

CHAPTER 1

TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 2002-2007

and

ANNUAL PLAN 2002-2003

Introductory

The 10th Five Year Plan 2002-2007 and Annual Plan 2002-2003 are commencing in the background of economic slow down at one hand and adoption of policy of reforms in various sectors on the other. There is also disappointing progress in many important social as well as infrastructural sector. Therefore, it is an opportune time for us to modify our goals and priorities and to device new directions for our policies to survive in the rapidly changing economy of not only the country but also the World. Our human development indicators are not in tandem with our achievements in the industrial, social and infrastructure sectors. As 10th plan is first Five Year Plan of the new millennium, we must modify our policies and institutions based on the past experience. This Plan must be, "A Reform Plan instead of Resource Plan" as noted in the approach paper of the Planning Commission for Tenth Five Year Plan.

Priorities of the Tenth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003

1.2. The priorities, of Tenth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003 as determined by the National Development Council (NDC) in September 2001 are as under:-

- 1) Accelerated economic development through infrastructural development (with more private initiative in all possible sectors) ensuring high speed industrial development and creating employment on large scale.
- 2) Growth rate of 8% in GDP.
- 3) Accelerated Agricultural Development Programmes and search for new opportunities in horticulture, floriculture, high tech. agricultural and agricultural exports.
- 4) Water to be treated as the important catalyst of development (irrigation, water shed development, drinking water supply are to be treated as the part of the water policy).
- 5) Thrust on Privatisation ensuring higher availability of funds to be allocated for priority areas i.e. social services package.
- 6) Balanced regional growth.
- 7) More efficient social service packages.

8) Population growth rate to be brought down below the national average.

The State Planning Board has also endorsed to the above priorities.

Four Decades of Development – An Overview

1.3. Development Planning in Maharashtra began with the third five year plan in 1961. The objectives of the various plans followed by the State since then has aimed at employment generation, containment of population, development of infrastructure, agriculture, industry, poverty alleviation and reducing regional disparities. The economy of the State has made commendable progress in various sectors during the plan periods. The sectoral distribution of plan expenditure in the State is given in the following table :-

Sectoral distribution of plan expenditure in Maharashtra

(Rs. in Crores)

Five Year Plan Total	Agril. & allied services	Rural Deve-lopment	Irri. & Flood Control	Power Develop-ment	Industry & Minerals	Trans- portOthers		
III Plan	134.20	@	64.64	94.71	14.82	37.45	88.91	434.73
1961-66	(30.87)		(14.87)	(21.79)	(3.41)	(8.61)	(20.45)	(100.00)
3 Annual Plans 1966-69	111.20 (28.77)	@	57.69 (14.92)	115.46 (29.87)	10.64 (2.75)	35.19 (9.10)	56.40 (14.58)	386.58 (100.00)
IV Plan 1969-74 (100.00)	221.71	@ (22.07)	165.96	283.64 (16.52)	39.62 (28.24)	81.08 (3.94)	212.50 (8.07)	1000.51 (21.15)
V Plan 1974-79 Annual Plan 1979-80	349.32 (12.91) 64.38 (7.93)	190.70 (7.17) 89.45 (11.01)	491.74 (18.49) 150.00 (18.47)	910.47 (34.23) 299.90 (36.92)	158.69 (5.97) 30.03 (3.70)	220.08 (8.27) 64.04 (7.88)	345.13 (12.97) 114.43 (14.09)	2660.13 (100.00) 812.23 (100.00)
VI Plan 1980-85	393.38 (6.01)	894.94 (13.66)	1437.44 (21.95)	1734.76 (26.49)	255.31 (3.44)	422.81 (6.46)	1440.75 (21.99)	6549.39 (100.00)
VII Plan 1985-90	614.39 (5.56)	1575.86 (14.27)	2239.53 (20.28)	2835.39 (25.67)	420.25 (3.81)	585.77 (5.30)	2773.02 (25.11)	11044.21 (100.00)
VIII Plan 1992-97	1470.60 (5.71)	2836.44 (11.01)	5668.34 (22.01)	5864.09 (22.77)	941.89 (3.66)	2015.36 (7.83)	6954.94 (27.01)	25751.66 (100.00)
IXth Plan 1997-2002 (Anticipated)	1592.16 (3.45)	4440.43 (9.62)	15392.76 (33.36)	7996.15 (17.33)	537.61 (1.17)	4842.68 (10.50)	11338.11 (24.57)	46139.90 (100.00)

@ Included under Agriculture and allied services.

State Domestic Product

1.4. The advance estimates for the year 2001-2002 indicate that economy in the State is on the path of recovery. Compared to over all economic growth of 2.7 per cent during 2000-2001 the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is expected to grow faster at the rate of

6.0 per cent in 2001-2002. The primary sector growth which was negative during 2000-2001 has reversed and is expected to grow at the rate of 5.1 per cent. The secondary sector is expected to grow at slower rate of 3.9 per cent and the tertiary sector is expected to perform better. The growth rate in tertiary sector is expected to be 7.6 per cent during 2001-2002.

There was sharp slow down in the growth rate of GSDP during 2000-2001. The GSDP for the State grew merely by 2.7 per cent during 2000-2001. Irregular and erratic rainfall during 2000-2001 has affected the agricultural growth in the State. During 2000-2001 agricultural growth in the State was negative. As an effect of global recession, industrial growth in the State was slowed down and even service sector had shown strain.

Maharashtra SDP at constant (1993-94) prices, increased at the rate of 5.5 per cent per annum in the last 7 years, between 1993-94 to 2000-2001. Though the average growth rate appears to be satisfactory, it was uneven across the sectors. Whereas the secondary and tertiary sectors grew faster at 5.6 per cent and 7.2 per cent respectively, the primary sector increased the lowest at 0.4 per cent and reduced the overall growth rate of the State SDP. Since formation of the State in 1960, the economic growth of the State was better than almost of all other States and SDP for the State grew faster than that of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for India for most of the years till early 90's. However, it is observed that the growth rate for the period 1993-94 to 2000-2001 is 5.5 per cent and is lower than that of India (6.3 per cent) and is a cause of concern. As per available estimates for 1999-2000, the Maharashtra with Rs.22604 per capita SDP ranks second among India's major States next only to Punjab (Rs.23040 per capita SDP). The per capita SDP of the State is much higher than that for India (Rs.15562).

Higher growth is the best antidote for removing mass poverty and unemployment and for generating revenues needed to supply public goods and other vital Government services. It is imperative, therefore, to put back the economy on a higher growth path of the order of 7 to 8 per cent. In federal structure of the country like India, there is limited scope for the State to influence the growth of economy in the State. However, the State can work as a facilitator to enhance the growth of economy by providing good infrastructure facilities, incentives for establishing industries and making available finance on easy terms.

Financial performance during Ninth Plan

1.5. The size of the Ninth Plan is Rs.45,125 crore. It is expected that State will exceed this size despite of resource constraint and economic slow down. Details of expenditure incurred during Ninth Plan in various sector/sub-sector are indicated in the Part-II of this document.

Resources to finance the Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 & Annual Plan 2002-2003

1.6. The proposed plan size of Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 & Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs.55886.40 crores & Rs.11135.37 crores respectively. Funding pattern of these Plans is indicated below :—

(Rs. in crore)

	Tenth Five	Annual

Item	Year Plan 2002-2007	Plan 2002-2003
A. State Government's own resources	42426.14	6802.11
B. Bonds from open market for various Corporations/Bodies	13027.00	4200.00
C. Others,		
(i) Internal Resources of M.S.R.T.C.	58.26	58.26
(ii) Internal Resources of M.S.E.B.	Nil	Nil
(iii) L.I.C. Loan	375.00	75.00
Total (A + B + C)	55886.40	11135.37

Sectoral flow of funds

1.7. The priorities of the Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 & Annual Plan 2002-2003 are reflected in the sectoral allocation of outlays to various sectors which are mentioned in the statement given on next page :-

TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 2002-2007 & ANNUAL PLAN 2002-2003 *Comparative Allocation of outlays to Development Sectors.*

Sr. No.	Sector	(Rs. in crores)	
		Tenth Plan 2002-2007 Outlay & % to total	Annual Plan 2002-2003
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	2347.28 (4.20)	350.81 (3.15)
2	Rural Development	5118.57 (9.16)	1124.17 (10.10)
3	Special Area Programmes	373.22 (0.67)	68.82 (0.62)
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	6413.82 (11.48)	518.74 (4.66)
5	Power Development	7329.42 (13.11)	487.37 (4.38)
6	Industry and Minerals	743.36 (1.33)	53.82 (0.48)

7	Transport and Communication	3693.37 (6.61)	1012.63 (9.09)
8	Science and Technology	58.40 (0.10)	2.36 (0.02)
9	General Economic Services	2490.26 (4.46)	322.64 (2.90)
10	Social & Community Services	12525.85 (22.41)	2666.61 (23.95)
11	General Services	422.99 (0.75)	46.46 (0.42)
12	Other Programmes	909.60	147.68 (1.63)
(1.33)			
13	Non-Budgetable	13460.26	4333.26 (24.09)
(38.90)			
Grand Total		55886.40 (100.00)	11135.37 (100.00)

The thrust areas of Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 & Annual Plan 2002-2003 are spelt out through various key programmes like Poverty Alleviation Programme, Employment generation, 20-Point Programme, Minimum Needs Programme, Tribal Sub-plan, Special Component Plan, Programme for the Removal of Regional Imbalance & Infrastructure Development. While these programmes are not mutually exclusive, monitoring of the financial and physical achievements for the specific items under these programmes, would help to focus attention on socio-economic objectives of high priority in the Plans. These programmes are discussed in detail in respective Chapters.

