 were censused. Thereafter census operations have not been undertaken. It is now proposed to undertake census of new huts that have come up between 1980 and 1985 and also the additional hutments that have come-up in the slum pockets already censused.

28.41 The scheme is operated under the supervision of Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority at the State level and executed through Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils. They are encouraged to prepare long term plans for improvement of slums integrated with other Urban Development Scheme. Slum population of 60.22 lakhs has already derived benefits of the scheme by the end of March 1992.

28.42 An outlay of Rs.6314.00 is approved for the VIII Plan and the target of 12.63 lakhs slum-dwellers are proposed to be covered.

CHAPTER-29

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Article 46 of the Constitution of India has cast special responsibility upon the State Government for the upliftment of the weaker sections of the Society. Article 46 reads as follows:

“The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker section of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation”.

In accordance with this, the State Government has launched an all out war on poverty with special emphasis on welfare of Backward classes. Separate schemes and programmes have been framed for giving direct benefits to the Scheduled Castes and Nav Budhas through the Special Component Plan and the Scheduled Tribes through the Tribal Sub-Plan. Essential facilities for Scheduled Castes Bastis like drinking water, drainage, street lighting, link road, facilities for health, primary and adult education etc. are being provided wherever necessary. Care is being taken to ensure that wherever new housing colonies are put up as a part of general construction, segregation on the basis of caste is not done. Further, new facilities which are being created in villages are located in the Scheduled Castes areas of the village itself.

29.2 The backward class population in Maharashtra, according to the 1991 Census is 160.76 lakhs as shown below:-

Scheduled Castes	87.58 lakhs
Scheduled Tribes	73.18 lakhs

The State Government has made sizeable investments in all the seven five year plans for the welfare of backward classes, by way of scholarships, construction of hostels, grant for improvement in living and working conditions, assistance for purchase of agricultural implements, fertilisers, subsidy and loans for construction of houses in co-operative societies, etc. A total expenditure of Rs.11096.05 lakhs has been incurred during the VIIth Five Year Plan.

29.3 The programme under this sector is broadly grouped in four categories as indicated in the following table. Actual expenditure incurred during VIIth Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 and outlay approved for VIIIth Plan 1992-97 are indicated below :-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Actual Expenditure VIIth Plan 1985-90	Actual Expenditure 1990-91	Actual Expenditure during 1991-92	Approved outlay for VIIIth Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Direction and administration	SWD	195.41	.....	321.00
		TDD	274.79	12.00	76.00
2.	Education	SWD	2940.66	265.81	4079.00
		TDD	2720.28	825.42	6522.68
3.	Economic upliftment	SWD	548.09	67.37	692.00
		TDD	3162.89	201.09	849.32
4.	Health Housing	SWD	968.94	134.47	1400.00
		TDD	263.77	178.36	807.00
	Total	SWD	4655.10	467.65	6492.00
		TDD	6440.95	1216.87	8255.00
Grand Total		...	11096.05	1684.52	14747.00

N.B.—SWD=Social Welfare Department

TDD=Tribal Development Department.

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

Strengthening of the Directorates of Social Welfare/ Tribal Welfare :-

29.4 The Directorates of social and Tribal Welfare are playing vital role in delivering the maximum services to B.C. people. With the increasing awareness amongst the Backward Class people about the various developmental programmes of the Government workload of the Directorates have been steadily increasing for the last couple of years. Since no additional staff has been sanctioned during the last couple of years, the present establishment finds difficult to cope up with the rising workload. To strengthen the existing establishment of these Directorates, outlays of Rs.321.00 and Rs.76.00 lakhs has been provided for the Directorate of Social Welfare, and for Directorate of Tribal Welfare respectively, for the VIII Plan (1992-97).

II Education.

29.5 Educational incentives to B.C. Students- Under this programme the following benefits/incentives are given to B.C. Students. (i) Free education is given to the students belonging to S.C., S.T., D.T. and N.T. at all stages in recognised institutions. Tuition fees, etc. are reimbursed to the educational institutions at the prescribed rate and borne by Government. There are 61,517 educational institutions with 19.67 lakhs SC, NB, VJ/NT & 7.48 lakhs S.T. Students. (ii) First two B.C. Students each from Vth to Xth Standard are paid scholarship ranging from Rs.5 to 15 per month for ten months in order of merit, provided they have secured 50 percent or more marks in the previous annual examination. (iii) Stipend is given to the SC/ST/VJ/NT students studying in ITI's at the prescribed rate under the Craft Training Programme. (iv) All the SC/ST/VJ/NT students studying in post SSC course are granted scholarships on the lines of Government of India scheme subject to the conditions that (a) the income of the parents does not exceed Rs.1,000 p.m. (b) the student is not a full time employee; (c) Students should bear good conduct and his progress and attendance is satisfactory; (d) only 2 children of the same family are eligible.

The following outlays for educational schemes are approved for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Name of the Scheme (1)	Outlay VIIIth Five Year Plan				Total (6)
	S.C. (2)	S.T. (3)	O.B.C. (4)	Under T.S.P. (5)	
1. Opening and maintenance of Government Hostels.	420.00	.....	200.00	202.50	822.50
2. Grant-in-aid to B. C. Hostels ...	150.00	39.50	50.00	.....	239.50
3. Special Maintenance Allowance to B. C. Students in Sainik School	0.50	1.00	1.00	.....	2.50
4. Residential Public School for Children of Scavengers.	40.00	.....	.....	.....	40.00
5. Maintenance allowance to B. C. Students in Hostels attached to the professional courses.	75.00	.....	20.00	15.00	110.00
6. Opening maintenance and development of Ashram Shalas run by Voluntary Agencies.	138.00	.....	1030.00	691.75	1859.75
7. Ashram Shala Complex ...	.....	.....	.....	5147.30	5147.30
8. Scheduled Tribes Model Schools	.....	.....	.....	100.00	100.00
9. Grant-in-aid to Balwadis ...	20.00	1.50	10.00	.....	31.50
10. Pre-recruitment training entry into Police/Military.	.....	.....	.....	100.00	100.00
11. Motor Driving School ...	.....	.....	.....	17.00	17.00

Opening and maintenance of Government Hostels-

29.6 Hostel facilities are provided to the S.C. students for successful completion of studies. The students are provided food, accommodation, furniture, bedding and linen material, text-books, school uniforms, bus passes, medical facilities etc. free of cost.

The number of Government Hostels are however inadequate looking at the large number of B.C. Students especially girls. It has, therefore, been proposed that (a) Government hostels for BC/EBC girls are opened in each taluka; (b) additional hostel buildings for S.T. boys and girls are constructed and (c) since only 17 hostels out of a total of 187 are presently housed in Government owned building, construction of hostel buildings is undertaken on priority basis.

An outlay of Rs.822.50 lakhs has been provided in the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 for the above mentioned scheme.

Grant-in-aid to aided Backward Class Hostels :-

29.7 Grant-in-aid of Rs.125.00 p.m. per boy/girl is paid for 10 months to the management of aided B.C. hostels with an initial inmate strength of 20. In the first year of recognition, a token amount of Rs. 2,000 is paid. In addition, an amount of Rs.300 p.m. towards the salary of Superintendent, limited to 50% of the emoluments is also paid to the institution. An outlay of Rs.239.50 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 for the said scheme.

Special Maintenance Allowance to B.C. Students in Sainik Schools:-

29.8 Under this scheme, the entire expenditure incurred by the Sainik Schools at Satara, Nashik and Pune on the education of SC/ST/VJ/NT students whose parent's / guardians income from all sources does not exceed Rs.1,000 p.m. is reimbursed directly to the institution. An outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 for the above mentioned scheme.

Residential Public School for Children of Scavengers :-

29.9 The Govt. runs a residential public school for the children of scavengers at Pune. It is now proposed to open similar residential schools at Aurangabad, Nagpur, Jalgaon and Yavatmal for which outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Payment of maintenance allowance to B.C. students in Hostels attached to the professional courses:-

29.10 Medical and Engineering students rush for admissions to Government B.C. Hostels as they get free accommodation, food, textbook, equipment, apron and boiler suits stationery and conveyance charges etc. In order to reduce the pressure on Government Hostels, it is proposed to give Rs. 100 p.m. for 10 months to all the medical and engineering students besides the scholarship to meet out the extra expenditure in the college hostels. This will encourage the students to seek admission in the college hostels itself. An outlay of Rs. 110.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 for said scheme.

Opening, maintenance and development of Ashram Shalas run by Voluntary Agencies for ST/NT/VJ:-

29.11 These are residential schools providing food and accommodation to the children of the VJ/NT for their education from 1st and 2nd Standards onwards. The school is developed upto Xth Standard i.e. Post Basic Ashram School. More emphasis is laid on training in Agricultural crafts. There are 219 S.W.(Social Welfare) + 203 T.D.D.(Tribal Development

Department) Ashram Schools and 73 S.W. + 64 T.D.D. Post-Basic Ashram Schools in the State as on March, 1992. An outlay of Rs.1859.75 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 for this scheme.

Ashram Shala Complex (Government owned) :-

29.12 Construction of Ashram Shala Complex is one of the major programmes of the State Government for removing backwardness of the tribals. There are presently 406 ashram schools in the State including 183 Post Basic Ashram Shalas. The construction work of the school and hostel buildings for these ashram schools is being taken up in phases because of their large number. A total number of 98 ashram school buildings have been completed. The construction work of 163 ashram shalas and 14 post basic ashram shalas is currently in progress. Works of water supply, electricity are also taken up in these ashram schools. An outlay of Rs.5147.30 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Scheduled Tribes -Model Schools :-

29.13 Though there has been remarkable quantitative expansion of the Ashram Schools, there is hardly any qualitative improvement in the general educational standard amongst the Scheduled Tribes. To bring about a qualitative improvement in tribal education, it is proposed to open model ashram schools on the lines of Vidyaniketan and Navodaya Vidyalas. 2 model schools have been opened during the year 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Grant-in-aid to Balwadis-

29.14 The scheme aims at providing training in cleanliness among children. Grant in-aid at the rate of 90% of the expenditure incurred on the salaries of trained and untrained matrons/daies, house rent, expenditure on milk and snacks is reimbursed to the recognised voluntary agencies running Balwadis for the children of SCs., V.J. and NTs. between the age group of 3 to 6 years. At the end of 1991-92, 950 Balwadis were in existence. An outlay of Rs.31.50 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Pre-Recruitment training to ST youth for entry into Police/Military

29.15 A project of pre-recruitment training for entry into Police/Military services for ST youths was started at Akola in Ahmednagar District in the year 1982-83 which has been found to be extremely useful. Government has started 8 new centres on the lines of the centre at Akola. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been provided in the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Motor Driving School-

29.16 There is enough scope for Adivasis to get employment as drivers in M.S.R.T.C. and private companies. A motor driving training centre has already been set up at Pandharkavade in 1987-88. It is now proposed to prepare a test track with the help of MSRTC. An outlay of Rs.17.00 lakhs has been provided in the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

III. ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT

29.17 The State Government has established following corporations for implementing various programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Nav Budhas, Matang and Vimukta Jati and Bhatkya Jamatis. These corporations extend loan, subsidy to the individual beneficiaries to help them take the productive economic activities and rise above the poverty line. Some of the basic details alongwith the approved outlays for share capital for these development corporations for the VIIIth Five Year Plan are given below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Corporation	Month & Year of Estt.	Authorised share capital	Paid up share capital as on 31-3-1992	Schemes executed by the Corpn.	Details
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Mahatma Phule Backward Class Dev. Corpn.	July, 1978	2,000.00	1118.69 (592.01-S +526.68—C)	SeedMoney	25% of the cost of the project or Rs. 35000 which ever is less is given as loan on 4% interest. In case of dispensary limit of Rs. 50000.
2.	Lok Shahir Annabhau Sathe Vikas Mahamandal.	July, 1985	250.00	95.07 (61.12-S +33.95—C)	2. Spl. Central assistanec 25% or 33-1/3% or 50% subsidy.	Beneficiaries in urban area entitled to 25% & rural area entitled to 33-1/3% of the cost of the project upto Rs. 12000.
3.	Vasantrao Naik V. J. & B. J. Vikas Mahamandal	Feb. 1984	500.00	310.83-S	Trng.	For 6 month's Course stipend @ Rs. 150 p.m. is given Max. expdr. admissible is Rs. 1300.
					Assistance for purchase of share.	Rs. 200 to Rs. 5000 is given as loan for purchase of shares of diff. Co.-op. Soc.
					Other Schemes	Mass Project, Sakar Project Coaching classes.

N.B.—S=State C=Central

An outlay of Rs.572.79 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 towards contribution of share capital of the above three Corporations.

Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation:-

29.18 Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation was established in 1972 under the Co-operative Act, with the objective of providing multiple services to the tribal population in this State. Currently, its main activities are:-

(1) Monopoly procurement of notified agricultural commodities and minor forest produce collected by the tribals.

(2) Distribution of consumption (Khavti) loans to the adivasi families, and

(3) Extending loans for income generating activities under the nucleus budget and through a tie-up with National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)

The Tribal Development Corporation functions as the apex body of the multi-purpose adivasi co-operatives. The village level co-operatives are the TDC's sub-agents for monopoly procurement and it is through them that the TDC distributes Khavati loans. The Government provides (i) managerial subsidy, (ii) purchase subsidy and (iii) bears the losses, if any, annually incurred by the TDC in its trading operations.

The TDC has been performing a number of useful services from the point of ameliorating the economic conditions of the tribals. It has also been involved, in supporting several schemes, such as, providing foodgrains and other commodities to ashram schools, purchasing and installation of electric pump sets and oil engines, distributed under 100% subsidy scheme, etc. However, its annual losses have been mainly due to large unsold stocks of foodgrains and MFP purchased under the monopoly procurement scheme. Number of steps have now been taken to improve the financial position of the Corporation. The unsold stocks worth approximately Rs.27 crores as on April, 1992 has now been brought down to about Rs.6 crores by end of October, 1992. Several other measures for financial and administrative discipline have also been implemented.

An outlay of Rs.380.00 lakhs has been provided in the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 for providing Financial Assistance to Tribal Development Corporation.

Installation of pump sets/oil engines:-

29.19 Electrical motor pumps/oil engines are supplied to ST agriculturists on subsidy basis to help them increase their agricultural yield. Agriculturists holding land upto 10 acres and above 10 acres have to bear their share amounting to Rs.250 and Rs.500 respectively. An outlay of Rs.469.32 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Nucleus Budget :-

29.20 The Tribal Sub-Plan is formulated taking into consideration the specific needs of each Integrated Tribal Development Project Area. However, not all the schemes can be provided for from the normal annual plan, therefore a special scheme viz., "Nucleus Budget" is being implemented by the Additional Tribal Commissioners and the Project Officers. The Project Officers are empowered to evolve and implement or get implemented through concerned departments. The schemes of local importance at their own level duly approved by the committee of directions under the chairmanship of A.T.C. in accordance with the guidelines given by the Government. This gives adequate flexibility and enables the A.T.C. and P.O. to give assistance, whenever needed avoiding the usual delays involved in obtaining Government sanction.

The ceiling for financial assistance under this scheme is Rs.10,000 per family. Group Schemes can also be taken, but subject to this ceiling. The entire assistance can be given as

a grant in the case of schemes for training, welfare and human resource development. However, for income generating schemes, only 50% of the cost is given as a grant, and the beneficiary is expected to bring the balance 50% by way of his contribution or through a loan. The ATC can sanction group schemes upto Rs.5 lakhs each, the Tribal Commissioner upto Rs.10 lakhs, and schemes costing more than that are referred to Government. An outlay of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been provided for Nucleus Budget in the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

IV.HEALTH,HOUSING AND OTHERS

Financial assistance is being given to the Backward Class people for construction work in proportion to the Area and Income as per the table below.