Central Assistance

1.8. State Government has been receiving Central Assistance under following categories :-

- (1) Gadgil-Mukherjee Formula;
- (2) Additional Central Assistance for Externally-aided Projects;
- (3) Other Central Assistance (Includes PMGY, AIBP, Rural Roads etc.).

Private Sector participation in Infrastructure Development

1.9. The State Government in Maharashtra has laid stress on private sector participation to augment the States resources. By adopting a policy with provision of

reasonable return on investment and accepted methods of levying charges and recovering costs through tariff or toll, it should be possible to get larger private sector participation in these endeavours. A beginning has already been made in this direction on a selective basis, in irrigation, roads, power and ports sectors. The process of decision making has to be based on open, competitive bids and guided by the need for transparency and primacy of larger public interest.

The Maharashtra Maritime Board provides much needed autonomy and flexibility of operations for the rapid development of the ports. Proposal of development of Wadavan, Dighi, Jaigad, Dabhol, Ratnagiri, Redi, Vijaydurg, Revas, Ganeshgule & Anjanvel ports is under consideration. With the amendment to the Indian Electricity Act by the Government of India, the State Power Sector has attracted Private Sector Participation.

Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana

1.10. Government of India has introduced a new initiative in the form of Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) in order to achieve the objective of sustainable human development at the village level. The PMGY envisages allocations of Additional Central Assistance to States and UTs for selected basic minimum services in order to focus on certain priority areas of the Government. The allocation for PMGY is sanctioned for two parts viz. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and other programmes of PMGY viz. Primary Health, Primary Education, Gramin Avas, Drinking Water, Rural Electrification and Nutrition. Therefore, ACA for Basic Minimum Services will be replaced by the ACA for PMGY to the State. The following important decisions have been taken in respect of the other programmes of PMGY :

(1) During the year 2000-2001, it was mandatory to allocate atleast a minimum of 15 per cent of the total ACA allocation to each of the five programmes of the PMGY. Hence, the State were to spend at least 15 per cent of their allocation of ACA for PMGY on each of five components of PMGY. The rest 25 per cent of the States allocation of ACA to the components however, was to be decided at their own discretion.

(2) However, for the year 2001-2002 a new programme namely Rural Electrification has been included in the other programmes of PMGY. As per the new guidelines it has been mandatory to earmark 10 per cent of the ACA for each of the five components, out of six components (excluding Nutrition) and 15 per cent of the ACA for Nutrition. The allocation of the remaining 35 per cent of ACA to the above mentioned six programmes is to be decided by the State/UTs themselves taking into account their own priorities.

So far as other programmes of PMGY are concerned, Rs. 111.03 crore of ACA for PMGY has been allocated to this State for the year 2001-2002.

Tribal Sub-Plan

1.11. Nine per cent of the total plan outlay is kept apart for the planned development of the Tribal Sub-plan area. The Tribal Sub-plan comprise 16.5 per cent of the total geographical area of the State and is spread over 14 districts and 68 Tahsils. According to the 1991 Census the tribal population of Maharashtra is 73.18 lakhs which is 9.27 per cent of the total population of the State. The main objectives of the Tribal Sub-plan area is 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 Tribal Sub-plan aims at all round development of the Tribal Sub-plan area. Alongwith infrastructural schemes, schemes oriented for individual beneficiaries both in the TSP area and outside are taken up. The principle of non-divertibility ensures that outlays earmarked for the Tribal Sub-plan areas are utilised only within these areas.

The Outlay for the Ninth Plan 1997-2002, Actual Expenditure for 1997-2001, outlay and anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 2001-2002, outlay for Annual Plan 2002-2003 and Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 are indicated below :-

(Rs. in crores)						
Item	Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	Actual Exp. during 1997-2001	Annual Plan 2001-2002		Annual Plan 2002-2003	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay	
			(4)	(5)		
Tribal Sub Plan	2712.62	1912.22	607.50	450.00	440.40	3818.34

Hill Area Development

1.12. Special programme for development recognizing the special need and the special problems of hill areas are implemented in 21 districts of the state comprising entire area of 73 talukas and part area of 34 talukas. Important programmes which have been approved for the development of these hill areas are roads, primary health, drinking water supply, primary education, minor irrigation, etc. An outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs.4743.00 lakhs has been approved for this programme. Out of which Rs. 587.00 lakhs is proposed for Tribal Sub Plan. It has been decided to allocate Rs. 55.00 lakhs per block and Rs. 30.00 lakhs per sub-block.

Special Component Plan

1.13. 11 percent of the total plan outlay is reserved for the Special Component Plan which has been introduced to ensure that the scheduled castes benefit from the planned development process. 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 specific policy instruments under the Special Component Plan are directed towards economic development through beneficiary oriented schemes, infrastructural development through basti-oriented programmes, education development programmes, elimination of scavenging and welfare programmes for improvement of health, shelter and minimum needs of the Scheduled Caste Community. The Special Component Plan is finalised by the Social Welfare Department of the State.

The outlay for the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002, actual expenditure for 1997-2001, outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 2001-2002, an outlay for Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 and Annual Plan 2002-2003 is as follows :—

(Rs. In Crores)

Item 2003Year Plan	Ninth Five	Actual Exp. Year Plan	Annual Plan 2001-2002 during		Annual Plan	Tenth Five
	1997-2002 Outlay	1997-2001	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay	2002-2007 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
S.C.P.	3014.00	1761.71	742.50	550.00	530.27	3932.50

“ 20- Point Programme 1986 ”

1.13. The 20 Point Programme aims at reducing poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities, removing social and economic disparities and improving quality of life of the poor. The implementation of the 20 Point Programme has received the highest priority by the State Government.

Statutory Development Boards

1.14. The President of India has issued an order under Article 371(2) of the Constitution that the Governor of Maharashtra shall have special responsibility for the establishment of separate Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the Rest of Maharashtra. These Boards were accordingly constituted by the Hon. Governor on 1st May, 1994.

According to Clause 7 of the Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the Rest of Maharashtra Order, 1994 the Governor has to ensure equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the areas of Development Boards, subject to requirement of State as a whole.

Removal of Regional Imbalance

1.15. The process of removal of backlog identified by the FFC was started from the year 1985-86 by giving special outlays. After the establishment of the Development Boards, to work out the revised backlog of the different regions of the State, Hon. Governor has set up 'Indicators & Backlog Committee' in November, 1995. The committee submitted its report in July, 1997. The Government has accepted the report in principle. Committee worked out fresh backlog of Rs.15355 crore. Considering the development that took place till March, 1994-95 the 'Indicators & Backlog Committee' worked out fresh backlog. But the physical backlog calculated by the ' Indicators & Backlog Committee' was not acceptable to some of the departments. Hon. Governor therefore, reconstituted the ' Indicators & Backlog Committee'. The reconstituted ' Indicators & Backlog Committee' finalised the backlog at Rs. 14006.77 crore as on 31st March, 1994.

For the Annual Plan 2002-2003, Hon. Governor directed that distinction between backlog & non-backlog allocation should be removed in the Irrigation Sector & the total available outlay for the sector should be distributed among the areas of the three Development boards on the basis of weightages as backlog 35% (As on 1st April, 2002), population 40% (excluding Greater Mumbai) & Net sown area 25%. For other backlog sectors Rs.1060.00 crores should be earmarked and its distribution among the three regions should be made in proportion to the remaining backlog of the respective regions as on 1st April, 2002. This remaining backlog is calculated by deducting the actual expenditure incurred for removal of backlog in Annual Plan 2000-2001, and the outlay provided for the year 2001-2002. The remaining backlog of sectors other than Irrigation sector as on 1st April, 2002 is Rs.4208.98 crores. Out of this, remaining backlog for Vidarbha, Marathwada and Rest of Maharashtra region is Rs.1399.87 crores (33.26%), Rs.1045.59 crores (24.84%), Rs.1763.52 crores (41.90%) respectively.

The Board wise breakup of proposed earmarked outlay of Rs.1060.00 crores in Annual Plan 2002-2003 is as below :-

(Rs. in Crores)	
DevelopmentBoard	Outlay
Vidarbha Development Board	352.54
Marathwada Development Board	263.33
Rest of Maharashtra Development Board	444.13
Total	1060.00

District Planning

1.16. The Government of Maharashtra is among the first few States to adopt the principle of decentralised planning. In this process the districts have the discretion to priorities 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, State Level Schemes (planned and funded at State Level), State Pool Schemes (District Level Schemes but planned and funded from the State Pool Fund) and Regular District Level Schemes prepared by the District Planning Committee.

Details of the outlay for the district level scheme during the Ninth Five Year Plan the Annual Plan 2001-2002 and Annual Plan 2002-2003 are indicated below :—

Category of Schemes	(Rs. in Crores)		
	Approved Outlay		
	Ninth Five 1997-2002 (2)	Annual Plan Year Plan (3)	Annual Plan 2001-2002 (4)
2002-2003 (1)			
1. Total State Plan Outlay *	24899.00 (100)	6750.00 (100)	6802.11 (100)
2. Regular District Plan Outlay (including TSP, SCP, OTS)	6616.10 (27.12)	1598.79 (23.68)	1523.00 (22.39)
3. Outlay for schemes for Removal of Regional	1078.66	378.65	406.93

Imbalances	(4.42)	(5.61)	(5.98)
4. Outlay for State Pool Schemes since the year 1997-98 (including MLA's /MLC's LDP)	4880.25 (20.00)	2335.62 (34.60)	1563.38 (22.98)
Total and Percentage of District Level Outlay to the budgetable outlay of State Plan Outlay	12575.01 (51.54)	4313.06 (63.89)	3493.31 (51.36)

* Budgetable Outlay (Excluding Non-Budgetable Rs. 4333.26 crore.)

Externally assisted projects

1.17. External aid for development of infrastructure has been exploited by the State Government over the past few years mostly from funding agencies such as the World Bank, EEC, JBIC of Japan and KFW of Germany.

List of externally aided projects indicating the outlays for the Annual Plan 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 are given below :—

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Cumulative Expenditure end of March,2001	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 2002-2003 Outlay	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Saline Land Reclamation Phase-II(ALA/94/27)	50.00	901.00	4000.00	6454.00
2	National Hydrology Project (CR-2774-IN)	5156.00	1536.00	870.00	870.00
3	Ghatgar Pumped Storage OECF (Japan) Credit No. ID-P-53	28026.00	26107.00	25000.00	31100.00
<i>II Water Supply & Sanitation-</i>					
4	Mumbai Sewerage Project	66255.00	20000.00	14856.00	14856.00
5	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply	0.00	527.00	2000.00	14505.00
<i>III Tourism-</i>					
6	Ajanta-Verul Project (ID-P-82)	8354.00	1394.00	0.00	0.00
<i>IV Rural Development-</i>					
7	Maharashtra Rural Credit Project.	2133.00	729.00	0.00	0.00
<i>V Health-</i>					
8	Maharashtra Health System Development Project (Credit No. 3449)	2768.00	13943.00	18954.00	59057.00
<i>VI Minor Irrigation-</i>					
9	Minor Irrigation Project in Maharashtra	0.00	1500.00	1500.00	13050.00
<i>VII Fisheries-</i>					
10	Establishment of Fresh water Prawn Hatchery	282.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
11	MUTP	...	44706.00	28600.00	386000.00
Total ...		113024.00	111543.00	95980.00	526092.00
Proposed Projects					
1.	Rural Water Supply Project	....	....	....	183600.00
2.	Natural Forest Management Project	....	....	....	59900.00
3.	Maharashtra Water Services Improvement Project	....	....	....	179100.00
4.	State Road Project – II	....	....	....	163200.00

5. Rural Road Connectivity Project	....	....	....	151831.00
6. Maharashtra Horticulture Produced & Marketing Mgt.	....	....	....	137550.00
7. Ajanta-Verul Development Project – Phase II	....	....	....	32185.00
8. Sub-sector Development Project (Tech.-Aid III)	....	....	....	N.A.
9. Fiscal Reforms & Restructuring	....	....	....	N.A.
Total ...	....	....	....	907366.00

Agriculture

1.18. The total area under different crops under Kharif, Rabi and summer is around 210.52 lakhs hac. Predominantly farming is in practice in Kharif season covering 135.60 lakhs hac. and remaining 74.92 lakhs hac. are covered under rabi and summer crops. Only 12.82% out of the total cropped area in the State is under Irrigation against National average of 25%. As per National Irrigation Commission's report not more than 30% of the cropped area can be brought under Irrigation even if all the sources are tapped. Though the Irrigation potential being limited the State has made various efforts to increase the productivity of the different crops. Considering the area under dry land farming the State has implemented EGS linked Horticulture Scheme vigorously during the decade 1990-2000 as such the State has made remarkable progress in horticulture. The State has become major producer of Mango, Onion, Banana, Cashew, Grapes, Oranges, Pomegranate etc. Though the production has increased the facilities for processing, marketing, post harvest handling and export of agriculture produce are the need of the time. To face consequences and constraints emerging with the implementation of WTO, the strategy to be adopted for the Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 will be in accordance with this. For this, the various schemes and the programmes would be implemented with the introduction and use of new technology viz. Information and Bio-Technology in Agriculture, integrated and sustainable use of natural resources, reduce the cost of cultivation, increase productivity and quality production promote the use of Bio Fertilizers, promote and create the support for Agro processing marketing and post harvest handling of agriculture produce etc.

The details of the Ninth Five Year Plan outlay, outlay for 2001-2002 and anticipated expenditure, outlay for Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 and Annual Plan 2002-2003 are indicated below alongwith the physical targets and achievements for selected crops.

Sector Year Plan	(Rs. in lakhs)				
	Ninth Five 2001-2002 1997-2002 Outlay (1)	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Outlay (2)	Annual Plan 2002-2003 Anticipated Expenditure (3)	Annual Plan 2002-2003 Anticipated Expenditure (4)	Annual Plan Year Plan Outlay (5)	Tenth Five 2002-2007 Outlay (6)
Crop Husbandry	32000.00	8716.62	6213.35	7950.93	37608.00
Agricultural Education and Research	6000.00	2212.12	1451.59	742.00	6812.00

Physical Targets and Achievements

(Fig. in lakh M. Tonnes)

Tenth Five (1)	Crops	Ninth Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan
	1997-2002 Target	2001-2002 Target	2001-2002 achievement	2002-2003 Target proposed	Year Plan 2002-2007 Target
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(A) Foodgrains—					
(i) Cereals	145.00	143.50	99.40	131.57	156.70
(ii) Pulses	30.00	30.00	17.14	22.45	23.94
(A) Total Foodgrains	175.00	173.50	116.54	154.02	180.64
(B) Oilseeds	35.00	34.80	18.81	25.36	31.67
(C) Sugarcane	700.00	700.00	365.47	570.03	609.79
(D) Cotton (lakh bales)	39.00	39.00	27.98	34.31	38.79

Soil & Water Conservation

1.19. A comprehensive watershed development programme is implemented in the State under which different soil conservation works like contour/graded bunding, terracing, nalabunding, land shaping and grading etc. are taken in terms of Complete Bunding Units (CBU). With a view to developing, micro watersheds scientifically it is proposed to adopt integrated approach to improve rainfed farming has been adopted. Soil Conservation Works are also taken up under various programmes like Western Ghat, Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, National Watershed Development Programme, Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.