Particulars	Group	Annual Income	Limit of construc- tion	Personal contribu- tion 20%	Subsidy 30%	Loan 50%
Area " A " Corpora- tion.	Financial Weaker	8400	15000	3000	4500	7500
	Small Income...	18000	30000	6000	9000	15000
A & B Class of Municipal Councils.						
Area " B "	Financially Weaker	8400	12000	2400	3600	6000
" C " class Muni- cipalities and rural areas.	Small Income...	18000	20000	4000	6000	10000

Improvement of Dalit Bastis:-

29.22 Maximum amount upto Rs.1 lakh is sanctioned under this scheme for providing essential facilities such as tap water, drinking water, internal roads, gutters, lighting etc. in Dalit Bastis consisting of 150 beneficiaries or more. An outlay of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Incentive for intercaste Marriages:

29.23 Financial assistance of Rs.5,000 is given to the married couple either of whom is Hindu caste and Harijan for coming together after breaking the caste barrier. It also helps to remove untouchability. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

Financial assistance to Individual BC people in Rural Areas for the replacement of thatched roof by manglore Tiles/G.I. Sheets :-

29.24 Financial assistance limited to Rs. 2,500/- is given to the persons belonging to Backward Class who reside permanently in rural areas and are landless labourers for

replacement of thatched roofs by Mangalore Tiles or G.I.sheets. An outlay of Rs.555.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

V. CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMME

29.25 This programme includes grants for Tribal Research and Training Institute, machinery for implementation of Civil Rights through various measures, prematric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupation, Construction of buildings for ST/Sc Girl's Hostels and coaching and allied schemes for bright S.C. students who aspire for IAS/IPS posts, etc.

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CHAPTER 30

SOCIAL WELFARE

India being a Welfare State, all major developmental programmes are aimed at solving the problems of poverty and unemployment particularly that of the most disadvantaged segments of the society. In order to mitigating the sufferings of these people the State Government is required to undertake programme to fulfill its statutory obligations under the social legislations like the Juvenile Justice Act 1986. The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959, and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls, Act, 1956 etc. It also undertakes programmes to fulfill its non-statutory social obligations in the field of education and training of handicapped persons, women in distress, maintenance of destitutes and orphans, prevention of juvenile delinquency, rehabilitation of lepers and welfare of the aged and infirm and prisoners welfare etc.

30.2 The basic approach is to enable these disadvantaged people to acquire confidence in themselves and develop a sense of responsibility towards the overall betterment of the society and their individual personalities.

30.3 Government endeavours to solve these social problems through institutions such as the Observation Homes (Remand Houses), Approved Centres (Certified Schools), Approved Institutions (Fit Person Institution), Juvenile Guidance Centres, child Guidance Clinics and Multipurpose Community Centres etc.

30.4 Efforts are also made to enlist cooperation of media of mass communications (i.e. radio, T.V., News papers etc), Educational institutions, Mahila Mandals voluntary agencies etc in this programme.

30.5 Performance of the VIIth Five Year Plan alongwith the expenditure for the Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 and approved outlays for VIIIth plan are as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Programme	Actual Expenditure for 1985-90	Actual Expenditure for 1990-91	Actual Expenditure for 1991-92	Approved Outlay for VIIIth Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5
1. Direction and Administration ...	88.60	.....	.....	103.25
2. Welfare of physically handicapped ...	561.56	85.82	131.76	508.00
3. Women and Child Welfare—				
(a) Child Welfare ...	227.78	17.71	17.33	314.00
(b) Women Welfare ...	141.27	39.87	51.08	458.60
4. Welfare of poor and destitute ...	15.41	1.10	4.10	58.15
5. Prohibition ...	6.00	4.25	4.21	15.00
Sub-total Social Welfare ...	1040.62	148.75	208.48	1457.00
6. Prisoners Welfare ...	44.05	8.67	83.36	145.00
7. Soldier Welfare ...	.....	.....	.....	55.00
Grand Total—Social Welfare ...	1084.67	157.42	291.84	1657.00

30.6 Details of some of the Major Schemes are as follows:

Creation of separate Directorate for the welfare of Women, Children and Handicapped persons.

Till recently, the programmes of Welfare of Women, Children and Handicapped persons were being looked after by the Directorate of social welfare besides the programmes of Welfare of Backward Classes. Since it was difficult to cope up with the increasing work load, Government created a separate Directorate for Women, Children and Handicapped Welfare with effect from 14.8.1991. with view to ensure their speedy and effective development. An outlay of Rs. 103.25 lakhs is approved for the VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97).

30.7 Welfare of Physically Handicapped persons

Under this programme, following schemes are being implemented :

Scheme	Implementing Agency	Outlay for VIIIth Plan 1992-97
1	2	3
(i) Opening of counselling Cell at District level ...	Government	28.00
(ii) Financial Assistance Margin money scheme for industries by physically Handicapped persons.	Government	75.00
(iii) Construction of buildings of Government Institutes for Physically Handicapped Persons.	Government	45.00
(iv) State Scholarship to P. H. Students upto VIII Std. ...	Government	150.00
(v) GIA to Voluntary Institutions for training of teachers for Physically Handicapped Persons.	Voluntary Organisations.	5.00
(vi) Financial Assistance to Co-operative Societies for rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped persons.	Do.	15.00
(vii) Recognition and payment of GIA to voluntary institutes for Physically Handicapped Persons.	Do.	150.00
(viii) Survey of Physically Handicapped persons on Taluka Level.	Government	25.00
(ix) Awards to Physically Handicapped Persons who	Government	15.00
	Total	508.00

No. of Institutes serving the physically handicapped persons at the end of 1991-92 are as under :

Physically Handicapped kind of Institutes	No. of Govt. Institutes	No. of Vol. Institutes
1. Blind School	4	35
2. Deaf Dumb	3	63
3. Crippleds Home	3	...
4. Shelter Work Shop	3	...
5. Multipurpose Community Centres	7	...
6. Industrial Training Institute	1	...
7. Mentally Retarded	...	46
8. Orthopedically Handicapped	...	35

30.8 Details of some of the major schemes are as follows:

Counselling cells at District level

State Government has already set up seven counseling cells in State, for extending necessary assistance and advice to the needy PHPs. e.g. advice for securing admission in the suitable institutions, supply of artificial limbs/ appliances, award of scholarship, placement of the job training etc. New Counselling Cells are proposed to be set up for which outlay of Rs.28.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIIIth Plan (1992-97).

(ii) Financial Assistance Margin Money Scheme for Opening Small Industry.- This scheme was introduced in 1988-89 with the objective of encouraging the physically handicapped persons to start their own business/ trade. Margin Money to the extent of Rs. 5,000 is granted to the PHPs, where the finances for starting the business or industry are raised through financial institutions. An outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIIIth Plan (1992-97).

(iii) Recognition and payment of GIA to voluntary agencies for PH persons - Physically Handicapped Persons have not only to be educated and trained in various vocations so as to keep them in the 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 programmes for the PHPs are run by voluntary agencies for which GIA is given by Government at prescribed rates. For this purpose, outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Plan(1992-97).

(iv) State Scholarships to P.H Students up to VIIIth Std.- Under the scheme, the scholarship is awarded to the physically handicapped students upto VIIIth std. at the following rates on the fulfilment of certain minimum conditions :-

		Rates of Scholarship per month (Rs.)			
		Blind	Deaf	Crippled	Mentally Retarded
1.	Primary Ist to IVth	30	30	30	30
2.	Primary Vth to VIIth	40	40	40	40
3.	Secondary VIIIth	50	50	50	50

An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

(v) Construction of building for Government Institutions for Physically Handicapped:-

There are 22 Government Institutions for Physically Handicapped in the State, out of which only 2 are housed in the specially designed Government buildings. Construction of buildings at Pune, Aurangabad, Jalgaon and Wardha are proposed to be taken up now. An outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs has been provided in the VIIIth Plan (1992-97).

30.9 Women Welfare

Women constitute nearly half the population and are critical to the production and social processes of the economy. Their contribution and role in the family as well as in economic development and social transformation are pivotal. They have been managing and supporting the survival systems, particularly in the case of the poor households constituting about 30 percent of the population. The programmes for alleviation of poverty should thus have a strong focus on development of women.

30.10 In pursuance thereof the State Government has undertaken following schemes for the upliftment of women.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	Agency	Outlay for VIIIth Plan 1992-97
1	2	3
1. Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal (Share Capital to) ...	Government	40.00
2. Package programme for working women agencies ...	Voluntary	15.00
3. Expansion of work under social and moral hygiene programme / opening of reception centres.	Government	50.00
4. Award of stipends to women for vocational training ...	Government	80.00
5. Grant-in-aid to Mahila Mandals ...	Vol. Organisation	13.60
6. Individual aid under self employment scheme ...	Government	80.00
7. Abolition of Dowry System ...	Government	30.00
8. Rehabilitation of Devdasis ...	Government	113.00
9. Assistant for setting up women's training centres ...	Vol. Organisation	22.00
10. Organisation of Mahila Mandals in rural areas ...	...	15.00
Total ...		458.60

No. of Institutes Govt./Voluntary- attending to the problems of women as on 31.3.1991 are as shown below:

Institution	Government	Voluntary
(1) Reception Centre ...	16	630
(2) State Home ...	4	400
(3) Protective Home ...	2	200

(1) Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal:-

(i) A major thrust to women welfare was given in the year 1975 with the establishment of Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM) with an authorised share capital of Rs. 200.00 lakhs. Total paid up share capital of this Mahamandal is Rs. 130.03 lakhs, (Rs.95.38 lakhs State Share and Rs.34.65 lakhs Central Share) as on 31st March 1992. The objective of the Mahamandal is to ensure the economic development of the women expeditiously. Occupational guidance, opportunities for employment, necessary training etc. are being provided to the needy women by this Mahamandal to achieve this objective. The State Government extends financial assistance to this Mahamandal in the form of Share Capital. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Plan (1992-97).

(ii) Programmes for the welfare of women and children below the poverty line from rural areas are also taken up under the I.R.D.P. Assistance upto Rs.15,000 is extended to group of 15-20 eligible women as subsidy for starting the economic activities such as Masala preparation, Papad making, tailoring etc. Considering the objectives of the Mahamandal and IRDP, the MAVIM is being progressively associated with the implementation of this programme under IRDP.

(iii) Further, since the nutrition programme is essential for women and child welfare, the Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal is being progressively associated with the nutrition programme also.

Scheme for abolition of Dowry systems:-

(2) Dowry Prohibition Act though passed in 1961 to curb the Social evil of dowry, has failed to achieve the purpose. The evil of dowry is still in practice in almost all the States. It is very difficult to eradicate the nefarious practice of dowry merely by social legislation. It is proposed to curb this through social reforms and social consciousness.

District vigilance committees have been set up to act as watch dog to arrest the cases of dowry and attend to the complaints of ill treatment. Vigilance Committees also arrange lectures, discussions through voluntary agencies to focus light on evils of dowry system.

An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan(1992-97).

Opening of Reception Centres and State Homes for Women :-

Objective of this scheme is to provide protection, care, treatment, training and rehabilitation to both women in distress and women rescued from brothels under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act. Under the statutory programme, protective Homes are set up for the girls rescued from brothels, whereas under the non-statutory programme Reception Centres and State Homes are set up. The e centres are functioning as transit camps where these women and girls are given voluntary admission. After giving adequate training, they are rehabilitated back in the society by way of marriage, employment, training, restoration and reconciliation. At present, 4 State Homes, 2 Protective Homes and 16 Reception Centres are functioning in the State. 2 State Homes and Reception Centres are proposed to be opened for which an outlay of Rs 50.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

(4) Award of stipends to women for vocational training in different crafts:-

It is proposed to provide vocational training in different courses such as nursing, I.T.I., Punch Operating, Telephone Operating etc. to women so that they can become self sufficient. During the period of training stipend at the rate of Rs.100/- p.m. is given to economically backward candidates. An outlay of Rs.80.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan(1992-97).

Rehabilitation of Devdasis :-

Government proposes to undertake concerted measures to alleviate the sufferings of Devdasis in the State as recommended by the Expert Committee headed by Shri Prakash Awade. The ill-practice of Devdasi is sought to be tackled through various measures, including introduction of fresh social legislations and schemes for training, rehabilitation and economic upliftment of the Devdasis and their dependent children. An outlay of Rs. 113.00 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

Package programme for working women "Sevaghar" :-

The working women are required, in addition to their usual household duties, to attend to various jobs such as taking clothes to laundry, arrange creche for their kids, prepare mid-day lunch box, go to bank / post office etc. With a view to relieve the working women from all such jobs and to provide them facilities and services under one roof, Government proposes to give financial assistance to voluntary organisations for opening of Sevaghars to provide all facilities and services necessary for the needy working women, in their neighbourhood. Such a Centre will have washing machine, crech for children, kitchen services etc. During the Seventh Plan, 2 such Centres were opened at Bombay.

An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

CHILD WELFARE

13.11 Under the Child Welfare programme, following schemes are executed :-

			(Rs. in lakhs)
Scheme	Implementing Agency	Approved Outlay for VIIIth Plan 1992-97	3
1	2	3	3
1. Recognition and payment of grant-in-aid to new approved institutes.	Voluntary Organisations.	...	51.00
2. Opening of government Observation Homes	Government	...	40.00
3. Non-institutional services to destitute children	Voluntary Organisations.	...	38.00
4. Construction of building for Government Institutes	Government	...	115.00
5. Children in need of care and Protection	Voluntary Organisations.	...	70.00

No. of Institutes-(Government/Voluntary) attending to the problems of children as on 31.3.1992 are as under:-

Institutions	Government	Voluntary
1. Remand Home	14	30
2. Approved Centre	26	75
3. Classifying Centre	5	...
4. Multi purpose community centre	4	...
5. Bal Sadan	...	126
6. Child guidance clinic	4	25

(1) Approved Institution- Observation Homes :-

The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 deals with delinquent victimised, youthful offenders and problem children. Such children after arrest are first brought to observation homes for care before producing before the Juvenile Courts. On being committed to approved centres, they are being taken care of and provided with food, shelter, training etc. upto the age of 18 and 20 years for boys and girls respectively. They are also provided with vocational training for their rehabilitation. Their observation homes/approved centres are opened as per the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. Such institutions are paid grant-in-aid at prescribed rates.

An outlay of Rs. 51.00 lakhs has been provided in the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

(2) Opening of Government observation homes and approved centres :-

Generally observation homes are run by the voluntary organisations through the district probation officers and After Care Associations. When such organisations do not come forward Government starts the observation home as an exception in conformity with the statutory responsibility of Government. However, as and when suitable agency comes forward, Government hands over the management to the voluntary agency.

An outlay of Rs 40.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

Non-Institutional services to destitute children grant-in-aid to Bal Sadan :-

(3) The basic objective of Bal Sadan is to provide substitute family life to destitute children. One institution consisting of 8 to 9 children is known as Bal Sadan and a cluster of such 18 to 20 Bal Sadans is known as Balgram. One Bal Sadan is supervised by a House Mother. Since in smaller units, children get personal attention, it helps to develop their personality and their feeling of security. Financial assistance is given at the rate of Rs.125 p.m. per inmate. Out of 68 Bal Sadans, 17 were functioning at the end of VIIth F.Y.P. covering 680 beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs.38.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97)

(4) Scheme for welfare of destitute children in need of care and protection (CSP):-

The main objective of this scheme is to rehabilitate destitute, homeless, orphan children and make them responsible citizens of the Country. Units having 25 children with adequate staff is envisaged under the scheme. Organisations working in the field for child welfare are encouraged by giving grants at the rate of 45:45 per cent by the Central and State Government respectively. At the end of VIIth Plan there were 54 institutions covering 4455 beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

Grant for rehabilitation of leprosy affected persons :-

30.12 Though the scheme is in vogue since 1963-64, very few voluntary organisations have come forward to take up this activity due to social stigma attached to the disease. Grant-in-aid is extended at the prescribed rates to the voluntary agencies which provide care, treatment, training and shelter to the lepers.