The approved outlay for Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002, actual expenditure for 1997-2001, outlay and anticipated expenditure for 2001-2002, outlay for annual plan 2002-2003 and Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 are given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Plan Tenth Five (1)	Sector	Ninth Five	Actual Exp.		Annual Plan 2001-2002	Annual
	Year Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	during 1997-2001	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	2002-2003 Outlay	Year Plan 2002-2007 Outlay
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1) Watershed Development Programme	46627.00	25582.20	7969.08	5727.36	11397.19	41733.00
(2) Kharland Development	10900.00	4022.38	1101.00	1518.79	4400.00	12374.00
(3) Afforestation for Soil Conservation	1422.00	338.57	48.67	35.21	60.34	1614.00

Anticipated achievement for 1997-2001, anticipated achievement during 2001-2002 and proposed target for 2002-2003 and Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 is given below :

	1997-2001 Achievement	2001-2002 Anticipated Achievement	2002-2003 Target	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Number of Water Sheds Completed	38083	20460	20900	22000
(2) Area Covered (Lakhs Ha.)	14273	8581	8950	9903
(3) Khar Land Development (000 ha.)	1205	...	5252	29828
(4) Afforestation for Soil Conservation (ha.)	1667.50	128	1749	6145 & 3540

Horticulture

1.20. At present, 5.86 lakh hectares of cultivated land is under Horticulture activity. The main plantations are Alphonso mango and coconut in the Konkan region, custard apple and pomegranate in Marathwada and orange in the Vidarbha region. Horticulture has been taken up a major activity under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. Fruit Crops like Mango, Cashew, Bor, Coconut, Guava, Santra, Mosambi and Tamarind etc. are included in the scheme. Any farmer can participate in this scheme and there is no restriction on land holding. Similarly, Gram Panchayat, Trusts, Co-op. Societies, can also participate in this programme. The rate of subsidy given under the scheme is as follows :—

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

The approved outlay for Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002, actual expenditure for 1997-2001, outlay and anticipated expenditure for 2001-2002, outlay for annual plan 2002-2003 and Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 are given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Plan	Tenth Five	Sector	Ninth Five	Actual Exp.		Annual Plan 2001-2002	Annual
				2002-2003	Year Plan		
		Year Plan	during	Outlay	Anticipated	Outlay	Year Plan
		1997-2002	1997-2001		Expenditure		2002-2007
		Outlay		(4)		Outlay	Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Horticulture	5500.00	3265.65	805.82	665.06	1116.96	4744.00

Agro-processing activity are taken up to provided seedlings for the Horticulture programme and to provide adequate infrastructure support for cold storage, transport and processing.

Animal Husbandry

1.21. The objective of Animal Husbandry programme are to increase production of milk, meat, egg, wool and other animal-by-products, so as to encourage occupational diversification of people and provide subsidiary occupation to small/marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers and weaker sections of society and to provide self-employment opportunities to unemployed educated youths. The thrust area in this sector is to convert low yielding cattle stock into high yielding cross bred animals through artificial insemination. The efforts are made to provide minimum infrastructure in the rural areas by way of establishing Veterinary Aid Centres and dispensaries wherever possible.

The details of the outlay in the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002, Actual expenditure for 1997-2001, Outlay & anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 2001-2002, the approved outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 and Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 are indicated below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Plan	Tenth Five	Sector	Ninth Five	Actual Exp.		Annual Plan 2001-2002	Annual	
				Year Plan 1997-2002	during 1997-2001			2002-2003	Year Plan 2002-2007
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay	Outlay	
		Animal Husbandry	7278.00	4484.96	2292.42	1833.60	2005.13	8262.00

Dairy Development

1.22. The Dairy Development Sector is crucial to the rural economy not only because it provides supplementary income to the agriculturists but also because the development of this sector helps to raise the general health level of the people and generate self-employment. The Dairy Sector has developed through cooperatives in many parts of the State. In order to develop dairying in areas not covered by operation flood, hilly and backward parts of the State, it is proposed to start a special programme for the development of dairying with 100% Central Assistancess n Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Yeotmal, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli Districts.

The details of the outlay in the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002, Actual expenditure for 1997-2001, Outlay & anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 2001-2002, the approved outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 and Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 are indicated below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Plan	Tenth Five	Sector	Ninth Five	Actual Exp.		Annual Plan 2001-2002	Annual
				Year Plan 1997-2002	during 1997-2001			2002-2003	Year Plan 2002-2007
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay	Outlay

Dairy Development	4457.00	1524.12	301.39	254.28	543.20	3060.00
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Targets and Achievement :- (Lakhs litres per day)

(1)	Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 Target (2)	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Achievement (3)	Annual Plan 2002-2003 Target (4)	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 Target (5)
Dairy Milk Procurement (lakh Litres)	32.00	44.00	45.00	50.00
Milk distribution (lakh litres)	25.00	35.00	38.00	42.00

Fisheries

1.23. The long coast line in Maharashtra gives tremendous scope for the development of fisheries in the State. Besides, there is also vast scope for the development of inland and brackish water fisheries. As there is no scope for the development of marine fisheries in shallow waters, efforts will have to be made to tap deep sea fishing potential. Fish seed stocking is one of the main activities for the development of the Fisheries Sector. As against the optimum stocking capacity of 60 crores, of fish seed the State has presently only around 30 crores stocking capacity. The development of both Inland fisheries and Brackish water fisheries largely depends on the improvement in the stocking of fish seed. Inland as well as Brackish water fisheries is being promoted with the help of extension services made available through Fish Farmers Development Agencies.

The details of the outlay in the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002, Actual expenditure for 1997-2001, Outlay & anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 2001-2002, the approved outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 and Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 are indicated below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Plan	Tenth Five	Sector	Ninth Five	Actual Exp.	Annual Plan 2001-2002	Annual
(1)	(2)	(3)	during	Outlay	Anticipated	2002-2003
(1)	(2)	(3)	1997-2001	(4)	Expenditure	Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Fisheries	5150.00-	3757.74	1143.03	1143.03	1701.23	5846.00

Forests

1.24. 21 percent of the geographical area of the State is covered by forests. However, these forests are varying in quality and only 11 per cent consists of good quality and productive forests and remaining are degraded forests and some scrub lands. The State Government is greatly concerned about enhancing the quality of forests in the State as well as bringing a larger area under green cover. Preservation and consolidation of forest resources has an important bearing on environment and the State Government is making all efforts to minimise further loss of forest cover. The main activities undertaken in the Forests Sector are plantation of species of Industrial use, massive afforestation, development of nurseries, survey of forest resources, forest conservation and development.

Maharashtra Forestry Project is to be completed by March, 2000. Under this project activities like Afforestation, Village Eco-Development, Restructuring of forest development, Biodiversity and conservation are important activities and would play valuable role in adding to green cover in the State. It would help in creating awareness amongst people whose active participation is also envisaged. The large afforestation programme to be undertaken under this externally assisted project would supplement the State's efforts in the afforestation programme.

The details of the outlay in the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002, Actual expenditure for 1997-2001, Outlay & anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 2001-2002, the approved outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 and Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 are indicated below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Plan	Tenth Five	Sector	Ninth Five	Actual Exp.		Annual Plan 2001-2002	
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Annual 2001-2002	Annual 2002-2003
	(1)	Year Plan 1997-2002 Outlay (2)	during 1997-2001 (3)	(4)	(5)	2002-2003 Outlay (6)	Year Plan 2002-2007 Outlay (7)
	Forest	50000.00	33103.96	5405.65	3934.00	3079.76	56762.00

Social Forestry

1.25. Social Forestry which is the tree plantation programme in other than Government Forest Lands, is crucial for increasing the green cover in the State. With a view to augmenting greenery as well as increasing the stock of fuel and fodder, fuel-wood trees are planted on village common lands, waste lands belonging to Government Departments, Government Corporations, Institutions etc. An integrated approach has been adopted towards soil and water conservation by amalgamating activities of Soil Conservation, Minor Irrigation, Social Forestry etc. so that integrated development of identified watersheds could

be achieved. While doing so, available wasteland to the tune of 70 lakhs hectare belonging to private individuals has also been taken in to account and scheme for developing degraded private land has been introduced. The programme of setting up "Smruti Udyanas" introduced in the year 1992-93, is taking shape and 9 Udyanas are being established under which plantation of species having historical, medicinal and environmental qualities is aimed at and in this venture participation of local people is expected. "Kisan Nurseries" programme which was NWDB sponsored till 1992-93, has been continued as State sponsored programme from 1993-94. This activity caters to requirement of seedlings for Govt. as well as individual and provides substantial employment opportunities in the rural areas.

The details of the outlay in the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002, Actual expenditure for 1997-2001, Outlay & anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 2001-2002, the approved outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 and Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 are indicated below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	during 1997-2001	Actual Exp.		Annual Plan 2002-2003 Outlay	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Annual Year Plan 2002-2007 Outlay
			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Social Forestry	10200.00	2282.99	310.00	139.31	180.00	11579.00

Co-operation

1.26. Co-operative institutions lend support for agriculture production by providing short-term, medium-term and long-term loans. The State Government has participated in the co-operative sector substantially by way of share capital contribution and also through Government loans and subsidies under various schemes. There are in the State today 189 license sugar factories of which 133 factories are in production. Under Co-operation sector, besides extending share capital to the sugar factories, financial assistance is also given to a number of programme like strengthening of credit structure, assistance to Adiwasii Cooperative Societies in tribal area, Development of marketing, consumers' co-operative societies and Ginning and Pressing Units.

The financial highlight of Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002, outlay as well as Anticipated expenditure for 2001-2002 and Annual Plan 2002-2003 and Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector Year Plan	Ninth Five 2001-2002 1997-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 2002-2003 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan Year Plan Outlay	Tenth Five 2002-2007 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

(1) Assistance to Credit Co-op. Societies	9188.10	2030.05	9255.29	1192.20	28929.00
(2) Assistance to Adiwasi Co-op. Societies	625.20	103.15	100.64	113.07	621.36
(3) Development of Co-op. Marketing Societies	125.00	2.96	2.06	3.01	136.86
(4) Development of Agricultural Processing (sugar)	26242.70	1121.70	1121.70	360.89	13429.00
(5) Agro Processing and others	3180.00	118.23	101.22	33.18	1517.87
(6) Consumer Stores Departmental stores	623.00	230.08	216.08	87.86	645.94
(7) Distribution of Consumer Articles	50.00	1.13	1.13	0.47	9.97
(8) Training and Education	125.00	442.54	26.62	113.38	324.00
(9) Computerisation of Commissioner Office, Pune	21.00	—	—	—	—
Total ...	40180.00	4049.84	10825.64	1904.06	45614.00
		+ 7500.00			

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozagar Yojana

1.27. This scheme has been launched from April, 1999. The share of Central and State Government is 75:25. The objective of SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families (Swrozgaris) above the poverty line in three years, by providing them income generating assets through mix of bank credit and Govt. subsidy. It would mean ensuring that the family should get minimum Rs. 2000 per month.

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozagar Yojana (SGSY) aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in the rural areas, building upon the potential of the rural poor.

Towards this end, SGSY is conceived as holistic programme of micro enterprises covering all aspects of Self Employment viz. Organisation of the Rural poor into self groups and their capacity building, planning of activity cluster, infrastructure build up, technology, credit and marketing. An outlay of Rs. 25.58 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 2001-2002 and the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 24.94 crores. 1.54 crore beneficiaries have been assisted. An outlay of Rs.28.35 crores is proposed for the year 2002-2003 and an outlay of Rs.14067.35 lakhs has sanctioned for Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007.

Drought Prone Area Programme

1.28. The Drought Prone Areas Programme is essentially an area development programme which aims to; to promote the economic development of and employment generation for the village community which is directly or indirectly dependent on the watershed. It is implemented in 148 blocks identified as drought prone areas in the State. These 148 blocks are spread over 25 districts in the State & are being aided by the State as well as Central Government. The main activities undertaken under the DPAP are minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation. The outlay for the year 2001-2002 is Rs. 30.51 crores and an outlay of Rs.35.77 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 for this programme.

Rural Employment Programmes Employment Guarantee Scheme

1.29. The principal aim of the Employment Guarantee Scheme is to provide gainful and productive employment to unskilled workers in the rural areas and 'C' Class Municipal Councils. This programme has been implemented in the State for the past 28 years and it has to a great extent resolved the problem of unemployment in the rural areas.

The State Government has launched three sub-schemes under E.G.S. viz. the Integrated Village Development with the help of local labour, Horticulture Programme and the Jawahar wells programme. It is expected that these three sub-schemes would augment the potential for absorbing the rural labour force and provide productive employment opportunities. As employment generation is one of the main themes of the programme and the State Government will continue to ensure that adequate outlays are provided for this programme. For the year 2001-2002, an outlay of Rs. 600.00 crores is provided with target of creation of mandays of 9.50 crores. An outlay of Rs. 600.00 crores is proposed for the year 2002-2003 with the target of 9.00 crores mandays creation. An outlay of Rs. 204937.00 lakhs is sanctioned for Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007.

Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)

1.30. The Government of India has indicated the Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana as an important scheme of poverty alleviation in the Tenth Five Year Plan. The Honourable Prime Minister of India, on 15th August, 2001 has declared the new employment scheme linked with food security namely Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana. Accordingly, Government of India has merged the Employment Assurance Scheme and Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana into Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana and Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana has been started implementing in the country w.e.f. 25/9/2001.

In the current year 2001-2002, the EAS and JGSY will be continuing as a part of SGRY (upto 31/3/2002). From 1/4/2002, the SGRY will be implemented as an intergrated scheme in the State.

The scheme is self targeting in nature. Under the scheme, the foodgrains will be distributed to the labourers as a part of wages at the BPL rat. The main objective of the scheme is to give the security to the rural poor and create a water conservation/ water sheds, roads and small infrastructures by generating the employment for poverty alleviation through the employment and foodgrains.

The SGRY will be available for all the rural poor (BPL and APL), who are in need of wage employment and are willing to take up manual on unskilled works in and around his/her village and habitation. However, the preference will be given to the poorest among the poor, SC/ST and parent of child labours withdrawn from hazardous occupation.

The programme will be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on cost sharing basis between the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. The programme will be implemented in two streams. The first stream will be implemented at the district and intermediate Panchayat levels; 50% of the total funds available under SGRY will be earmarked and distributed between the Z.P. (20%) and intermediate Panchayat Level or Panchayat Samiti (30%). The second stream will be implemented at the Village Panchayat level, 50% of the total available funds under SGRY will be earmarked for the village Panchayat and distributed among the Gram Panchayats through DRDA/Z.Ps.

The Government of India has allocated the funds under EAS and JGSY Rs.14856.70 lakhs and Rs.14810.16 lakhs respectively during the current year 2001-2002. Accordingly the provision of Rs.5243.41 lakhs (General Rs.3559.62 lakhs, SCP Rs.911.03 Lakhs and TDD Rs.722.76 lakhs) and Rs.4942.03 lakhs (General Rs.3142.89 lkhs, SCP Rs.968.54 lakhs and TDD Rs.830.60 lkhs) has been made available in the state budget respectively.

An outlay of Rs.10043.47 lakhs is sanctioned for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 and the outlay of Rs.28441.13 lakhs is sanctioned for Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007.

Suwarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana

1.31. The Centrally assisted Suwarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana is being implemented in all Municipal Corporation and Municipal Councils.

This scheme is funded on 75:25 basis between the Central and the State Government.

In this scheme, identified urban poor having education upto 9th standard are entitled to get loan upto Rs.50000 from nationalised banks and subsidy upto 15% of the project cost or maximum Rs.7500 for self-employment project. Training to urban poor to set up small enterprises is given under this scheme. Development of Women & Children is a sub-scheme of this scheme under which group of 10 urban poor women can get together and start income generating activity,

Urban Wages Employment Programme is another sub-scheme of this programme. Wage Employment is given to persons living below poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies.

An outlay of Rs.531.00 crore is provided in the Annual Plan 2001-2002.

Adarsha Gaon Programme

1.32. Comprehensive development of the rural area is an indivisible part of the State's Planning. From the successful development of Ralegan Siddhi, it is clear that all round development of the village can take place if programmes like soil and water conservation, public health, adult education etc. are implemented with utmost coordination and with local people's participation Government has decided to implement this programme throughout the State. Government has formed State Level Committee. Rural Development and Water conservation department is the nodal agency for the implementation of this schemes. This scheme is now being implemented as State Level Scheme from the year 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 2002-2003. Out of which Rs. 50.00 lakhs allocated to Tribal Sub-Plan.

Irrigation

1.33. Irrigation potential in Maharashtra has been estimated at about 40 per cent of the gross cropped area. The State is far below the national average, the percentage of irrigated area to cropped area being only 16.2% 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. In the Annual Plan 2002-2003, an outlay of Rs.413.92 crores has been approved for Irrigation Sector, in addition to Non-budgetable outlay for five Irrigation Corporations.

The main activities in the Irrigation Sector are the development of Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects, Command Area Development and Flood Control Programme. Irrigation Sector seeks to fulfil multiple objectives to provide relief by way of irrigation water to the drought prone areas, to remove the regional imbalance in irrigation development and to provide adequately for the completion of projects in the Krishna Basin so as to secure enough storages to utilise the State's share of 599 TMC water allocated under the Krishna River Water Disputes Tribunal Award.

The Government has constituted Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation in January, 1996 for accelerating project works from Krishna Valley. The State Government has also established Irrigation Development Corporations viz. Vidharbha, Konkan, Tapi and Godavari.

Command Area Development

1.34. This programme envisages provision for water delivery systems down to the 5-8 hectares block. The programme consists mainly of the construction of field channels and land levelling. 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 outlay and anticipated expenditure for the Ninth Plan 1997-2002 and the outlay provided for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 are indicated below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector Year Plan	Ninth Five 2001-2002 1997-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 2002-2003 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Major & Medium Irrigation Including Irrigation Corporation	1102811.00	236494.00	223401.40	30876.00 (Excl. Corpn.)
(2) M.I. (State Sector) (ID)	132100.00	11367.31	8090.40	5430.84
M.I.(State Sector) (RDD&WCD)	20200.00	6097.65	3702.54	3903.50
(3) M.I. (Local Sector)	40000.00	5897.99	3842.08	7439.98
(4) Coop. Lift Irrigation.	564.00	1.50	1.50	0.10
(5) CADA	42762.00	2992.00	2158.21	2000.00
(6) Flood Control	332.00	101.01	73.07	125.56
Grand Total: ...	1338769.00	262951.45	241269.20	49775.98

Physical Progress (Fig. in lakh hectares)

Sector Year Plan	Ninth Five 2001-2002 1997-2002 Target	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Target	Annual Plan 2002-2003 Anticipated Achievement	Annual Plan Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

(1) Major & Medium Irrigation	17.39	1.90	1.90	1.927
(2) M.I.(State Sector) (I.D., WCD)	2.84	0.77	0.77	0.68
(3) M.I.(Local Sector)	0.62	0.33	0.33	0.36
(4) CADA				
(a) Field Channel	2.00	0.35	0.35	4.30
(b) Warabandi	1.25	.....	.....	.....