An outlay of Rs. 24.40 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

Work under Prevention of Begging Act :-

(2) 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. It is proposed to make this Act applicable to the city of Pandharpur and to open new receiving centre at Pandharpur.

An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

Grant-in-aid to homes for aged and infirm :-

(3) Several voluntary organisations have taken upon themselves the responsibility of providing shelter, treatment, care etc. to the old persons aged 55 years and above and infirm below 55 who have no means of subsistence and who are without any relatives to look after them. There are no Government Institutions for this purpose. However, Government gives grants to the voluntary organisations as per prescribed rates. Capitations Grants are paid at the rate of Rs. 125 per person while building grants at the rate of Rs.750 per inmate.

An outlay of Rs. 18.75 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

Anti Drug Addiction Campaign

30.13 Traffic in narcotic drugs has been increasing at an alarming rate for the last couple of years. Younger generation particularly the student community is the prime target of the drug addiction. In order to arrest this trend, the State Government launched an awareness campaign during the year 1989-90, which is proposed to be intensified further through.

- (i) Preparation of Cine/T.V. slides.
- (ii) Posters, brochures, slogans, competition.
- (iii) Advertisement etc.

An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

Prisoner's Welfare :-

30.14 The prime function of the prison administration is to help the prisoners in their reformation and rehabilitation in the Society as law abiding citizens. Hence to enable the prisoners to stand on their own feet on release from the prison, vocational and job oriented training in various trades and crafts, such as carpentry, tailoring, agriculture is being organised in the prison. The Central Government extends 50 per cent assistance for prison industry and agriculture. An outlay of Rs.145.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

Sainik Aram Graha :-

30.15 The General Officer Commanding of Maharashtra and Gujarat proposes to construct Sainik Aram Graha in Bombay to meet the requirement of accommodation of the families and dependents of the retired and serving army personnel. He has, therefore, approached Government for grant of financial assistance for this purpose. Aram Graha is estimated to cost Rs. 2 Crore approximately, which is proposed to be financed through the assistance from Central and State Government and Army Welfare Fund, on the following conditions:-

- (1) The Managing Committee will have 2 representatives, one from the State Government and the other from the Rajya Sainik Board;
- (2) The recurring expenditure on maintenance of Aram Graha would be met from the overall income of the Aram Graha.

An outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

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CHAPTER 31

LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE

Introduction

Industrial growth and economic development requires a sound based skilled/semi-skilled manpower. Systematic efforts are therefore required to develop such manpower in Industrial world. New processes and techniques are continuously evolved for improving the quality of the product and increasing productivity. These changes require new set of machinery production methods and retraining and refreshing the knowledge of the existing workforce. In order to develop skilled, semi-skilled manpower, craftsmen training programme has already been in existence for over a half century and it has close linkage with industrial advancement. The Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) are meeting the requirements of creating skilled workforce for various vocations/occupations. While formulating plan proposals under this sector, the objectives which are set before the State are development of skilled/semi-skilled labour, increased participation of women in the area of vocational training, creation of vocational training facilities for rural youths for encouraging them to take self employment ventures, equal opportunities to various regions of the State and maintaining traditional skills with the application of modern technology.

31.2 Labour and Labour Welfare sub-sector consists of seven main programmes viz. Labour Administration, Rehabilitation of bonded labour, Assistance to Labour Cooperatives, Craftsmen training programme, Apprenticeship training programme, Employment Services and Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana.

VII th Plan 1985-90 Performance

31.3 The information in respect of outlays provided for and the expenditure incurred during the VII Plan 1985-90, expenditure during the Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 under this sector is given in the following table:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Seventh Plan		1990-91	1991-92	
	Approved outlay	Outlays in the Annual Plans	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1. Labour Administration	62.58	51.35	36.19	...	2.69
2. Rehabilitation of bonded labour	10.00	14.81	24.88	1.10	0.19
3. Assistance to labour Cooperatives	104.15	40.44	7.12	0.67	0.27
4. Craftsmen Training Programme	4397.18	6794.19	3858.34	745.41	913.40
5. Apprenticeship Training Programme	17.70	34.94	27.65	...	...
6. Employment Services	209.54	191.68	93.05	57.57	6.07
7. Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana	1235.00	820.36	760.00	99.50	88.00
Total	6036.15	7950.77	4807.23	904.25	1011.62

31.4 During the VII Plan 14 new ITIs were started and additional intake capacity of 3012 seats was created against the target of 10 ITIs and 7740 seats.

The Backlog identified by the Fact Finding Committee in respect of intake capacity in ITIs was 4439 seats. Backlog removed during the Seventh Plan was 3241 seats. In respect of rehabilitation of bonded labour against the target of 400 labourers 1280 bonded labourers were identified and rehabilitated. Under Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana, the target of 55,000 beneficiaries was set for the VII Plan. At the end of VII Plan 69,000 persons were benefitted.

31.5 The shortfall in expenditure is mainly due to difficulties in creation and redeployment of new staff, time required for completing formalities in respect of construction of works of new ITIs and cuts applied in the Plan outlays as a result of natural calamities, resource constraints, etc.

Review of Annual Plan 1990-91

31.6 During the year 1990-91 two new ITIs were started and additional intake capacity of 684 seats was created. Backlog of 112 seats was removed.

As against the target of rehabilitation of 45 persons under rehabilitation of bonded labour, 18 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated.

Under the Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana, against a target of 12000 persons, 20,000 persons were benefitted.

Annual Plan 1991-92

In the Annual Plan 1991-92 additional 2376 intake capacity was created in the existing I.T.Is.

VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97

31.8 Outlays provided for the VIII Plan 1992-97 and target set for in this respect are given in the following table:-

(Outlays in lakh Rupees and Target in numbers)

Sr. No.	Programme	VIII Plan 1992-97	
		Approved outlay 3	Target 4
1.	2.		
1.	Labour Administration	248.00	.....
2.	Rehabilitation of bonded labourers	9.00	.....
3.	Assistance to labour cooperatives	8.00	.....
4.	Craftsmen Training Programme	8692.00	10 ITIs 5000 seats
5.	Apprenticeship Training Programme	55.00	.....
6.	Employment Services	246.00	.....
7.	Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana	455.00	30333 beneficiaries
Total ...		9713.00	.....

A - LABOUR

Labour Administration

31.9 A brief description of the important schemes under the Labour Administration Sub-Sector is given below. For the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 total outlay of Rs. 248.00 lakhs has been provided.

(1) Training & Research Programme

It is proposed under this scheme to train officers of the Labour Department regarding various Labour Laws implemented in the State. It is necessary to impart training to the officers of the Labour Department an expenditure of Rs. 2.24 lakhs was incurred during the VII Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh is made in the year 1991-92 for this purpose. The outlay provided for the VIII Five Year Plan period is Rs. 10 lakhs.

(2) Establishing the Centre for rural Labour Studies at Maharashtra Institute of Labour Studies, Bombay.

The MILS is a Post Graduate Training and Research Institute recognised by the University of Bombay in the specialised field of Labour and allied disciplines. The Institute has its Branch at Nagpur, i.e. the Regional Labour Institute, Nagpur. The Institute in Bombay conducts various training courses in Labour specialisation with varying durations. It is proposed to provide additional infrastructural facilities to enable the Institute to conduct few more specialised residential training programmes in a year with minimum 20 participants in each batch or about 300 participants per annum. For this purpose, some additional staff as well as installation of a computer and alterations and modifications and renovations have been contemplated in the VIII Plan. An outlay of Rs. 52.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIII Five Year Plan.

(3) Implementation of Minimum Wages in Agriculture:

Based on the recommendations of the Page Committee, which was appointed for fixing/ revising minimum wages in agriculture, it has been decided that one Minimum Wage Inspector in each Taluka of the State is required to be appointed for ensuring compliance with the Minimum Wages Act in the Agriculture Sector. There are 300 talukas (excluding Greater Bombay) in the State where such Minimum Wages Inspectors are required to be appointed. So far, 209 posts of Minimum Wages Inspectors have been created upto the VII Five Year Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 46.58 lakhs was earmarked for this Scheme for the VII Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 21.29 lakhs has been incurred in this period. During the VIII Five Year Plan period an outlay of Rs.30.27 lakhs has been provided for creation of 91 posts, of Minimum Wage Inspectors, for the remaining Talukas for impementation of the Scheme.

(4) Post Graduates Course in Labour Studies at Labour Institute, Nagpur.

The Regional Labour Institute at Nagpur, at present runs a 2 year full time Post-graduate Diploma in Labour Studies (DIPLS) course with the total intake of 80 students per year. It is proposed to upgrade the Diploma in Labour Studies course to a Master of Labour Studies (MILS) Level. A Degree Course on the lines is being conducted at MILS, Bombay already. Provision required is for creation of additional posts at Nagpur. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided for this programme, for the VIII Five Year Plan.

(5) Scheme for wide Publicity to various Labour Laws.

It is proposed under this Scheme to regluating Service Conditions of Workers and to give protections to the unorganised Labour from economic hardship through the various media like Television, Radio, Short Documentaries, Display of Slides in Rural Theatres, Video Films, Posters, Folders and Newspapers etc. The outlay provided for the VIII Five Year Plan period is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

(6) Opening of New Regional Office at Thane.

The jurisdiction of Bombay (Head) Office covers Greater Bombay and the districts of Thane and Raigad. Majority of industries are concentrated in the district of Thane. Moreover, in recent years, heavy industries have been coming up in Raigad district, requiring frequent visits of Inspectors from Bombay. It is felt that if a office is established at Thane, it will cut down distance between the Inspection Office and the Boiler users and will be convenient to both parties. For the VIII Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided for the scheme.

(7) Setting up Mini-Computer:- Labour Commissioners Office at Bombay.

This scheme is meant for maintaining and compilation of various matter for the improving the efficiency pertaining to the personnel records of officers/staff members working under the Commissioner of Labour. It is necessary to have Mini Computer for an upto date data on different subjects and quick decisions on important matters. The outlay provided for the VIII Five Year Plan period is Rs.4.30 lakhs .

(8) Strengthening of Medical wing of the Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health.

There are different types of industries in Maharashtra like heavy and light Engineering, Heavy and light Chemical Industries, Petrochemicals, Pesticides, Fertiizers, Textile and Electronics Industries. All these pose their own potential hazards, which may cause acute and chronic effect on the health of the workers. In Maharashtra, the Chemical factories which include heavy chemical complexes or Small Salle Chemical factories which may produce acute effects on the health of the worker to such an extent that it may result in death. Pesticides spilled on the body of the workers are equally dangerous.

Provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and Maharashtra Factories Rules 1963 require Medical Inspector of Factories i.e. Deputy Director of Industrial Safety and Health (Medical) and Certifying Surgen to carry out the duties e.g. Inspection of factories , inspection of up to date health record of the workers occupation ,health surveys etc. For this purpose some additional posts are to be created .

Besides creation of additional posts mentioined above it is proposed to purchase for the Medical Wing a Mobile van fully equipped with the necessary instruments to facilitate on the spot medical examination of workers. This will speed up the work of Medical Supervision. An outlay of Rs.34.00 lakhs has provided for VIII Plan.

(9) Improvement of communications, mobility of Factory Inspectors.

The quick transmission of messages relating to factoriesaccidents , gas leaks ,fires and disasters to the area factory, the concerned Dy.Chief Inspector of factories the Chief Inspector and from CIF to higher as well as concerned authorities , a broad net work of office / residential telephones is an essential pre-requisite quide transmission of such messages to the area factory inspector and others not only facilitates a prompt inquiry into the and its causes but also enables the concerned authorities (Government Municipalities etc) to bring into action the various control measures in the case of disaster. An outlay of Rs.26.88 lakhs has been provided for this scheme for VIII Plan.

(10) Enforcement of the Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Act, 1983:

The Government of India has brought the Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Act, 1983 into force with effect from 14.12.83 and the State Government has published Draft Rules framed under the said Act. Thus the provisions of the aforesaid Act and Rules will have to be implemented from 1989 onwards.

The implementation of the provisions of the Act and Rules has been entrusted to the Factory Inspectorate . There are 13 power thresher manufacturers and 5088 power thresher users in Maharashtra . On the basis of a norm of 350 machines per inspector it is proposed to create some posts of Inspector and other clerical posts in the various regions. An outlay of Rs.40 lakhs has been provided for the VIII Plan.

11. Introduction of Management Information System

The Industrial Safety and Health Department is required to supply information of the factories after procuring the data to various Departments of the Central and State Government. The information is required to be used by the Department for enforcementof of the provisions of the Factories Act.

It is necessary to have a computer facilities in order to store information, process the same, supply required information and up date the information from time to time for functional effeciency. This will also result into saving of Labour and Paper work.

The computer facility will be utilised initially for processing information in respect of statistical, accident and licence matters. It will be possible to get general information relating to all the factories, statistical information and Licence information.

For Pre-feasibility study, design at system, Software and for system stabilisation training purpose, services of consultants will be required.

An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for the VIII Plan.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

31.10 The Government of India has passed a legislation called Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 which came into force with effect from 25th October 1975.

The Industries, Energy and Labour Department deals with administration of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and the responsibility of identification of bonded labour and their release from bondage is also with labour Department.

31.11 The work pertaining to rehabilitation of bonded labour is entrusted to Revenue and Forests Department, with effect from 30th June 1980. The Collectors have been instructed to take action for the rehabilitation taking following measures:-

(1) The bonded labour freed from bondage may be provided with house sites under huts construction programme within a period of 3 months and if in the meantime there is rainy season, the period may be extended to a maximum of six months, even if his name does not appear in the 1976 Census or any other data base being used for this purpose.

(2) Most of the Government Waste Lands have been disposed off. However, so far as the surplus land under the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act, 1961, is concerned, bonded labour being landless, should be given inter-se-top priority among them for grant of agricultural land by relaxing even the condition of distance of eight kilometers between his residence and the village in which the surplus land is available for the purpose.

(3) On identification of bonded labourers, action for their rehabilitation should be taken without waiting for the conviction otherwise of those who have kept them under bondage.

(4) The bonded labour freed from bondage are to be rehabilitated in the ongoing schemes of the Government like IRDP, EGS, TRYSEM, etc.

(5) The bonded labour freed from bondage are to be provided employment urgently on EGS or any other work within a period of fifteen days.

(6) The Government of India has now enhanced the subsidy from Rs. 4000 to Rs. 6250. Out of this amount a subsistence allowance at the rate of Rs. 500 per bonded labourer is admissible in kind prior to rehabilitation. The expenditure on this account is shared between Central Government and State Government on matching basis.

31.12 At the State level, Government of Maharashtra has constituted a screening Committee and the said Committee has formulated the following schemes, for rehabilitation of bonded labourers:-

- (i) Scheme for rearing goat unit of 20 goats and 2 ducks,
- (ii) Schemes for supply of two buffaloes,
- (iii) Scheme for supply of bullock pair and a cart.

In addition to these schemes, the Collectors have been empowered to give benefit of any other suitable scheme to the released bonded labourers, under the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Most of the bonded labourers are illiterate and as such it is difficult to provide them jobs and therefore, these illiterate and unskilled bonded labourers are given work under the EGS. Similarly, efforts are being made to give admission to these bonded labourers and their children in the literacy schools, Efforts are also being made to give admissions in the Ashram Schools

to the children of the released Tribal bonded labourers so as to enable them to stand on their own legs.

31.13 During the VII Five Year Plan (1985-90), the target for the rehabilitation of Bonded Labour was fixed as 400 by Govt. of India while the actual achievement was 1280. The total outlay for the VII Five Year Plan was Rs. 10 lakhs, but the actual expenditure was Rs. 24.88 lakhs. Up to March, 1990 1364 bonded labourers were identified 1287 were rehabilitated and 77 were not required to be rehabilitated for some reasons. An on today not a single bonded labour identified is remained to be rehabilitated. However, an outlay of Rs. 9 lakhs has been provide in the VIII Plan for rehabilitation of any bonded labour is traced out and released.

Assistance to Labour Cooperatives

31.14 Under this programme financial assistance is given to Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies and Labour contract Societies. The description of the programme proposed to be undertaken during the VIII Plan is briefly given below:

(a) Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies

There are 387 Societies having a total membership of 77,000. The members secure employment through these societies. At district level, federation of these societies is organised for control and supervision of work allotted to different forest labourers societies. During the VII Plan expenditure of Rs. 3.12 lakhs was incurred. An outlay of Rs. 2.10 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

(b) Labour Contract Societies

There are 4,422 Labour Contract Societies in the State with a total membership of 2,20,000. The membership of labour contract societies consists mainly from weaker section community. These societies organise scattered and unorganised labourers together and provide them gainful employment on various works obtained on contract from Government Departments and other agencies. This system has eliminated the exploitation of labourers from private contractors. During the VII Plan an expenditure of Rs 3.88 lakhs has been incurred. For the VIII Plan an outlay of Rs. 5.90 lakhs has been provided.

B - TRAINING

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING PROGRAMME

31.15 The Craftsmen Training Programme is controlled by the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET), Ministry of Labour, Government of India and the curriculum in various vocations is executed as per directives received from it. Thus the training programme is chalked out on National basis and at State level, it is administered on the basis of norms and guidelines laid down by National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT). This programme mainly deals with the training of craftsmen in various engineering and non-engineering trades.

31.16 The syllabi for the various trade courses which are introduced in ITI's are prepared by NCVT. The courses are of one or two years duration. Some of the trade courses are started under the aegis of State Council for Vocational Training (SCVT) to meet the local needs. Accordingly at present training is being imparted in 51 different trades out of which 26 are of two years duration and remaining 25 are of one year duration. Out of these 51 trades, 37 are Engineering trades while remaining 14 are non-engineering trades. At present, out of 51 trades, 2 are covered under the aegis of SCVT and remaining are as per syllabi laid down by NCVT. The training in ITI's is aimed at equipping the trainees with adequate practical and theoretical knowledge of the concerned trades are to turn them into semi-skilled craftsmen suitable for Industrial Employment or as an apprentice in the designated trades under the Apprenticeship Act or to undertake self-employment venture.

31.17 By the end of V Plan there were 47 Government ITI's with -22,948 intake and 28 non-Government ITI's with 2,272 intake. By the end of VI Plan, the number of Government ITI's rose

upto 98 with 33,788 intake while 66 non-Government ITI's with 4,568 intake. By end of VII Plan, there were 112 Government and 105 non-Government ITI's with 36,800 intake and 8,992 intake respectively. During 1990-91 2 Government ITI's were established with 252 intake. Similarly 228 additional seats were introduced in Government ITI's. Similarly, 208 seats were introduced under Special Action Plan of Gadchiroli District. In the year 1991-92 additional 376 seats were introduced in the existing ITIs.

At present, there are 123 Government I.T.Is. and 245 non Government ITIs, with intake capacity of 39348 and 15412 respectively. Govt.ITIs includes 12 ITIs for women with intake of 1312.

31.18 Keeping in view the programmes already executed in VII Plan, stress is given on consolidation activities, removal of backlog in terms of students' intake specially in the districts of Greater Bombay and Ahmednagar. Workshop and main buildings of ITI's which are not affiliated on the grounds of insufficient infrastructure and procurement of defficient equipment to certain extent. Benefits of this activity will now be required to be extended to new ITIs established in backlog districts from August 1989 onwards. The formulation of the VIII plan therefore lays stress on consolidation.

31.19 The Training imparted in ITIs is skill oriented and in order to avoid any mismatch between what is taught and which is needed, a systematic plan to improve upon the existing training system was required to be evolved. Government of India in collaboration with World Bank has formulated "Vocational Training Project" for skill development in ITIs and Maharashtra is participating in this project. Every care is therefore, taken to fund adequately for every activity covered under this programme. Schemewise details are given in the following paragraphs:

Procurement of defficient equipments in Existing ITIs

31.20 The ITIs' training is need-based and unless is constantly updated, the same cannot be of any use to the Industrial world. Updating of curriculum results in new requirement of tools and gadgets, shop outfits and machineries. Further normal usage of such tool leads to their wear and tear which ultimately results in the need for new tools. Thus, technological advance, revision of syllabi and normal wear and tear results in deficiency of tools and equipment. In Maharashtra, there are 115 Government ITIs which will need an amount of Rs. 700 lakhs approximately. An outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIII Plan.

Removal of deficiency of staff in existing ITIs.

31.21 Staff is created in ITI's as per the norms laid down by DGE and T in its training manual. The requirements of staff in ITIs are related to its strength and additional staff is required to be created with the increase in intake. However, the required staff is not provided at the time of establishing new ITIs as well as additions in seats in 1988- 89 and 1989-90. A review of staff position has revealed that teaching as well as non-teaching posts are required to be created immediately. For the Eighth Plan 1992-97 an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs has provided.

Acquisition of Land

31.22 For development of any institute, a piece of land admeasuring 15 to 20 acres, is needed. After establishment of any ITI attempts are made to avail Government land and in case no suitable Government land is available, private land is acquired/purchased. In case of existing 123 Government ITI's 23 (12 old+11 New) Institues are yet to be provided with land. For the VIII Plan an outlay of Rs.50 lakhs has been provided.

Construction of workshops and Administrative buildings

31.23 At present, there are 123 Government ITIs out of which 17 ITIs do not need any expansion at the moment. In case of remaining institutes, either expansion to existing institutes, is taken up in hand or totally new buildings are being constructed and 25 (16 old and 9 new) institutes are such where no construction work is yet taken up in hand. At present, construction of 8 Administrative Buildings and 48 workshop buildings and 5 second

workshops are in progress. The work of 14 new Workshops and Administrative Buildings was taken in hand in 1991-92. Out of 48 workshop buildings 20 works have been completed and 6 works are nearing completion. An outlay of Rs.3700.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

Construction of Staff Quarters

31.24 As per norms laid down by NCVT 50 percent of the staff is required to be provided with residential facility. The provision of such facility is particularly essential because the costly equipment is installed in ITI workshops and presence of some responsible staff members is essential on the premises. Further ITIs normally work in two shifts and for maintaining punctuality, provision of quarters for some essential staff is of utmost importance. This activity was however, given low priority and so far only 7 institutes are provided with staff quarters. So far, 11 staff quarters works are in progress. For the VIII Plan an outlay of Rs.50 lakhs has been provided.

Construction of Hostel Building for Trainees

31.25 The Trainees of ITIs come generally from economically lower strata of the Society. Many of the trainees come from their villages to undertake ITI training and do not find suitable place to reside. NCVT has also fixed up norms according to which 50 percent of the trainees are to be provided with hostel facilities. Prior to commencement of VII Plan, there were only 3 institutions having Hostel facilities. During Seventh Plan 18 more hostel buildings were taken up in hand, 9 of which were completed. So far 16 hostel works are in progress. It is also proposed to provide hostel furniture to 7 ITIs. An outlay of Rs.225.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan

Introduction of additional seats in existing ITIs

31.26 In order to take proper care of certain skill areas in the context of technological advancement as well as developments in other sectors viz: Electronic Industry, creation of TV transmission centres, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, development of petro-chemical complexes, Plastic technology as also to train manpower in the field of Electronics with particular reference to Computer Service etc., about 3,000 additional seats have been introduced during VII Plan period. Due weightage is therefore, required to be given for expansion of the training activities by introducing additional seats in existing ITIs to meet the manpower requirements in sophisticated skills. Moreover, in order to remove the backlog in terms of students intakes especially in the districts of Greater Bombay, Jalna additional seats are introduced. Under Special Action Plan of Gadchiroli district, 480 additional seats in 3 Industrial Training Institutes of that district have been introduced. For the VIII Plan an outlay of Rs.1492.00 has been provided.

Establishment of New ITIs

31.27 Review taken by Education Department of existing facilities of training through ITIs has revealed that certain districts like Greater Bombay, Thane, Sindhudurg, Solapur, Bhandara, Akola, Yeotmal, Jalna, Parbhani, Beed and Osmanabad are still behind in the State average of seats. With a view to bring them to State average, it will be, therefore, essential to establish new ITIs, and in certain cases with increase in seats in existing ITIs. Vocational Training Programme for tribals is yet another important aspect. ITIs at Akluj, District Solapur and at Savner District Nagpur were established. 9 Government ITIs for women are being established under World Bank Programme. An outlay of Rs.350.00 lakhs have been provided for the establishment of new ITIs during VIII Plan.

Introduction of trade of more demand in lieu of trades of less demand.

31.28 For arranging need based training programme and to establish a strong linkage between training and employment opportunities, review of the training courses in different ITIs particularly old ITIs for starting new trade becomes essential. Such a change over brings enough flexibility in training system and it becomes need oriented. It also helps to remove the imbalance between the skills required and the training facilities available. Such a diversification is need based. An outlay of Rs.80.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

Expansion of Evening Classes for Industrial Workers

31.29 The scheme for imparting part-time training to industrial workers (evening classes) was initially introduced in the year 1950 with an object to improve the theoretical knowledge of the industrial workers who could not get benefit of systematic institutional training. The training under this scheme is arranged in the evening and there are 11 such centres at Bombay, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Amravati, Kolahpur, Solapur, Nagpur and Aurangabad. One additional centre from August 1989 is started at Chandrapur. Training facility for 880 workers altogether have been provided so far. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

Opening of Book Banks(Liabraries)

31.30 This scheme has been taken up in VII Plan. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan for facilitating reference books to new institutions.

Vocational Training Project with World Bank Assistance for skill Development in ITIs.

31.31 For execution of this programme 50% Central assistance is given. This programme covers 10 different activities and creation of project implementation Unit to monitor and excute the below mentioned main activities under this programme:

(1) Modernisation of Equipment in ITIs - There are 370 such institutes in the country which are established prior to 1969 and are included under this programme. Out of them, 32 ITIs are located in Maharashtra and are covered under this activity. The total requirement of funds for the ITIs on the basis of 1984 price line was Rs. 30 crores. Rs. 18.69 crores will be provided in the entire project period of five years out of which 50 percent provision will have to be borne by the State Government. An outlay of Rs.700.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIII Plan.

(2) Equipment Maintenance System:- The machinery used in ITIs needs good upkeep and maintenance, and unless this aspect is paid careful attention, an efficient training programme cannot be arranged. A systematically arranged maintenance system ensures minimum possible down time of machine and their efficient and accurate performance. This ultimately results in efficient and qualitative training. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a good maintenance system in the State, under World Bank Project. A provision of Rs. 73.70 lakhs is earmarked under this project /scheme for five year . An outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIII Plan.

(3) Provision of A.V.Aids to ITIs: Better assimilation of knowledge and skills is ensured by use of Audio Visuals. This is an effective tool used in the area of instructional methodology and many technical details can be explained thoroughly, easily and effectively through these media. It is, therefore, proposed to include 30 ITIs under World Bank Project. Rs. 45.60 lakhs are earmarked as a total cost of the project. An outlay of Rs.22.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

(4) Expansion of existing ITIs by introduction of New Trade Courses:- To expand the training facilities in existing ITIs, at the rate of 2 trades per institute and to produce skilled craftsman qualitatively and quantitatively to meet the specific demands of the present or future industries identified on the basis of realistic needs of industries aspiring for technological advancement and employment potential, this scheme is included under World Bank Project. Total cost of the project is Rs. 391.94 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

(5) Introduction of courses for selfemployment :- In order to provide self-employment opportunity to ITI trained candidates, it is essential to make special efforts to imbibe its importance on their minds and at the same time to introduce them to the procedural formalities as well as in depth knowledge of a particular potential skill area. The skill development for ITI passed candidates is being introduced with the above aspect in mind. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIII Plan.

(6) Establishment of Basic Training Centre:- It is proposed to create additional Basic Training facilities to fill up unutilised seats especially in Chemical Group. Under World Bank Project, one Basic Training Centre, is being created at ITI Mulund in Bombay. The cost of the project is Rs. 60.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

(7) Establishment of Related Instructions Centres:- It is necessary to establish independent centres catering "related instructions" to apprentices. It is proposed to establish 4 new centres at ITI, Mulund Government Technical High School (GTHS), Vile Parle, GTHS, Thane and ITI Aundh(Pune). The cost of the project is Rs.107.40 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.38.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

(8) AVTS Expansiion (Advanced Vocational Training Scheme):- The Government of Maharashtra has started AVTS at 8 centres. All these centres need to be developed with sophisticated machinery, inputs and staff training. Total cost of the project is Rs. 597.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.240.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

(9) New Women ITIs/Wings:- For increased participation of women in different walks of life and especially in the area of industrial and self-employment, great stress is being given on vocational Training programme for women. It has been proposed to establish 9 such I.T.Is. At present six ITIs have been established for women. It has been proposed to establish 9 ITIs under this programme. Total cost of the project is Rs. 457.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.230.00 lakhs has been proposed for VIII Plan.

(10) Introduction of new trades in existing women ITIs/Wings:- This scheme is started in 1992-93. Outlays of Rs. 6.50 lakhs is provided for 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been proposed for the VIII Plan.

(11) Project Management Unit:- Under this Project "Project Management Unit" is provided at State level. An outlay of Rs.19.10 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

Removal of backlog:-

Out of the total backlog of 4,439 seats identified by the Fact Finding Committee, backlog of 3,241 seats is removed by the end of Seventh Plan. In the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 additional 80 & 92 seats were introduced. With a view to remove the remaining backlog & construction of Administrative Buildings and workshops under backlog programme an outlay of Rs. lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

Apprenticeship Training Programme

31.32 The Apprenticeship Training Programme is implemented under Apprenticeship Act 1961 enacted by the Government of India under which training facilities in industrial establishments and manufacturing process are to be utilised for the purpose of training candidates in the skilled and semi-skilled areas. Govt. of India has already designated 128 trades in the various areas such as Engineering, Chemical, Food, Agricultural, Electronics, Textiles, etc. The training programme is divided in 3 phases (1) Basic Training (2) Shopfloor Training and (3) Related Instructions. When the apprentices are on shopfloor, there are 48 Government and 50 private Basic Training and Related Instructions Centres set up so far. The intake capacity of Basic Training is 5786 and Related Instructions is 21,259. In Maharashtra State, 22,560 seats are located and 18,907 apprentices are undergoing training at present, in various trades.

31.33 A large number of chemical industries are coming up in the State and the Basic Training and Related Instructions Centres where the Training is imparted in these trades are not having sufficient tools and equipment for the purpose so also there is deficiency in equipment in printing trade. It is also proposed to establish one BTRI Centre at Mulund and 4 Related Instructions Centres at Mulund, Vile Parle, Thane and Aundh (Pune) with the assistance of World Bank. Facilities in the existing Basic Training and Related Instructions Centres are thus proposed to be consolidated and strengthened by making good the deficiency in staff, equipment, furniture, accommodation, etc. An outlay of Rs.36.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIII Plan.

Direction and Administration (State Level) Stengthening of the Directorate of Vocational Education Training, Six Regional Offices, Establishment of Project Management unit in the Directorate.