Energy Thermal Power

1.35. Energy is the most crucial infra-structure for growth in agriculture and industry in the highly industrialised and urbanised State like Maharashtra. The State Government is committed to implementation of new power projects through private sector participation in order to tide through any power shortage. The Thermal Power Programme in the State is implemented primarily by the MSEB which makes a substantial contribution towards implementation from its internal resources. The MSEB undertakes thermal generation, transmission and distribution and Rural Electrification including energisation of pump sets. Major Thermal projects are Chandrapur Unit VII Project, Khaperkheda Unit 3 & 4 project, a major 500 KV link proposed from Chandrapur to Padghe near Mumbai in order to evacuate the power generated in the Chandrapur Thermal Power Stations as well as the power that would be made available to the State by the NTPC. As there is an urgent need to improve the transmission and distribution system so as to decrease losses, a conscious decision has been taken to increase outlays in the Annual Plan for transmission and distribution vis a vis generation projects. An outlay of Rs.10402.68 lakhs has been provided for 2002-2003 for this sector.

Hydro Project

1.36. Major project in Hydro sector is the Ghatghar Pumped Storage Scheme (2x225 MW) with assistance from Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Japan. Work of Koyna Stage IV has been completed. The Hydro Power Sector has also to contribute toward the State's Share in the inter-state Sardar Sarovar Project from which Maharashtra is to get the benefit of power to the extent of 391.5 MW. An outlay of Rs.3.00 crores is provided in the Annual Plan 2002-2003 for State's Contribution to the Sardar Sarovar Project. Rural Electrification and energisation of agricultural pumpsets are two other major priorities of this sector. The physical target for the year 2002-2003 are 2.25 MW.

Outlay for Ninth Plan, outlay and anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 2001-2002 and outlay for 2002-2003 alongwith the related targets and achievements are indicated as follows :

(Rs. in crore)

	Ninth Five Year	Annual Plan	Annual Plan

Sr. No.	Sector	Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	2001-2002 Anticipated Expenditure	2002-2003 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Hydro	1860.79	289.80	381.00
2	Thermal	5000.00	113.71	104.02
3	Non-conventional Sources of Energy	21.00	2.53	2.30
Total ...		6881.79	2406.04	487.32

4 Integrated Rural Energy Programme. 5.00 0.75 0.75

SectorYear Plan		Ninth Five 2001-2002 1997-2002 Target	Annual Plan 2002-2003 Anticipated Achievement	Annual Plan Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	

1. Hydro		1436.95 MW	3.75	2.25
2. Thermal		920.0 MW	---	---

Industry and Mining

1.37. Maharashtra is by and large the most Industrialised State in the country. 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. The State Government has also emphasised employment oriented activities in the village and small industry sector. These include sericulture development and promotion of employment generating village industries and agro-based rural industries.

The concept of growth centres has been already adopted and it is proposed to develop 65 growth centres all over the State. Besides, 5 growth centres sponsored by Government of India have been sanctioned. Government is creating excellent infrastructure in 9 different locations in the State, Butibori (Nagpur), Sinnar (Nashik), Nangaon Peth (Amaravati), Walunj-Shendre (Aurangabad), Kushnur (Nanded), Kagal Hatkanangale (Kolhapur), Mahad (Raigad), Nivli Phata (Ratnagiri) and Indapur (Pune). The area of these industrial township will range from 2000 Hectares to 7000 Hectares. The Package Scheme of Incentives is also an important means by which the State hopes to encourage the growth of industries in the more backward regions. Some modifications have been made in PSI in New Industry, Trade and Commerce policy It encourages industries to employ local manpower in

the backward areas as also the use of energy saving devices and pollution control methods. Another major area of emphasis is encouragement to the small scale sector and small industry at the village level, mainly from the point of view of their employment potential. Such small industries include sericulture development and promotion of agro-based rural industries.

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

The Package Scheme of Incentives, Seed Money Assistance to educated unemployed, Cooperative Industrial Estates, Development of infrastructure for industries through the MIDC, infrastructural facilities for Central public sector undertakings, and the development of Sericulture are among the important programmes in the Industries Sector. For package scheme of incentives an outlay of Rs. 7295.00 lakhs has been provided for Village and Small Scale Industries and no outlay has been provided for Medium and Large Scale Industries in Annual Plan 2001-2002. Whereas an outlay of Rs. 2090.00 lakhs & Rs. 37511.00 lakhs for village & Small Scale Industries and no outlay for Medium & Large Industries is approved in Annual Plan 2002-2003 and Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 respectively.. The role of the Government in the Textile Sector is predominantly of modernisation of old textile mills, share capital for cooperative spinning mills, rehabilitation of sick cooperative mills and assistance to workers' cooperatives to run textile mills.

The new policy of deregulation of investments in the Industrial Sector calls for a major overhauling in the organisational arrangements for promoting industries in the backward areas. It is towards these changes that the State has now focussed its related policies. The expenditure incurred in the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002, outlay and anticipated expenditure for 2001-2002 and proposed Outlay for 2002-2003 and Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 are indicated below:—

(Rs.in lakhs)

SectorNinth Five		Annual Plan Year Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Anticipated Expenditure	Tenth Five 2002-2003 Outlay	Year Plan 2002-2007 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Industry and Mining						
(a)	Village & Small Scale Industries.	44540.00	9607.23	4324.63	3946.49	53758.00
(b)	Medium & Large	64467.00	3040.45	3040.45	1435.02	20578.00

Industries					
(c)Infrastructure for joint Central Sector Projects	500.00	---	---	---	---
(d)Mineral Development	1470.00	2647.68	---	---	---
Total ...	110977.00	12647.68	7365.08	5381.51	74336.00

Labour & Labour Welfare

1.38. The State Government has established Government I.T.I's in every taluka. These I.T.I.'s create a skilled workforce for the industrial sector. Vocational training for rural youth for encouraging them to take self employment ventures, assistance to labour cooperatives and the rehabilitation of bonded labourers are also taken up by the Government.

Approved outlay for Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002, Outlay and anticipated expenditure for 2001-2002, outlay for Annual Plan 2002-2003 & Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 are indicated below :—

(Rs.in lakhs)

SectorNinth Five		Annual Plan Year Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Anticipated Expenditure	Tenth Five 2002-2003 Outlay	Year Plan 2002-2007 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Labour & Labour Welfare						
1.Labour Administration						
		530.00	56.48	1.20	40.00	568.00
2.Rehabilitation of bonded labourers						
		4.00	4.00	2.89	4.00	20.00
3.Assist. to Labour Cooperaitves						
		10.00	0.50	0.50	1.36	5.00
4.Vocational Training Programme						
		27000.00	5170.90	5170.90	8913.16	30651.00
5.Employment Services						
		2200.00	204.12	204.21	212.07	2498.00
6.Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban						
		1200.00	238.30	144.31	284.57	1362.00
Yojana						
Total ...		30944.00	5674.39	5524.01	9455.16	35104.80

Transport and Communications

1.39. Transport network and communication linkages are of prime importance considering the vastness of the State. Both in the developed industrialised belt as well as in the less developed areas the Government has considered the sector to be of crucial importance.

Road Development

1.40. Maharashtra has completed 90% of the target set by the Perspective Road Development Plan (1981-2001). However, the total vehicular traffic has increased by 27 times during the same period and this has seriously affected the quality of the roads. An outlay of Rs.79732.31 lakh & Rs.268473.00 lakh for Road Development has been provided for Annual Plan 2002-2003 & Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 respectively (Including Mumabi Roads). In

the Annual Plan 2002-2003 Rs.22457.00 lakh and in Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 is Rs.83827.72 lakh set apart for removal of backlog in the road sector. The State Government has privatised the development of infrastructural works such as roads, bridges and flyovers within certain broad parameters from their own resources/finances. As per the Minimum Needs Programme the outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs.3206.89 lakh and in the Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 is Rs.9441.82 lakhs.

Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

1.41. The Government of Maharashtra has entrusted to the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation(MSRTC) the responsibility of providing road transport services in the State. The activities of the MSRTC have expanded manifold in terms of number of routes, kilometers covered, number of buses etc. However, due to uneconomical routes and the poor quality of roads in many of the rural areas and increasing prices of diesel the Corporation has not been able to make adequate profits. The Corporation plans to purchase 17503 no. of vehicles in 2002-2003 for replacement and expansion.

Motor Vehicles Department

1.42. Taking into consideration the steady increase in the vehicle population, an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakh was provided in the Annual Plan 2001-2002 and an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2002-2003. An outlay of Rs.1022.00 lakh is provided for Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007.

Ports

1.43. The development of ports assumes importance in the State in view of growing industrialisation along the Konkan coast. The Study Group appointed for preparing a perspective plan for Port Development till 2000 A.D.has recommended development of Rewas, Revdanda, Dighi, Dabhol, Jaigad, Ratnagiri, Pawas and Redi Ports. Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Study Group an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh was provided in the Annual Plan 2001-2002 and an outlay of Rs. 3951.44 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2002-2003. An outlay of Rs.9650.00 lakh is provided for Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007.

Inland Water Transport

1.44. Inland water transport is of great importance due to the road congestion as well as being relatively cheaper. Construction of jetties, conduct of hydrographic surveys and investigation on identified water ways are undertaken. An outlay of Rs.269.00 lakh was provided in the Annual Plan 2001-2002 and an outlay of Rs. 215.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2002-2003. An outlay of Rs.289.00 lakh is provided for Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007.

Civil Aviation

1.45. In order to provide easy access to different parts of the State with a view to development of industries, commerce and tourism, the State Government proposes to develop airstrips and airports in almost every district of the State. Keeping this in view, it has been decided to provide necessary facilities for air service at the airport under the control of State Government. Accordingly, the following airports viz.Ratnagiri, Amaravati, Nanded, and Kolhapur have been transferred to M.I.D.C. The Government has also taken a decision to build airstrips in those districts where there are no existing airstrips, such as Shirdi, Sindhudurg, Parli-Vaijanath, Parbhani, Mahad, Buldhana, Kinwat, Sangli, Chandrapur and

Gadchiroli. All the above airstrips are going to be built/developed by the MIDC. Even those districts with relatively less development, are proposed to be connected by air in order to facilitate development of industry, trade and commerce. Recently Government has taken a decision to develop a Cargo Hub at Nagpur. An outlay of Rs. 4762.00 lakh is proposed for 2002-2003 and an outlay of Rs.5908.00 lakh is proposed for Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007.

Konkan Railway

1.46. An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh was approved in the Annual Plan 2001-2002 and an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2002-2003. An outlay of Rs.4995.00 lakh is provided for Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007.

Urban Transport

1.47. The rapid pace of urbanisation in Maharashtra has led to increasing congestion of road transport. This is felt particularly in the industrial belt of the Mumbai Thane-Pune Urban region as well as in and around the larger cities such as Nashik, Aurangabad, Nagpur. The most acute problem is of course that of traffic congestion in Mumbai City. State Government has provided an amount of Rs. 44700.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 2001-2002 and Rs. 28600.00 lakh for 2002-2003 An outlay of Rs.34000.00 lakh for Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 under Urban Transport Sector.

The works to be undertaken with these funds would include the road works as recommended by the Paranjpe Committee.

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

- (1) Mumbai Roads including road works recommended by the Paranjpe Committee;
- (2) Mumbai Urban Transport Project II. This aided project World Bank was scheduled to start in 1999, with the MMRDA as the nodal agency. However, due to certain reasons the project has not taken of this year and will begin in 2000.
- (3) Transportation scheme in other major cities.
- (4) The Mumbai Rail Development Corporation (MRDC) has been set up for executing the rail projects in MUTP II and other projects of railways in MMR and commercial exploitation of railway land. MRDC will be a development Corporation which will plan augmentation of sub-urban rail infrastructure. The projects to be undertaken by the MRDC will have to be funded by railway and Government of Maharashtra on 50:50 basis.

Outlay for Ninth Five Year Plan, outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 2001-2002 and proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2002-2003 & Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 in the Transport Sector are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakh)

SectorNinth Five		Annual Plan Year Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Anticipated Expenditure	Tenth Five 2002-2003 Outlay	Year Plan 2002-2007 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	

1. Roads & Bridges	217200.00	187806.41	57430.98	79032.31	257121.00
2. Mumbai Road(PWD)	10000.00	1200.00	520.92	700.00	11352.00
3. Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana	---	---	---	12102.00	45000.00
4. Ports & Light houses	8500.00	1134.82	914.79	3951.44	9650.00
5. Inland Water Transport	255.00	293.01	98.65	215.00	289.00
6. MSRTC	146300.00	24856.00	8916.00	5826.00*	5826.00*
7. Motor Vehicles	900.00	150.00	108.53	100.00	1022.00
8. Civil Aviation	800.00	—	—	4762.00	5908.00
9. State Participation in Railway Project	4400.00	500.00	361.75	400.00	4995.00
10. Urban Transport	30000.00	44700.00	2500.00	28600.00*	34000.00*
Total	418355.00	260640.24	70851.62	135688.75	375163.00

*This includes non budgetable outlay of Rs. 5826.00+28600.00 lakh for the year 2002-2003 & includes Non-budgetable outlay of Rs..Rs.5826.00+234000.00 lakh for the Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007.

General Education

1.48. Education is one of the most important social sector leading to human development. Education as an investment in human capital is indispensable for both growth and equity. The State Government, realising the need for giving priority to this sector, provides free education to boys upto Xth standard and for girls upto the 12th standard. The State Government has given over-riding priority to primary education, which will increase the level of literacy in the State. Adult Literacy Programmes are also given emphasis from the same point of view. Special facilities by way of scholarships are given to SC/ST & VJNT students who are provided with uniforms, books and other educational material, free of cost. As per guidelines laid down by National Literacy Mission Authority, a programme of Post Literacy and Continuing Education is to be provided to the new literates. Sarva Sikha Abhiyan Scheme is introduced by Government of India to enroll the 100% students and Mahatma-Puhle Shikshan Hami Yojana was started by State Government.

As far as secondary and higher education are concerned, the majority of the institutions are run by private agencies with grantinaid from the Government. An Open University has been started with a view to making higher education available to people in all walks of life.

The following table shows the approved outlay for various programmes under the General Education Sector in the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002. Approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for the year 2001-2002, outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 & Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007.

(Rs.in lakh)

Sector/Sub-Sector		Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2002-2003 Outlay	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	

SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Elementary Education	76614.40	12024.43	12024.43	15768.52	148445.19
Secondary Education	113461.92	12190.15	12190.15	7871.46	77126.02
Adult Education	3842.07	110.00	110.00	183.00	1725.20
Other Education Programe	7269.69	920.66	920.66	1204.39	8264.59
Physical(NCC) Education	1411.92	25.00	25.00	100.00	1250.00
World Bank Scheme (District Primary Educational Project under Social security net)	6000.00	1300.51	1300.51	---	---
Total	208600.00	26570.75	26570.75	25127.37	236811.00

HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

University & Higher Education	16708.00	1671.23	1671.23	1336.33	18862.00
Physical Education (N.S.S.)	700.00	77.00	77.00	25.84	900.00
Higher Education	17408.00	1748.23	1748.23	1362.17	19762.00
Grand Total	226008.00	28318.98	28318.98	26489.54	256573.00

General Education*Physical targets & Achievements*

Item	Target Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007	Annual Plan 2001-2002		Annual Plan 2002-2003 Target	Unit
	(2)	Target	Anticipated Achievement	(5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
No. of cumulative enrolment in class I to V	12138	13624	13624	119000	000

Class VI to VIII	5551	9063	9063	5442	000	
<hr/>						
Total	17689	22687	22687	17342		
<hr/>						
Elementary facilities Education	6248000	1807000	1807000	1248960	No. of stud.	Special to S.C./S.T. Students
	5719960	775800	775800	1144000	-,,-	Attendance allowance to Girls from weaker section of the society
	62000000	617500	617500	12400000	-,,-	Book Bank in Primary Schools
	90000	46654	46654	18000	-,,-	Construction of classrooms through DRDA.
Secondary Education	4556	325	325	300	No. of	Grant-in-aid to non-Govt. School secondary Schools
	12751	--	--	527	No	Addl. divisions :- (a) Secondary Schools
	4860	700	700	1403	,,	(b) Higher Secondary Education
Adult Education	21	--	--	9	No. of Dists.	Grant-in-aid to ZSS for continuing Education

Technical Education

1.49. Skilled manpower is one of the priority items of the Education sector, keeping in mind the highly industrialised nature of the State. Apart from training to youth in technical

skills, special programmes for the benefit of women, handicapped, economically and socially weaker sections of the society are also being taken up. Stress is also being laid on the vocationalisation of education at the high school level. During the X Plan the thrust areas in the field of technical education are improvement in the curriculum of Engineering education to make it more relevant to the industrial and social needs. Technical education also seeks to develop new courses in emerging technologies in Polytechnics and Engineering colleges. For this purpose a World Bank aided project was taken up started from the Annual Plan 1991-92 and it has since been completed in October, 1999. As a part of this project, capacity expansion, quality improvement and efficiency improvement have been brought about.