31.34 Training activities related to Craftsmen Training and Apprenticeship, etc. have increased tremendously since last 2-3 decades. However, the Directorate is not adequately strengthened. For smooth and effective functioning of the Organisation at State Level, continuous evaluation and monitoring is essential, to know any defects in the process and the feed back which enable to take corrective action for maintaining both effectiveness and efficiency. For this purpose the offices of the Director and Regional Deputy Directors are required to be strengthened adequately. An outlay of Rs. 8692.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

31.35 Under Vocational Training Project a State Project Implementation Unit has been suggested by DGET. 1991-92 outlay of Rs.3.35 lakhs is provided. An outlay of Rs.19.10 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

Development of Trade Test Cell/Progressive Test

31.36 For making the arrangement and conducting examination of the students from ITIs programme and Apprenticeship Training Programme, as per directives from Government of India(NCVT), this Cell was created in 1984-85. In order to improve the training system, analyse the results, find and get a feed back for corrective measures, it is essential to strengthen this Cell. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIII Plan.

Development of Audio -visual and other quality improvement Activities.

31.37 An outlay of Rs.11.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

Development of State Maintenance Unit at Amravati and Establishment of Regional Maintenance Units.

31.38 Proper maintenance of machines, expert guidance for their timely repairs and reconditioning of machines is a way to increase the working life of machines and to conserve resources. For this purpose, the maintenance unit has been established in 1980-81. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

Replacement of Wornout Machine Tools and Modernisation of Equipment in Existing ITIs.

31.39 The machinery which is in use in ITIs, established prior to 1965, has gone old and has lost its accuracy due to normal wear and tear and is not keeping pace with the technological advances which have taken place in last two decades. It is also affecting the training adversely and the training imparted is not as per needs of industrial world. It has, therefore, become a pressing need to undertake programme of replacement of machine tools and equipment and its modernisation.

A study undertaken in this regard has revealed that an amount of Rs. 30 crores will be needed to replace and modernise the machine tools and other equipment in the 32 ITIs established prior to 1969. The estimated cost of this project has gone upto Rs. 42.00 crores.

The programme of modernisation has already been initiated with the help of 50% assistance from Central Government and so far a total amount of Rs. 8.15 crores has been received as Central Assistance under Vocational Training Project leaving an amount of Rs.30 crores to be met from State funds. An outlay of Rs.535.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

Discretionary grants for Minor Works

31.40 This activity has been taken up in VII Plan, for carrying out immediate and essential minor works and repairs of ITIs. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

Instructors' Training Programme

31.41 In the field of Vocational Training, updating of skills and knowledge is highly essential to meet the challenge of changing technology and production techniques. Further, teaching is an art and mere knowledge of the subject does not help in presenting the matter to the trainees effectively. Pedagogical training is, therefore essential to every teacher and therefore, one year duration Trade Instructors Training is given through Advanced Training Institutes. As on today, there are about 1200 untrained Instructors, who are to be deputed for such training. Refresher training programmes in ATIS/AVTS Centres, special training programmes arranged by CSTRI Calcutta, Machine maintenance training etc. will continue and it is proposed to expose at least 400 instructors every year for such short duration (extending from 6 to 12 weeks) programmes. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

Establishment of Research & Development Cell.

31.42 As far as ITI training is concerned, lot of research and development work is required to be carried out. Due to diversified nature of trades, the work related to development of training material, analysis of syllabi preparation of training aids etc. is so vast that separate cells for research and development activities and trade testing are essential. In day to day administration, there are many technical issues and problems one has to deal with. Such issues and problems can be rightly tackled only if activity is promoted. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

C - EMPLOYMENT

Employment Services

31.43 The Employment Organisation deals with rendering of Employment assistance to employment seekers and collection of employment market information which is very useful for manpower planning like starting of training and technical education programme. In the Seventh Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 93.05 lakhs is incurred. During 1990-91 expenditure of Rs. 57.57 lakhs was incurred. An expenditure of Rs.6.07 lakhs was incurred in 1991-92. An outlay of Rs.246.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

Important schemes are discussed below:-

(a) Computerisation of Employment Exchanges:- This is a continuing State level scheme. During the year 1990-91 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, it is proposed to instal computers at Regional Employment Exchange, Bombay, Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Thane and District Employment Exchange, Chandrapur including Collieries Sub-Exchange. 8 Computer operators posts are also proposed to be created at various Exchanges. An outlay of Rs.95.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

(b) Vehicles for Employment Exchanges:- For replacement purchase of 112 cars for Employment Exchanges and creation of posts of Drivers is required. The programme will be implemented in phases. An outlay of Rs.15.30 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

(c) Strengthening of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau :- For creation of the post of submission officer, an outlay of Rs. 12.50 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan.

(d) Setting up of Employment Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres in Tribal areas:- This is a continuing district level scheme. During the Sixth and Seventh Plans, Centres were started in seven tribal districts - Jalgaon, Amravati, Nashik, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Pune and Nanded in the State. It is proposed to start centres in the remaining seven tribal districts - Thane, Nagpur, Ahmednagar, Raigad, Dhule, Yavatmal and Gadchiroli of the State in phases. An outlay of Rs.49.50 lakhs has been provided for 1992-97.

D- SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT SCHEME

Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana

31.48 This scheme is in operation since 2nd October, 1980 and it gives cover to both educated and uneducated, unemployed/underemployed persons who are not able to get financial assistance from Banks or other financial institutions because of their inability to provide adequate security or margin for loans. The scheme envisages grant of interest free small loans not exceeding Rs.2500 to the needy persons so as to enable them to have a gainful employment/self-employment by setting up their own ventures in small trade/business/services/tiny industry etc. Against Seventh Plan approved outlay of Rs. 820 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 760 lakhs is incurred by the end of the Seventh Plan benefitting about 69,000 persons. An outlay of Rs. 455.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan with target of 30,333 beneficiaries.

Tribal Sub Plan

31.49 Under Labour & Labour Welfare Sector total outlay of Rs. 818.03 lakhs has been carved out for Tribal Sub Plan during VIII Plan.

Special Component Plan.

31.50 Under Labour & Labour Welfare Sector total outlay of Rs.667.88 lakhs has been carved out for Special Component Plan during VIII Plan.

CHAPTER-32

NUTRITION

Nutrition planning aims at improving the physical capacity of vulnerable section of population, enhancement of the span of working life and increased longevity by enhancing the levels of nutrition health and quality of environmental sanitation and hygiene. The main objective of nutrition programme, is, therefore, to reduce mortality and morbidity and to improve functional efficiency and productivity of the weaker section of the community. It has been argued that nutritional intervention is not necessary for 80 per cent of population. Whatever, highly selective intervention is required is only in the age group of 0 to 6 and the pregnant and lactating mothers. Above this age group, fortification of the environment is more necessary than nutritional intervention. It is argued that the Government's aim should be to minimise the incidence of disease rather than going in for nutritional intervention so that whatever energy is taken in by an individual is retained. At present, the situation is such that most of the energy absorbed by an individual in his normal diet which, other factors being favourable would have gone for his physical development, has to be used for fighting diseases. Thus, supplementing nutrition without adequate health care would simply mean wasting of more calories in fighting diseases such as diarrhoea. What, therefore, necessary is to have an overall programme of immunisation, preliminary health care, safe drinking water and sanitation programme. With a view to provide minimum nutritional requirements and allied health facilities to the most vulnerable sections of the society i.e. children, pregnant women and nursing mothers, the Government has been implementing the following schemes :-

- (1) School feeding programme.
- (2) Integrated child development services Scheme in Rural Areas.
- (3) Special Nutrition Programme in Urban Slums.
- (4) Integrated child development services schemes in Urban Areas.

32.2 The scheme in Rural areas and urban areas are implemented by the Rural Development Department (R.D.D.) and the Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department (S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.), respectively. Review of Seventh Plan .

32.3 The details of expenditure incurred during the VIIth Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91, 1991-92 and approved outlay for VIIIth Plan are given below :-

Financial

Name of Scheme	Actual Expenditure			Approved outlay
	VIIIth Plan	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	VIIIth Plan
	1	2	3	4
(A) Rural Development Department				
1. School Feeding Programme ...	1672.00	296.48	254.79	4518.00
2. Integrated Child Development Service ...	434.63	86.02	29.60	942.00
(B) Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports & Tourism Department				
1. Special Nutrition Programme in Urban Slum ...	136.89	.....	64.59	199.00
Total—A & B ...	2243.52	382.50	348.98	5659.00

(Rs in lakhs)

Physical

The achievement during the VIIth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91, 1991-92 and proposed targets for VIIIth Plan are given as under :-

Name of Scheme	Achievements			Proposed Targets VIIIth Plan
	VIIth Plan	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
Rural Development Department				
1. School Feeding Programme (No. of beneficiaries)	1797000	1340000	1976000	3416000
2. Integrated Child Development Services (No. of Projects and Beneficiaries).	131 1310000	10 100000	30 300000	50 500000
Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department.				
1. Special Nutrition Programme in Urban slum (No. of beneficiaries).	} 80,000	60,000		1,30,000
2. Integrated Child Development Projects (No. of Projects)		8	6	.....	13

32.4 Under the School Feeding Programme the target for the VIIth Five Year Plan was to cover 20 lakhs children in the State, against which at the end of VIIth Plan over 30 lakhs children inclusive of tribal area have been covered. Under the I.C.D.S. scheme in rural area 90 I.C.D.S. Blocks were in operation by the end of VIth Plan. During the VIIth Plan period the Government of India sanctioned forty one more projects out of which one is in tribal area. Thus, by the end of VIIth Plan there have been in all 131 I.C.D.S. projects out of which 40 are in tribal area. A target of 15 I.C.D.S. blocks (urban areas) was originally set for the VIIth Five Year Plan period. During 1986-87 the Central Government sanctioned 3 urban projects one each at Andheri (Bombay), Nagpur and Malegaon which started functioning in 1987-88. During 1988-89 5 urban projects, two at Bombay and one each at Pune, Ahmadnagar and Akola have been sanctioned by the Government of India. During 1989-90 6 new projects for Bombay, Pune, Thane, Sangli, Ulhasnagar and Dhule cities have been sanctioned by Government of India. These I.C.D.S. projects have been started from 1990-91.

School Feeding Programme

32.5 The main objective of the scheme is to improve nutritional and health status of school going children and to ensure better attendance in schools. The supplementary nutrition provided to the children is 'ready to eat' food packets called "Paushtik Ahar" which is prepared out of local materials like soya, flour, bengalgram, maize sugar/vanaspati/refined oil. Since November 1983 whole milk 150 ml. (after boiling) is supplied in substitution of the "Paushtik Ahar" at a place where primary dairy cooperative societies have agreed to supply milk regularly during flush as well as lean seasons.

32.6 The scheme envisages provision of supplementary nutrition to primary school going children in 1st standard in multi teacher schools and 1st to IVth standard in single teacher schools in the age group 6-11 years in rural areas of Maharashtra. The programme has been extended to the children in 2nd to 4th standard in multi teacher school in tribal area of the State.

Each beneficiary school-going child is given 100 grams of "Paushtik Ahar" or 150 ml. of whole boiled milk in all school days except Sunday, holidays and vacations i.e. on an average 20 days in a month or 200 days in a year.

An outlay of Rs. 5659 lakhs is approved for the VIIIth Plan.

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in Rural Areas

32.7 Integrated Child Development Services Scheme sponsored by the Government of India provides a package of services to children below 6 years of age and to the pregnant women, nursing mothers and adult women in the age group of 15-44. The main thrust is on health,

nutrition and nutrition education to vulnerable group of children, mothers and adult women. As per the financial pattern, the State Government provides funds for supplementary nutrition and expenditure on all other items i.e. staff, equipment etc. is borne by Government of India.

32.8 The following package of services is being provided in the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme :-

- (1) Supplementary Nutrition
- (2) Immunisation
- (3) Health Check up
- (4) Referral Services
- (5) Nutrition and Health Education
- (6) Non-formal Education.

32.9 Three types of feeding is provided in the I.C.D.S. scheme:

- (i) Wheat based supplementary food prepared from the wheat supplied free by the Central Government.
- (ii) Sukhada prepared from corn soya milk powder and salad oil supplied free by CARE, and
- (iii) Local feeding from cereals and pulses produced locally.
- (iv) Boiled eggs

32.10 The Paushtik Ahar is manufactured and supplied by the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation (MARKFED) to the Anganwadis through their marketing set up established in each district. The food value of 100 gms. of Paushtik Ahar is of about 10-12 gms. of protein and 350-400 calories. Each child beneficiary is given 75 gms. of Paushtik Ahar per day. Pregnant and lactating mothers and severely malnourished children are, however, given larger supply of 150 gms. per day.

32.11 Under the financing pattern for I.C.D.S. approved by the Government of India, the expenditure on staff is borne by the Government of India and that on nutrition diet is borne by the State Government. For the 14 I.C.D.S. blocks in urban areas and 1,005 Special Nutrition Programme centres the annual expenditure is of Rs.400.00 lakhs comprising the State Government's share of Rs. 306 lakhs and the Government of India's share of Rs. 94 lakhs. For the supplementary nutrition programme under I.C.D.S. in rural areas the total expenditure is about Rs. 3000 lakhs per annum comprising Government of India's share of Rs. 2300 lakhs and the State Government's share of Rs. 700 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 5460.00 lakhs is approved for the VIIIth Plan.

II - NUTRITION PROGRAMME IN URBAN AREAS (SWCAS&TD)

32.13 The main objective of the scheme is to combat malnutrition amongst the children below six years of age and expectant and nursing mothers belonging to the weaker section of the community in urban slums. The programme was initially implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme but from 1974 it has become part of the State Plan. As per the pattern of the S.N.P. Scheme, the beneficiaries are provided with nutritious diet in the form of sweet bun/bread weighing 100 grams containing 10-12 gms. of proteins and 350-400 calories. These beneficiaries are also provided with tablets of Iron and Folic Acid along with doses of Vitamin 'A'.

32.14 During 1970-71, the programme was first introduced in Greater Bombay and subsequently extended to other cities/towns having population more than one lakh. These towns are Thane, Pune, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur, Dhule, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar, Nashik, Malegaon, Nagpur, Gondia, Amravati, Chandrapur, Aurangabad, Nanded, Jalna, Osmanabad and Latur.

32.15 In all 1,105 centres were introduced in 21 cities for providing nutritious food to 2.23 lakhs beneficiaries during the VIth Plan period. According to the direction of Government of India, the existing Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) Centres are converted into Integrated child development schemes Anganwadis since 1982-83. At present there are 1005 SNP centres situated in 22 cities referred to above. During the year 1988-89 the Government of India sanctioned 5 new Integrated Child Development Scheme (Urban Projects) by converting existing 185 SNP centres in these cities. These projects will be started at (1) Kurla (E.& W.) Bombay, (2) Jogeshwari, Aray Colony area, Bombay, (3) Pimpri-Chinchwad, Pune, (4) Akola City and (5) Ahmadnagr City. According to the Government of India's instructions this practice will be continued till the remaining 820 SNP centres are converted into I.C.D.S. Anganwadis as and when new I.C.D.S. projects are sanctioned by the Government of India.

32.16 At present, in all about 2.01 lakhs beneficiaries are covered under this programme. The scheme is implemented from the outlays jointly sanctioned for this scheme and the Integrated Child Development Services Projects.

32.17 The main objectives and features of the Integrated Child Development Scheme implemented in urban slums are similar to those of Rural I.C.D.S. projects.

The beneficiaries of these projects have been provided with 100 grams of supplementary nutritious diet containing 10-12 grams of proteins and 350-400 calories for 300 days a year, alongwith health services.

32.18 The Social Welfare Department has proposed to implement the following programme during the VIIIth Five Year Plan .

Urban Area	VIIIth Plan
Special Nutrition programme in Urban area including Integrated Child Development Services Scheme:	
No. of Projects	... 13
No. of beneficiaries	... 1,30,000

32.19 For implementing the above programme an outlay of Rs.199.00 lakhs is approved for the VIIIth Plan.

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CHAPTER 33

FLOW OF RESOURCES TO THE RURAL SECTOR

33.1 In order to enhance the flow of resources to the Rural Sector, it has been decided that at least 50 per cent of all outlays of Plan Schemes be contributed to the development of rural areas. This emphasis is based on the fact that even though more than 70 per cent of the country's population lives in the rural areas and are dependent on agriculture for a livelihood, the primary sector contributes only 23 per cent to the productivity of the country. Moreover there has been accentuation of the dichotomy between rural and urban areas, and the growth of rural unemployment. Hence, compared to the urban areas, the rural areas contain three fourth of the country's population but have a much lower level of income and consumption per head as well as poorer access to education, health, transport and other essential services. The Government is therefore, committed to giving much greater emphasis to rural development. Restructuring of agrarian relationships will be crucial to rural transformation.

33.2 It is therefore, logical that the proportion of development outlays on schemes benefitting the rural population must be significantly raised, the target being as indicated above, at least 50 per cent of all Plan outlays. Investment benefitting the rural population would include not only outlays for programmes for agriculture, irrigation, village industries, rural schools, hospitals and roads, but also investments to provide inputs for the rural economy (such as fertilisers, pesticides, electricity) and also investment in transport and other infrastructure which facilitate better distribution of inputs and marketing of rural produce. These investments must help improve the facilities for housing, education, health, child-care and other essential services which have a bearing on the quality of life, the rate of population growth as well as on the productivity of the rural people.

33.3 To-day there are myriads of schemes implemented for the rural areas including a host of anti-poverty programmes. There is little integration between the various programmes and several leakages in these prevent the benefits from reaching the targetted groups. What is required therefore, is not merely the pumping in of additional resources but also basic reorientation of the way in which the programmes are conceived, planned and implemented.

33.4 The Government of India had requested the State Government to indicate the quantum of flow to the rural sector in the Seventh Plan. Certain broad guiding principles has been indicated on the basis of which the flows to the rural sector are to be computed. Directly identifiable rural outlays in terms of both the benefit and the location criteria such as agriculture, rural development, irrigation and flood control, rural electrification, village industries, rural roads and rural health etc. are taken as 100 per cent rural. The other category of sectors would be those in which the outlays are not directly identifiable, as 'rural' due to their being an aggregation of schemes or because the flows benefit both rural and urban areas. The third category of sectors would be those in which the outlays are not directly identifiable. In these sectors therefore, there is need for apportionment of the outlays between the urban and rural areas. In this exercise naturally outlays which are purely for the urban sector or benefit urban areas are to be excluded.

33.5 The State Government undertook an exercise therefore, of identifying the flows to rural areas in the Seventh Plan. However, difficulties arose in certain sectors due to the inability to define what is really "rural". For instance in the Medical sector a very large number of patients

getting treated in Government Hospitals located in the urban areas would be from the neighbouring villages. However, in Government of India's guidelines expenditure on such hospitals cannot be considered as flows to the rural areas. Then again, in the Industrial sector, several large industries are located on land acquired in the rural areas and labour is also drawn from the surrounding villages; GOI's guidelines however do not recognise this fact. In the Higher Education sector it would be difficult to determine what exact percentage of students come from the rural areas unless a census is undertaken.

33.6 The statement attached to this Chapter indicates the flows to the rural sector in the 7th Plan as well as the outlays that would flow to the rural Sector in the Annual Plan 1993-94. It will be seen that the Government of Maharashtra spent well over 50 per cent of its outlays (for the 7th Plan the percentage has been estimated at 73.62 per cent) on rural development. In the total plan outlay (including family planning programme) of Rs.3861.59 Crore in the Eight Five Year Plan 1992-97 it has been estimated that Rs. 2594.02 crores would flow to the rural sector i.e 67.85 per cent of all plan outlays would be the State's contribution to rural development. In fact most of the State's Schemes are diverted towards rural areas.

33.7 The method followed for computing the flows to the rural areas in some of the major sectors is indicated below.

33.8 Wherever it has not been possible to compute rural flows on any specific criteria, the State Government has adopted the method of calculating flows to the rural sector in terms of the distribution of population in the rural and urban areas. Hence as 65 per cent of the population of the State, lives in the rural areas and 35 per cent in the urban areas, in several sectors the flows to the rural sector have been calculated on this basis.

33.9 Energy Sector :

In the Energy Sector, the rural flows have been computed as per Planning Commission's guidelines and the share of agriculture, rural households and rural industries in the total electricity consumption in the State has been considered for determining the rural component of the Power Sector, other than rural electrification in which 100 per cent of the flow is to the rural sector. As far as non-conventional sources of the energy are concerned, the rural flows have been determined according to the projects devoted exclusively to the rural areas such as wind, energy, bio-gas, photo voltaic plant etc. The programme 'Urja-gram' is also covered under this.

33.10 Industry and Minerals :

The Planning Commission in their guidelines have indicated that under this category, other than village industries, in which 100 per cent of the expenditure could be indicated as Rural and Small Scale Industries and Powerlooms, where expenditure could be apportioned, large and medium industries should be considered as urban. The State would however, differ with this view because while there are small scale industries and powerlooms located in urban areas, there are also large and medium industries located in rural areas where most of the labour is drawn from the surrounding villages. The benefits from many of these large industries do accrue to the rural sector. In computing the rural flow to this sector therefore, for small scale industries and powerlooms as well as medium and large industries, the criteria used for apportionment is the percentage of urban and rural population in the State. As the State has 65 per cent of the population residing in rural areas and the remaining 35 per cent in the urban areas, these percentages have been taken as the criteria for computing rural flows.

33.11 Transport & Communication

In the first item under this sector, that of Railways, the State Government did not contribute any funds to this sector in the Seventh Plan, Railways being a Central subject. However, in the Annual Plans, 1990-91, 1991-92 taken together Rs. 44 crores have been allocated for the

Railways as the State's share capital contribution towards the Konkan Railway Corporation. Here also like any other sector, the flows to the rural areas would be calculated on the basis of percentage of rural/urban population in the State. For the category 'Other Transport' (excluding Rural Roads) the expenditure incurred by the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation has been divided as per the percentage of rural and urban population in the State (65:35). The State Government has a scheme for construction of small bridges across talukas known as 'Sakav'; as these are constructed entirely in the rural areas to facilitate communication to and from the villages, this has been taken as 100 per cent rural flow. For the remaining roads other than State and National Highways, the same criteria of the percentage of rural and urban population has been used for computing rural flows. Here again there is a slight deviation from the Planning Commission's guidelines which says that any benefit from investment in roads other than rural roads should be considered as urban. The ODRs and MDRs are as much used by those residing in villages as by those in urban areas; hence the basis of computing rural flows would have to take this into consideration.

The percentage of expenditure on Inland water transport has been considered as entirely rural as indicated by the Planning Commission.

33.12 Education

The rural share in Primary and Secondary Education has been calculated on the basis of the population in urban and rural areas (35 per cent and 65 per cent). This has been done as schools are located both in rural and urban areas. However, for Higher Education, as it can reasonably be presumed that most of those who pursue higher education, even if they come from rural backgrounds, would generally seek employment in urban areas, the rural share of this sector has been reversed and it has been assumed that 65 per cent could be indicated as flow to the urban areas and 35 per cent to the rural areas.

33.13 Medical & Public Health

Under the Public Health Sector other than MNP for rural health which flows entirely to the rural areas, for the remaining expenditure the flow to the rural sector has been worked out on the basis of percentage of rural population.

For the Family Welfare Programme, the expenditure reported by the Public Health Department based on the Planning Commission's guidelines have been considered. It may be noted that the Family Welfare Programme is a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme and there is no outlay from the State Plan for this.

33.14 Housing

For the Housing Sector, only rural housing has been treated as fully rural. The rest of the Housing Programme is taken up entirely in urban and semi-urban areas and therefore, no apportionment has been considered.

33.15 Urban Water Supply & Sanitation

This sector is entirely urban and there is no apportionment to the rural sector.

33.16 Other Social Services

Other Social Services includes the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, Social Welfare, Labour and Labour Welfare, Technical and Medical Education, Art and Culture, Sports and Youth Services, General Economic Services, Information and Publicity and Nutrition. The rural flow from the expenditure on Technical Education, Sports and Youth Services, Backward Class Welfare other than TDD, Social Welfare, ITIs under Labour and Labour Welfare have all been worked out on the basis of the percentage of rural population (65 per cent) under the Sub-Sector General Economic Services

Local development programme is included. The outlay for this programme has been apportioned according to the percentage of the rural population (65 per cent).

33.17 For the sub-sector of Information and Publicity, the expenditure on the Scheme for installation of community T.V. sets has been shown as entirely rural. In respect of Backward Class Welfare expenditure on the scheme of the Tribal Development Department has been shown as entirely rural. So also under Nutrition the expenditure on the programme implemented by the Rural Development Department has been indicated as entirely rural. For Medical Education and Art and Culture, no flow to the rural sector has been computed.

33.18 Special Area Development Programme

Under this category we have primarily the special action plan for Gadchiroli District and selected area of Chandrapur, Dhule and Nanded District, Some parts of Yeovatmal and Bhandara are also to be included in the programme. There is also the Special Hill Areas Programme for the development of backward areas. the expenditure on Special Action Plan for Gadchiroli District and selected area of Chandrapur, Dhule and Nanded Districts and Special Hill Areas Programme have been indicated as entirely rural.

(Rs. In crores)

Sr. No.	Development Head and Sub-Head	VIIth Plan 1985-90		Rural Component VIII Plan 1992-97	
		1985-90 Expenditure	1985-90 Rural Component	Outlay	Rural Component
Directly Identifiable Rural Outlays by location and Beneficiaries (100%).					
Sectors—					
1.	Agricultural and Allied Services ...	614.39	614.39	1350.22	1350.22
2.	Rural Development ...	1575.86	1575.86	1709.83	1709.83
3.	Special Area Programmes ...	74.55	74.55	216.56	216.56
4.	Irrigation and Flood Control ...	2239.53	2239.53	3329.10	3329.10
	Total (1 to 4) ...	4504.33	4504.33	6605.71	6605.71
5.	Rural Electrification including Sub-transmission.	370.25	370.25	456.00	456.00
6.	Khadi and Village Industries ...	0.93	0.93	.....	.....
7.	Handlooms ...	15.91	15.91	36.00	36.00
8.	Sericulture ...	2.78	2.78	7.00	7.00
9.	Handicrafts ...	0.90	0.90	1.50	1.50
10.	Rural Roads ...	44.86	44.86	100.00	100.00
11.	Rural Health ...	159.47	159.47	307.67	307.67

12. Village Health Guides	...	21.37	21.37	11.25	11.25
13. Rural Housing	...	23.65	23.65	34.51	34.51
14. Rural Water Supply	...	472.21	472.21	} 631.20	631.20
15. Rural Sanitation	...	1.61	1.61		
Total (1 to 15)		5618.27	5618.27	8190.84	8190.84

Rural flows to be apportioned

Energy—

16. Power (other than Rural Electrification).		1872.64	859.15	4116.64	1440.82
17. Non-Conventional Source of Energy		3.20	2.10	7.34	5.06

Industry and Minerals—

18. Small Scale— Industry	...	67.44	43.83	181.00	123.00
Powerlooms	...	6.54	2.25		
19. Other Industries	...	346.28	.....	588.00	.....

Transport and Communication

20. Railways	...	.....	.....	44.80	44.80
21. Other Transport (excluding Rural roads).		540.78	380.47	1592.43	1035.07
22. Science Technology and Environment.		3.01	.....	8.11	.....

Social Services—

23. Education	...	276.19	171.42	730.07	474.55
24. Medical and Public Health (excluding Rural Health).		76.87	135.04	245.59	159.63
25. Family Welfare (Excluding Village Health Guide).		207.76	.....	282.88	183.87
26. Housing (excluding Rural Housing)		245.26	269.47
27. Urban Development	...	143.42	395.75

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28. Water Supply and Sanitation (excluding R.W.S. Rural Sanitation).	612.41	971.27
29. Other Social Services ...	670.41	380.76	627.45	276.14
30. Other Development Programmes...	562.49	151.87
31. Other Distribution System ...	0.29
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Sub-Total-II 16 to 31 ...	5065.77	2247.81	10623.99	3942.81
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Grand Total ...	10684.03	7866.07 (73.62%)	18814.13	12096.16 (64.26%)

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CHAPTER 34

OTHER PROGRAMMES

I INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

34.1 The main objective of the programme of Information and Publicity is to reach the people in rural, backward and tribal regions of the State through appropriate media of mass communications. It is aimed at ensuring their involvement and participation in the developmental efforts of the State Government. Publicity Organisation tries to establish close contact with the people through press, radio, film, publicity, television, press articles, posters, documentaries, exhibitions, radio talks and special programmes for workers and farmers, photo services, public exhibition of films etc. However, some difficulties are encountered as the principal media of mass communications i.e. radio, television are fully controlled by the Central Government. In spite of above mentioned limitations, State Publicity Department has to concentrate on exhibitions of films, publicity and community television scheme, for achieving its objective. During the VIIth F.Y.P. a total expenditure of Rs.618.21 lakhs was incurred. The main expenditure during the VIIth Five Year Plan was on community television scheme (72.30% of the total expenditure). Similarly an expenditure of Rs.113.93 lakhs and Rs.142.69 lakhs has been incurred during 1990-91 & 1991-92 respectively.

It is proposed to continue to lay emphasis on community television scheme, publicity through electronic media and intensive publicity cells in the Tribal areas in the future also. An Outlay of Rs. 923.00 lakhs has been provided for this sector for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

Intensive Publicity Cells in Tribal Areas

34.2 The main objective of establishing Intensive Publicity Cells in Tribal Sub Plan areas are -

- (i) to create awareness amongst the tribals regarding efforts of the Government in narrowing the gap between the levels of development of tribals and other population,
- (ii) to improve the quality of life of tribal community by establishing liaison with the tribal population and to keep them informed about the various programmes and various facilities available to them.
- (iii) to assess their reaction to the Government Schemes and to ensure at the same time their active involvement or participation in these schemes.

With these objectives in view, 18 Intensive Publicity Cells have so far been established in tribal areas. It is now proposed to establish 10 more cells in tribal areas in the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97). An outlay of Rs.105.90 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

Photographic Service

(i) Electronic News Gathering Cameras

34.3 Importance of film as the medium of education is wellknown. With the expansion of television network and emergence of Video as medium of communication visual media has assumed greater importance. To achieve the basic objective of effective wider contact with the masses, it is proposed to purchase equipments such as Electronic News Gathering Cameras, Video Cassette recorders, vehicles and other related materials and to create requisite posts. An outlay of Rs.220.10 lakhs has been provided in the VIIIth Five Year Plan(1992-97).

Local development programme is included. The outlay for this programme has been apportioned according to the percentage of the rural population (65 per cent).

33.17 For the sub-sector of Information and Publicity, the expenditure on the Scheme for installation of community T.V. sets has been shown as entirely rural. In respect of Backward Class Welfare expenditure on the scheme of the Tribal Development Department has been shown as entirely rural. So also under Nutrition the expenditure on the programme implemented by the Rural Development Department has been indicated as entirely rural. For Medical Education and Art and Culture, no flow to the rural sector has been computed.

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It is proposed to continue to lay emphasis on community television scheme, publicity through electronic media and intensive publicity cells in the Tribal areas in the future also. An Outlay of Rs. 923.00 lakhs has been provided for this sector for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

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(iii) to assess their reaction to the Government Schemes and to ensure at the same time their active involvement or participation in these schemes.

With these objectives in view, 18 Intensive Publicity Cells have so far been established in tribal areas. It is now proposed to establish 10 more cells in tribal areas in the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97). An outlay of Rs.105.90 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

Photographic Service

(i) Electronic News Gathering Cameras

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(ii) Construction of additional Darkrooms

Directorate General and District Information Officers supply photographs to the newspapers and other media for extensive publicity of various developmental works undertaken by the Government. There are presently 11 Photographic Cells working throughout the State. Although the major part of the State is covered through these photographic cells, it is essential to cover the remaining part of the State for effective publicity. It is, therefore, proposed to establish 2 additional photographic cells.

Establishment of Sub-Information Centres

(iii) In order to provide information relating to various developmental schemes of Government, District Information Offices have been established. Owing to the increase in the developmental activities during last 40 years, District Officers find it difficult to cope up with the increased work load. 9 Sub-Information Centres were, therefore, established in the tribal area to meet the pressing demand of the journalists and social workers. It is now proposed to establish more Sub-Information Centres equipped with requisite staff.

An outlay of Rs.92.80 lakhs has been provided in the VIIIth Five Year Plan(1992-97).

Plan Publications

34.4 It is necessary to distribute publicity material like folders, booklets, etc. giving details of the Government schemes for the benefit of the people. It has, therefore, been decided to provide Rs. 34.00 lakhs in the VIIIth Five Year Plan(1992-97)for publicity of plan schemes programmes.

Community Television Scheme

34.5 Realising the great potential of the television, the State Government has decided to concentrate on the community television scheme in future also. An outlay of Rs.470.20 lakhs has been provided in the VIIIth Five Year Plan(1992-97).

The salient features of the Community television scheme are as follows:—

Community listening scheme was launched by the Directorate of Rural Broadcasting in the State in 1944 for installation and subsequent “at the door” maintenance of radio sets in rural areas, with the objective of providing radio sets in every village in the State. The radio sets were supplied free of cost to the tribal villages while a concessional rate of Rs.100 charged from other villages.

With the introduction of the television in Maharashtra in 1972, the community listening scheme of providing radio sets was gradually modified to community viewing scheme wherein the television sets were provided to both rural as well as urban areas on contributory basis. As per the present status of the scheme the sponsoring agencies have to contribute Rs.1350 and Rs.3250 for the installation of black and white & colour T.V. Sets, respectively. Similarly, the sponsoring agencies have to contribute Rs.200 towards yearly maintenance. The sponsoring agencies in the TSP areas are, however, exempted from the payment of the contribution.

There are presently 5 high power and 40 low power transmitters in Maharashtra State which cover 50% of the area of Maharashtra and 70% of the total population. A total No. of 15,435 villages receive television signals through these centres. Presently 7843 TV sets are in existence (as on 31st March, 1992) including 1643 provided free of cost in the tribal areas. It is proposed to install 2600 T.V. sets in non-tribal areas and 500 T.V. sets in tribal areas. A backlog of 6000 villages exist presently.

II GENERAL SERVICES (ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS)

34.6 The programme covers construction of administrative buildings for the various Government Departments and also construction of rest houses, circuit houses, inspection bungalows etc.

34.7 The following table indicates the expenditure during VIIth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91, 1991-92, and approved outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

General Services-Public Works-Administrative Buildings :-

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Actual Expenditure of VIIth Plan	Actual Expenditure		Approved outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan
	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4
8412.61	1760.06	2306.81	20136.00

New Approach

34.8 Various departments construct their own administrative buildings within their own approved outlays, on the land in their possession. This ultimately leads to ill-planned, hazardous and imbalance development. Hence after discussing this issue at length it has been decided as follows :-

(i) to adopt a new and integrated approach in the construction of administrative buildings. For this purpose data of underutilised lands and vacant lands in possession of various departments in the districts is to be compiled and a phased integrated programme of construction of administrative buildings would be chalked out with the approval of the State Level Committee to be headed by Chief Secretary.

(ii) the construction of functional buildings such as ITIs, Courts, Hospitals, Colleges, RTOs, etc. will be considered independently and will not come under this programme of the PWD. This has been done as the requirements of these buildings are specific and functional.

34.9 Due to various development activities undertaken by Government, the need for more offices has arisen and Government had to undertake construction of administrative buildings at various places. This problem of office accommodation is further aggravated due to creation of new districts and talukas during the VIth Five Year Plan. A number of Offices are housed in rented premises due to shortage of Government Buildings. Besides the accommodation available is far less as against the norms regarding admissible space for various types of offices. Further, at present, Government offices are housed in places mostly scattered throughout the cities and towns. As such, the public in general is inconvenienced as they have to move from one place to another for work pertaining to more than one office. Therefore, Government decided to take up phased programme during the VIIth Five Year Plan for construction of Central Administrative Buildings at various places such as Bombay, New Bombay and at other Regional and District Places, with a view to bring the scattered offices at one place.

34.10 At the inception of the Vth Five Year Plan when the building construction activity came to be treated as a plan activity the achievement were not measured by fixing any unit. However, for the Vth Five Year Plan, an allocation of Rs. 641 lakhs was made available and was fully spent. During VIth Five Year Plan, the active requirement of office space was ascertained

after taking any view of office premises in the rented building etc. and accordingly, a demand worked out to 5350 lakhs. During the VIth Five Year Plan, with the approved outlay of Rs. 3815 lakhs about 1,74,210 sq.mts. of area was as office space.

34.11 For the VIIth Five Year Plan(1985-90), a review was also taken of the office premises in the rented buildings as well as Government buildings. The shortage of office space in totally was identified as 8,20,809 sq.mts. of area for which the total demand worked out was of Rs. 3100 lakhs. As against this, the total plan allocation approved was Rs. 4587 lakhs.

34.12 At the commencement at the VIIth Five Year Plan, there were 339 works in hand and the total spill over cost of these works was Rs. 1800 lakhs. As regards the construction of Central Administrative buildings, in all 20 works were taken during the VIIth Five Year Plan and the works at 9 places viz. Konkan Bhavan, New Bombay, Amravati, Thane, Buldhana, Yavatmal, Nanded, Parbhani, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri(Phase-I) have already been completed. This has provided about 35870 sq.mts. of area for office accommodation.

34.13 Apart from construction of Central administrative buildings at various places, the Government has also constructed 4 administrative buildings at Bandra, Bombay viz. two as Central administrative and two for Sales Tax Department, out of the loan from Bombay Metropolitan Regional Development Authority. The total cost of these 4 buildings is Rs. 1160 lakhs. The loan repayment with interest, became due on 1st October 1987 and so far complete loan has been paid to the Bombay Metropolitan Regional Development Authority.

34.14 As the VIIIth Five Year Plan could not be materialised from 1st April, 1990. Annual Plans of 1990-91 and 1991-92 were prepared. The Plan allocation, expenditure, physical target and achievement during the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as under:-

					(Rs.in lakhs)
Financial Year		Sanctioned Plan Allocation	Expenditure	Physical Target	Achievement
1		2	3	4	5
1990-91	...	1191.46	1135.85	125000 sqm 50 Suites	2785 sqm 23 suits
1991-92	...	1691.00	1353.00	18000 sqm 40 suites	4838 sqm 22 suites

34.15 There is a growing demand for office space at District and Taluka places. This is either due to expansion of offices or opening of new offices. Many offices in Bombay and Mofussil are housed in the private premises on rental basis and they are required to be shifted in Government buildings.

34.16 A review was taken on 1st April 1988 regarding the offices housed in the private rented buildings. The details in short are as under :-

Place		No. of Government Offices	Area in Sq. Mts. (Carpet)	Rent (yearly) (Rs. in lakhs)
1		2	3	4
1. In Bombay / New Bombay	...	723	1,61,438	151.00
2. Other than Bombay i.e. District and Taluka Places		2797	4,48,746	354.00
	Total	3520	6,10,184	505.00

34.17 If for the above offices, area as per norms is to be provided. It is estimated that an additional area of 3,70,000 sq.mts. is required for office space. The total office space required to be created would be around 9,80,000 sq.mts. (carpet area) i.e. 11,27,000 sq.mts. built up area. From 1st April 1988 to 31st March 1992 the office area admeasuring 23,000 sq.mts. will be created. Thus about (11,27,000 - 23,000) 11,04,000 sq.mts. of office space is required to be created in future Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.31,000 lakhs .

For the VIIth Five Year Plan(1985-90)it was finally targeted to provide for 1,63,620 Sq.Mts. of office space. Against this target 96021 sq.Mts. area has been created during VIIth Five Year Plan.

34.18 Due to paucity of funds, it is estimated that the net area that can be created during the VIIIth Five Year Plan would be about 165902 Sq.Mts. which includes the development of plot and constrction of office buildings at 236-A ,Ghatkoper,Bomaby.

34.19 In Bombay, some of the Government offices are accommodated in private requisitioned buildings. As per the judgement of the Supreme Court, these premises are required to be vacated.

34.20 The Government has proposed to develop the plot No. 236-A at Ghatkopar, Bombay and construct office premises. The cost of the project including development of the plot is Rs. 10200 lakhs, out of which Administative Buildings component is of Rs. 7000 lakhs. It is proposed to complete two administrative buildings, amounting to Rs. 740 lakhs, and to undertake the works of Development of plot amounting to Rs. 846 lakhs and miscellaneous works of providing infrastructural facilities such as Roads, Drainage, Electricity etc. amounting to Rs. 617 lakhs. It is estimated that the Government will be able to create 15,627 sq.mts. of office area. The construction of commercial building will be undertaken as per availability of funds.

Rest Houses

34.21 The Government has decided to provide Rest Houses at taluka places where such facilities are not available. Accordingly, it was found that at 29 taluka places, the Rest Houses are to be constructed. These facilities are generally meant for the exclusive use of staff of Government. However, due to paucity of funds it is proposed to undertake construction of Rest Houses at 20 taluka places during the VIIIth Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs.200 lakhs is approved.

Construction of office-cum-talathi Quarters

34.22 During VIIth Five Year Plan,300 structures as office-cum-talathi quarters are constructed. During VIIIth Five Year Plan ,it is proposed to construct such 125 sttructures. The total cost of such structures will be about Rs.100 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

34.23 In order to project environment, the arboriculture programme for plantation of trees in the compound of office buildings is planned. The necessary provision is included in the allocation of plans according to the estimates of the project. It is generally observed that an amount equivalent to 30% -35% of the allotment is utilised towards payment of skilled/unskilled labours.

34.24 For the construction of administrative buildings rest houses etc. an outlay of Rs. 9227 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan. The Schemewise details of which are given in the table A:-

TABLE - A

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Scheme	VIII th Plan 1992-97 approved outlay 3
1	2	3
1.	Spill over cost of ongoing works as on 1st April 1992 ...	3427.00
2.	Construction of Central Administrative Buildings at Divisional District and Taluka Head Quarters including land acquisition (2 crore for the fire fighting).	1900.00
3.	Development of plot and construction of administrative building at Survey No. 236-A, Ghatkopar, Bombay.	1200.00
4.	Minor Original Works	100.00
5.	Construction of 2 suited Rest Houses at 20 Talukas out of the remaining 29 taluka places.	200.00
6.	Expansion to Maharashtra Sadan, New Delhi ...	1000.00
7.	Construction of V.I.P. Guest Houses including construction of conference hall etc. at Malbar Hill, Bombay (Sahyadri Udyan, Torna etc.)	1300.00
8.	Construction of office-cum-Residential quarters for Talathis in 125 villages under various taluka in Maharashtra (Phase II).	100.00
Total ...		9227.00

Civil Criminal Court Buildings

34.25 The shortage of court building and residential quarters for the judicial officers has become a problem of great magnitude. Unless sufficient number of court buildings etc. are constructed, it would not be possible to strengthen the court and the other judiciary staff, for increasing efficiency in disposing subjudice matters with a view to disposing of the civil matter within two years and criminal matters within one year, the High Court has proposed 2,709 posts of Judges with their unit staff of various cadres. Out of these, so far 284 posts have been created and remaining posts will be created only after the accommodation for Court and Judicial officers is made available. It is, therefore, necessary to take up a phased programme of construction of court buildings and residential quarters for judicial staff. Out of about 150 works of court buildings undertaken with the approved outlay of Seventh Plan, 80 works have been completed by the end of 1989-90 on which expenditure to the extent of Rs.21,44.31 lakhs is incurred. The expenditure incurred during the 1990-91 is Rs. 451.51 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during the 1991-92 is Rs. 434.00 lakhs.

34.26 It is proposed to take works of 106 Court Buildings, and works of 217 Residential Quarters during the VIIIth Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs.7500 lakhs is required for these works. It is also proposed to take up works of District Court Buildings in Garodia Nagar, Ghatkopar, Kurla, Vikroli, Borivali, Gokuldham Goregaon during the VIIIth Five Year Plan. For construction of these works the total outlay required is Rs. 2500 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.3853 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Jail Buildings

34.27 Most of the existing jail buildings are very old and in a dilapidated condition and need reconstruction or extensive repairs. In certain places minimum facilities are not available for the prisoners. To provide better facilities for the prisoners and adequate security arrangements, the works of addition, alterations and renovations to the existing buildings are to be taken up. It is also necessary to undertake major construction works such as construction of new prisons, office buildings and to improve conditions of 8 Central prisons 34 Districts prisons and 178 sub-jails at taluka level in the State. Besides as per service conditions, the jail staff is to be provided with rent free residential accommodation because their presence is required for the 24 hours at prison premises. The number of residential quarters available at present is inadequate and hence residential quarters are required to be built up. The expenditure incurred during VIIth Plan is Rs.167.46 lakhs . The expenditure incurred during 1990-91 and 1991-92 is Rs.13.53 lakhs and Rs.59.56 lakhs respectively.

34.28 The Government of India, Ministry of Home have indicated their intention to supplement State resources to the extent of Rs. 432 lakhs under the scheme 'Modernisation of Prison Administration' under Sector 'Social Welfare' and 'General Services' during 5 years (1987-92) provide, the State shall provide equal matching share. Accordingly, State has formulated the schemes relating to 'Modernisation of Prison Administration' involving total cost of Rs. 421 lakhs. Till the end of 1991-92 Central assistance of Rs. 220.89 lakhs has been received on this account.

34.29 For the above programme an outlay of Rs. 371 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

R.T.O. Buildings

34.30 In order to bring speedy development in the transport industry, Government of India has changed its policy and has licensed many firms to manufacture more vehicles. The overall rate of increase in vehicle population every year is about 8-9 per cent so far Maharashtra is concerned. A good number of vehicles manufactured in India are registered in Maharashtra State only. The vehicle population in the State as accounted on 31st March 1990 is 24.98 lakhs. It is expected that the total number of vehicles in the State would be 58 lakhs by 2001 A.D. This indicates the workload and need arising thereby for accommodation. The Offices of the Motor Vehicles Department in the State are mainly located in hired premises or in buildings which are not suitable for nature of the activities connected with the Department. It is proposed to implement the above programme an outlay of Rs.168 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Excise Department Buildings

34.31 For smooth functioning of Excise Department, it was proposed to undertake 3 works of administrative buildings out of 11 administratively approved works during VIIth Plan period. One work at Thane and other at Ratnagiri have already been completed. For ongoing works of construction of godown and administrative building at Nagpur and for taking up 2 new works at Thane and Alibag (Raigad) an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Forest Buildings

34.32 There is also a great demand for administrative buildings for housing offices of the Forest Department. Considering importance of forest resources, retention and necessity to preserve wild life from environmental point of view, an outlay of Rs 156 lakhs has been provided for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Administrative Buildings of Zilla Parishads

34.33 Government gives loan assistance to the extent of maximum 90 percent of estimated cost repayable in 15 instalments together with interest thereon, to the Zilla Parishads for construction of their administrative buildings. The loans have been granted to the 11 Zilla parishads at the end of the VIIth Plan, out of these 3 Zilla Parishads have been sanctioned partial loan. It is proposed to give balance loan to these Zilla Parishads and grant loan to another 4 Zilla Parishads during the VIIIth Five Year Plan Period. Apart from this, 4 new districts have been created in the State in the recent past and it is necessary to construct administrative buildings for Zilla Parishads of these new district at Government cost. Government is giving grants to these new Zilla Parishad for the purpose. The break up of the outlay approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 is given as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

District	Approved outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan	
	Loan	Grant
1	2	3
1. Wardha	48.00	.....
2. Osmanabad	18.00	.....
3. Parbhani	68.00	.....
4. Kolhapur	28.00	.....
5. Beed	72.00	.....
6. Jalna	.....	6.00
7. Sindhudurga	.....	123.00
8. Ahmednagar	53.00	.....
9. Latur	.....	31.00
	Total	160.00
		287.00

Building of Labour Department

34.34 With a view to accommodate the various labour offices at one place which are at present located in hired premises and also scattered, it is proposed to construct new administrative building at Kurla-Bandra Complex in Greater Bombay. It is also proposed to construct Independent Building for Maharashtra Institute of Labour Studies at Nagpur. An outlay of Rs.483.00 lakhs has been approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan for the above programme.

Administrative Building of New Districts & New Talukas.

34.35 As a result of reorganisation as well as bifurcation, 2 revenue divisions, 4 districts, 2 sub-divisions and 68 talukas have been newly created since 1981. For their proper development, it is necessary to provide administrative buildings at headquarters for accommodating various offices.

34.36 The works of second and third phase of construction at Jalna and Latur are in progress. The Phase-III work of the administrative building at Gadchiroli is yet to be completed. In case of development of headquarter of Sindhudurg District at Oras, CIDCO has been appointed as an agency for town planning and development.

34.37 An expenditure of Rs. 384.08 lakhs was incurred during VIIth Plan for these works. During Annual Plan 1990-91 an expenditure of Rs. 84.27 lakhs was incurred while for Annual

Plan 1991-92 approved outlay is Rs.312 lakhs . The expenditure incurred during 1991-92 is Rs.412 lakhs.

34.38 An outlay of Rs.5380 lakhs has been approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan for construction of Administrative Buildings which would be required on account of creation of new sub-divisions/talukas in course of VIIIth Five Year Plan Period.

34.39 The break up of the approved outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan is given below.

TABLE - V

District/Taluka	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97
1. Jalna-Administrative Building Phase II & III	50.00
2. Latur Administrative Buildings Phase II & III	70.00
3. Creation of 22 new talukas, 13 New Sub-Divisions in Western Maharashtra & Marathwada.	740.00
4. Gadchiroli—Administrative Building Phase III	120.00
5. Development of District Head-Quarters Sindhudurg	4400.00
Total	5380.00

Administrative Building For Cooperative Courts

34.40 It is proposed to construct Administrative Buildings for co-operative Courts during the VIIIth Five Year Plan, for this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 36 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

III - WARDHA PLAN

34.41 The State Government had decided to implement the Wardha Plan based on Gandhian principles viz. work and health for all, emphasis on village and small scale industries, utilisation of local resources, bringing families below poverty line in the district, above the line etc. Keeping these objectives in view, the State Government prepared a plan involving estimated cost of Rs. 178.42 crores and forwarded it to the Planning Commission for approval. Though the Planning Commission approved the plan in principle for being implemented as plan of Wardha district, the Planning Commission observed that the plan needs to be revised by including innovative schemes devoid of modern technology and which are generally not part of normal district plans.

34.42 Pending approval of the plan prepared by the State Government by the Planning Commission, the State Government had made a special provision of Rs. 17 crores during the Seventh Plan over and above the provisions for the regular District Plan for Wardha District. However, actual provision of Rs. 945 lakhs could be made for the programme during the Seventh Plan. As against this, expenditure to the tune of Rs. 6.8 crores was incurred. From these funds, programmes like Kolhapur type bandharas, cement plugs, underground bandharas, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development, Community Development, Sericulture etc. were undertaken. A provision of Rs. 14.56 crores is approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

IV - LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

34.43 Local Development Programme (previously known as Small Works Programme based on Felt Needs of the Districts) is being implemented in the State since 1984-85. The programme is envisaged to undertake small works of Local Development (which do not get prominence and importance in the District Plan and hence generally are neglected) and to complete them within a short period of 1 or 2 years. Under the programme, works such as small road works, missing links, small bridges, primary school rooms, samaj mandir, library buildings and similar works costing less than Rs. 5.00 lakhs and Kolhapur Type Weirs costing upto Rs. 10.00 lakhs are generally undertaken.

Provision for the programme is made on the basis of number of Assembly Constituencies. Presently the provision is made at the rate of Rs. 30.00 lakhs per Constituency. During 7th Five Year Plan period, Government had made a special allocation of Rs. 319.00 crores for this programme. Similarly, provisions of Rs. 35.00 crores during 1990-91 and Rs. 57.70 crores during the year 1991-92 had been made for this programme. This provision is over and above the allocations made to the districts for their regular District Plans. The details of approved outlay, expenditure incurred and number of works taken under this programme during the VIIth Five Year Plan as well as during the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and VIII F. Y.P. are as follows:—

					(Rs.in crores)
Period		Approved outlay	Expenditure incurred	No. of works taken under the programme	
1.	VIIth Five Year Plan (1985-90)	...	319.00	279.69	64900
2.	1990-91	...	35.00	27.31	2145
3.	1991-92	...	57.70	44.73	6831
4.	VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	...	311.32	38000 (proposed)

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CHAPTER 35

DECENTRALISED PLANNING IN MAHARASHTRA

Eighth Plan Approach

35.1 The Eighth Plan Approach gives thrust on decentralisation of the planning process during the Eighth Plan period. It involves not only reorientation of the focus and priority of planning but also of its processes and mechanism. The process will be enriched and made more effective by involving mass of the people in planning and implementation through democratic decentralisation and a closer association of the planning organisation at State level. It is also expected that the State Planning Agencies should inter-act closely with institutions of democratic decentralisation in rural and urban areas.

Decentralised Planning in Maharashtra

35.2 After the formation of the Maharashtra state in 1960, it was noticed that development in different constituent/regions of the State was not uniform. The State Government therefore, followed regional planning as the basis of rapid development of these regions. Also in Maharashtra Zilla Parishads came in existence in 1962. This body was, inter-alia, entrusted with the function to promote planned development of the districts so far as programmes in local sectors were concerned by utilising, to the maximum possible extent, local resources and for that purpose to prepare Annual Plans and long term plans. This was the beginning of the decentralisation in the State. However, subsequently it was felt that these steps did not lead to balanced development of all the districts. The State Government therefore, decided to adopt policy of balanced development on the basis of district as a unit of planning for formulation of Perspective Plans for each district on the basis of which five year and annual plans could be formulated. Accordingly, since 1974 District Planning is being implemented in the State.

Composition of the DPDCs.

35.3 The District Planning and Development Councils(DPDCs)have been constituted in every district. Every Minister is allotted one or two districts for the purpose of proper development of these districts. These Ministers are called District Ministers. Every DPDC is headed by a District Minister and it consists of all elected members of Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha and all members of Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Parishad residing in the District. Representatives of Zilla Paarishads, Municipal Councils, Nationalised Banks are also members of the DPDCs. The DPDCs have been entrusted mainly with the function of formulating district plans and monitoring the implementation of district level schemes in the districts. They have also been given power for reappropriation of funds for district level schemes subject to certain overall guidelines.

Criterion for allocation of funds

35.4 The DPDCs are concerned with district level programmes. These are basically located in or benefit of which exclusively goes to district and which need to be planned at the local level for optimum exploitation of the natural and other resources of districts. Districts are allotted funds available for district level schemes on the basis of a formula which is as under:-

Sr. No.	Item	Percentage of total allocation
1.	Total population	60
2.	Urban Population	5
3.	Backward Class Population	5
4.	Backwardness in Agriculture	5
5.	Backwardness in Irrigation	4
6.	Industrial Backwardness	5
7.	Communication Backwardness	5
8.	Special Problems of drought Prone area	3
9.	The Problems of the people in the coastal area	1.5
10.	Problems in forest areas	1.5
11.	Amount retained at the State level for solving special problems	5
Total ...		100

It will be seen that the above formula gives necessary weightage to various criteria of backwardness.

Special provision for Removal of Backlog

35.5 Government had appointed a Fact Finding Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. V.M.Dandekar for studying the problem of developmental imbalance between different regions of the State and to identify regional backlog. The Fact Finding Committee has identified the backlog of Rs.3186.78 crores and since the beginning of the Seventh Plan specific amount is earmarked in every Annual Plan for the purpose of removing this identified backlog. Since 1989-90 District Planning and Development Councils have also been associated with the process of removal of backlog and for this purpose each District Planning and Development Council is allotted separate outlays.

State Pool Schemes

35.6 In addition to this, there are schemes, the benefit of which goes to districts but which are of such nature that they are to be planned and funded at State level. These are called State Pool Schemes.

Local Development Programme

35.7 There is also special programme known as Local Development Programme for which separate allocations are given to districts. Under this programme, small works costing not more than Rs.5 lakhs such as primary school rooms, small link roads, cross-drainage works, Kolhapur

Type Weirs (upto Rs. 10 lakhs each) can be taken. These works based on the needs of the people are selected and sanctioned by the District Planning and Development Councils, subject to certain guidelines given by the Government.

Taking into account all these sources from which funds flow to districts, it is seen that about 50 per cent of the total plan outlay is provided for financing district level programmes. It can, therefore, be said that decentralised planning has already taken root in the State.

District Planning Process.

35.8 The DPDCs prepare their draft Annual Plan for the district level schemes on the basis of ceilings of allocations and other guidelines communicated to them by the Planning Department. The District Plans so prepared by the District Planning and Development Councils are finalised after holding meetings with the DPDCs at State level and thereafter dovetailed in the State Plan.

Powers of the DPDCs.

35.9 In addition to formulating Five Year/Annual Plans of the districts in accordance with the guidelines issued by the State Government, the DPDCs and their Executive Committees have been vested with the powers to review and monitor the District Annual Plan as finally approved as also specific programmes like the Minimum Needs Programme, the 20-Point Programme etc. In order to enable the DPDCs and/or their Executive Committees to undertake the review every month, instructions have been issued that budgetary grants should be immediately released by the controlling officers on the basis of the final outlays approved for each district and copies of such orders should be invariably endorsed to the Collector and Member-Secretary of the DPDC. Apart from the powers to review and monitor, the DPDCs have also been given powers of reappropriation. The basic objective of transferring powers of reappropriation to the DPDCs is that outlays earmarked for each district in accordance with the formula of weightages are utilised within the district during the year, subject, however, to certain conditions, like non-transfer of savings from core sector to non-core sector or from programmes funded at State level to District level programmes etc. The DPDCs enjoy full powers of recommending reappropriations and the reappropriations so approved by the DPDCs or their Executive Committees are considered as binding on the implementing Departments. Reappropriations at the fag end of the year are however, permitted at the discretion of the Heads of Departments to the extent possible.

District Planning Machinery

35.10 With the introduction of District Planning in the State, Planning Cells have been created at the District level in the Offices of each District Collector with the following staff:-

Name of the post	No. of posts
(1) District Planning Officer	1
(2) Research Assistant	1
(3) Statistical Assistant	3
(4) Clerk-cum-Typist	2
(5) Peon	2

35.11 The main function of this unit is to service the District Planning and Development Council in preparation, monitoring, review and implementation of District Annual as well as

perspective Plans. Apart from this, the Planning Unit is also required to handle many additional jobs in view of new concepts introduced in the District Planning e.g. review of Tribal Sub-Plan, Special Component Plan, 20 Point Programme etc. Further, State Government has been implementing a Special Programme viz. Local Development Programme. The Administration and implementation of this programme at District Level has also been entrusted to the District Planning Units.

35.12 Apart from District Planning Units, a Planning Unit has also been created in the offices of each of the six Divisional Commissioners who are also ex-officio Additional Development Commissioners. The composition of each of these units is as follows:-

Name of the post	No. of posts
(1) Officer on Special Duty	1
(2) Research Officer	1
(3) Research Assistant	1
(4) Stenographer	1
(5) Statistical Assistant	1
(4) Clerk	1
(5) Peon	2

One of the functions of these units is to co-ordinate, Review and Monitor District Plans in the division. The Divisional Commissioner is also Vice Chairman of the District Planning and Development Councils in his division.

Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90

35.13 During the Seventh Plan period and during 1990-91 and 1991-92 every year tentative allocations were indicated to the DPDCs and they were asked to prepare draft district plans. Accordingly, DPDCs prepared district plans. Thereafter, Minister (Finance and Planning) held State level discussions with the representatives of the DPDCs for finalisation of the District Plans. The District Plans so discussed were incorporated in the State's Annual Plan with some changes.

35.14 As already stated above, at present benefit of the following four categories of schemes directly goes to the Districts:-

(i) The regular District Plans to be formulated by the District Planning and Development Councils (DPDCs.)

(ii) The District Level Schemes coming under the programme for removal of regional imbalance, also to be formulated by the DPDCs.

(iii) Local Development Programme based on Felt Needs of the Districts

(iv) The District Level Schemes to be planned and funded at State Level i.e. State Pool schemes.

The expenditure incurred on these 4 categories of schemes during the VIIth Five Year Plan (1985-90) as well as during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 and outlays proposed for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97) are as follows:-

(Rs.in Crores)				
Category of Scheme	Actual Expenditure			Proposed outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97
	VII th F. Y. Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Total State Plan ...	11044.50 (100)	2521.88 (100)	2944.77 (100)	18520.00 (100%)
(2) Regular District Plan ...	2370.70 (21.47)	526.00 (20.86)	570.47 (19.37)	4790.27 (25.86)
(3) Schemes for removal of regional imbalance.	783.13 (7.09)	199.50 (7.91)	228.62 (7.76)	874.95 (4.72)
(4) Local Development Programme ...	279.69 (2.53)	27.31 (1.08)	48.44 (1.64)	311.32 (1.68)
(5) State Pool Schemes ...	2049.15 (18.55)	487.19 (19.32)	582.98 (19.80)	2525.38 (13.64)
Percentage of District Level Expdi./outlay to State Plan outlay/Expenditure.	5482.67 (49.64)	1240.00 (49.17)	1430.51 (48.57)	8501.92 (45.90)

(The figures in bracket indicate percentage of outlay/expenditure for District Level Schemes to the total outlay/expenditure for state Plan. It will thus be seen that the benefit of about 50 percent of outlay goes directly to districts.)

Perspective Plan 1992-97

35.15 Action for preparation of perspective plans of the Districts for the Eighth Plan period has already been started and the districts have been asked to formulate their perspective plans for the period 1992-97 which are under preparation. The Planning Commission had selected Nashik District from the State for preparation of model perspective district plan. On the basis of model plan of Nashik District, the DPDCs have been asked to prepare perspective plans for their districts which could be useful and provide a guide in preparation of subsequent annual plans.

Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97

35.16 Government has finalised the outlays of Eighth Five Year Plan which is of the order of Rs. 18520.00 crores. So far as the District Level Schemes are concerned, the outlays proposed are as under:-

				(Rs.in crores)
(1) Regular District Level Schemes	...	...	...	4790.27
(2) Schemes for removal of regional backlog	...	...	...	874.95
(3) Local Development Programme	...	...	...	311.32
(4) State Pool Schemes	...	...	...	2525.38
			Total	8501.92

The percentage of the district plan outlay to the State Plan outlay works out to about 46 %.

35.17 Though, decentralised planning is in vogue in Maharashtra State for the last about 18 years, the Planning Commission as well as the State Planning Board have emphasised the need for decentralisation in planning process. Similar experiments are also in progress in some other States in the country. In view of the experience gained in implementing decetralised planning, the State Government has decided to review the concept and procedure of District Planning and also to study the pattern of decentralisation in other States with a view to see whether some of these elements can be inducted in our system. Government, has therefore, appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. K.G.Paranjpe, Ex-Chief Secretary of the State Government which consists of eminent persons who have wide experience in the field of District Planning and Rural Development. The Committee has already submitted its report to Government in May, 1992 and the recommendations of the Committee are under active consideration of Government.

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