The State Government has also set up the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University at Lonare with a view to co-ordinating technical education in different spheres of specification and giving impetus to research activities.

Indicated below are the approved outlay for the Tenth Plan 2002-2007, outlay and anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 2001-2002, outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION SECTOR:

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-Sector Year Plan (1)	Tenth Five 2001-2002 2002-2007 Outlay (2)	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Outlay (3)	Annual Plan 2002-2003 Anticipated Expenditure (4)	Annual Plan Outlay (5)
<i>TECHNICAL EDUCATION— Part-I</i>				
Polytechnic & Engineering Colleges.	33837.00	2000.00	2000.00	4544.00
<i>TECHNICAL Part-II-</i>				
Vocationalisation	3058.00	1862.29	1862.29	2255.41
Total				
	36895.00	3862.29	3862.29	6799.41

Art & Culture

1.50. Major insititutions under the Sector are the Asiatic Society Library, Chitrakala Mahavidhyalaya, Mahatma Phule Museum, the Raman Science Centre, the Central Museum, at Nagpur and the Rajya Marathi Vikas Sanstha . An outlay of Rs. 7433.00 lakhs is provided for Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007, out of which Rs.1277.27 lakhs is for Annual Plan 2002-2003.

Sports and Youth Welfare

1.51. Physical education and sports have become an integral part of the educational system. Some of the important activities under this programme are grants for the construction of stadia, development of playgrounds and gymnasias and district coaching programmes. Government has established a Sports University in the State for which an outlay of Rs. 1500.00 lakh is provided for Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2003, out of which Rs.300.00 lakh is for the Annual Plan 2002-2003.

The Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 outlay, Actual expenditure for 1997-2001, outlay and anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 2001-2002, outlay for Annual Plan 2002-2003 & Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 are indicated below:

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-Sector (1)	Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 Outlay (2)	Actual Exp. during 1997-2001 (3)	Annual Plan 2001-2002 ----- Outlay Anticipated (4) Expenditure (5)		Annual Plan 2002-2003 Outlay (6)	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 Outlay (7)
Sports and Youth Welfare-10000.00	7188.65	4182.50	4182.50	4182.50	11447.00	22845.00
Art & Culture	5260.00	2633.77	1518.79	1367.41	1277.27	7433.00
Total	15260.00	9822.42	5701.24	5749.91	12724.35	30278.00

Public Health

1.52. Maharashtra has always remained in the forefront in the successful implementation of the various health programmes. During the last 4 decades, considerable progress has been made in the creation of a network of health infrastructure for preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services so that these services can be rendered even in the remotest corners of the State. While National Health Programmes like Malaria Eradication, Leprosy Control and Blindness Control are implemented successfully in the State, the central theme of the public health programme continues to be the Family Welfare Programme.

The emphasis of the Public Health Sector is on the consolidation of infrastructural facilities such as Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Care Centres so as to reach health services to all corners of the State. Emphasis has been more recently given to mental health care, AIDS Control, Cancer Control and special health facilities in the tribal areas. The problems of Malaria, Gastro Enteritis and other water-bound diseases are prevalent during monsoon season, particularly, in tribal districts of Thane, Nashik, Dhule,

Amravati and Gadchiroli. Supervision of the Medical facilities provided under the ESIS, is also the responsibility of this Department.

An outlay for Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002, outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 2001-2002 and outlay for Annual Plan 2002-2003 and Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 for this sub sector are indicated below :—

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-Sector		Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2002-2003 Outlay	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
	Public Health	70000.00	42643.42	30773.29	61599.76	79580.00
	E.S.I.S	303.00	21.13	6.11	2.04	344.00
	Total Public Health & E.S.I.S	70303.00	42664.55	30779.40	61601.80	79924.00

Medical Education

1.53. The Medical Education Department carries out the three-fold functions of medical education, health care and research. The department is charged with the responsibility of updating and modernising the medical facilities in Government Medical Hospitals and Colleges and setting up of super specialties in teaching hospitals. The development of Ayurvedic Medicine is also responsibility of this Department. The area of Food and Drugs, is also supervised by the Medical Education Department. The outlay for the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002, approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for annual plan 2001-2002, outlay for annual plan 2002-2003 and Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 are indicated below :-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-Sector		Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2002-2003 Outlay	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
	Medical Education	42500.00	4109.83	4109.83	2203.67	48248.00

Water Supply & Sanitation

Rural Water Supply

1.54. Safe drinking water, hygienic living conditions and clean environment are necessary for the health of the people. Augmentation of urban and rural water supply and sanitation programme has been accorded high priority during the Tenth Plan. Of the total 43,020 villages schemes for 14396 villages are taken up in the Tenth Plan. Villages where no public source is available are taken up on priority.

Urban Water Supply

1.55. Piped water supply is available in all 244 towns in the State, however, drinking water supply levels are highly inadequate. The Mumbai Municipal Water Supply and Sewerage scheme Phase III with World Bank assistance has been successfully implemented. Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project is now being implemented with World Bank assistance by the BMC. Apart from drinking water schemes low cost sanitation projects are also on high priorities. Under this programme all dry latrines had been converted 100% into water sealed in the State.

The expenditure during the Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007, outlay and anticipated expenditure during Annual Plan 2001-2002 and outlay for Annual Plan 2002-2003 for Urban and Rural Water Supply are indicated below:

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-Sector		Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2002-2003 Outlay	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
	Rural Water Supply	206975.00	43387.55	11908.06	20166.83	234966.00
	Urban Water Supply	154000.00	44500.00	29559.00	24372.00	174827.00

Housing

1.56. Urban population to the tune of 44 per cent coupled with rapid industrialisation has resulted in aggravating the housing problem in Maharashtra. An important item of Town Planning today is the provision and development of adequate housing sites coupled with amenities such as proper approach roads, water and electricity. The latest estimate of the National Building Organisation indicates shortage of housing in the State for different income groups. With rapidly escalating costs of construction and the shortage of land in the growing towns and cities, the urgent need for developing the housing sector has been well recognized by the State Government. The main schemes undertaken in the housing sector

are the extension of village gaothans. Under the shelter Project, MHADA has undertaken extensive construction of dwelling units with loan from financial institutions and from non-plan grants. As regards construction of huts for the rural landless, most of the rural landless labourers in the original list prepared by the State Government have been covered.

The outlay for Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002, outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 2001-2002, outlay for Annual Plan 2002-2003 and Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 are indicated in the following table :-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-Sector		Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2002-2003 Outlay	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
<i>Housing—</i>						
(a)	Urban Housing	15965.05	2240.06	2500.00	8840.48	25000.00
(b)	Rural Housing	563.95	172.99	119.89	194.24	568.00
(c)	Other Housing	9728.00	9307.00	1307.36	1000.00	8703.00
Total		26257.00	11720.05	10034.72	34271.00	

The Ninth Plan, target during the year 1997-2002 target and anticipated achievement for Annual Plan 2001-2002 and target for Annual Plan 2002-2003 and an outlay for Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 under this sector are indicated in the following table :-

Sector/Sub-Sector		Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 Target	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Target	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Anticipated Achievement	Annual Plan 2002-2003 Target	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1.	Economically Weaker Dwelling Units Housing Schemes	47000	1463	190	2300	11500
2.	Low Income Group Housing Schemes	16130	4384	488	3600	18000
3.	Middle Income and High Income Group Housing Scheme	8780	1372	—	400	2000

Gramin Nivara Yojana (Awas)

1.57. Government of India has accepted the responsibility of providing shelter to the poor in rural areas under Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY). This programme is based on the lines of the Indira Awas Programme for those below poverty line in the rural areas. The cost of the house under this programme would be Rs.20000, Rs.30000 and Rs.50000. Under this programme grant of Rs.20000 per house constructed on flat land and Rs.22000 for houses in remote/hilly areas will be eligible so also Rs.10000 will be granted for repair of houses. In addition Scheduled Caste / Schedule Tribe beneficiaries will be eligible for grants according to the norms of the scheme. Central Government has sanctioned a grant of Rs.20.42 crore for the year 2001-2002.

The programme of Gramin Nivara Yojana is also declared for the towns having population below 50000. However this scheme will be restricted to Schedule Caste / Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries only.

Urban Development

1.58. Maharashtra is the most urbanised State in the country with over 44 per cent of its population living in the urban areas. Some of the important schemes being implemented by the State Government 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 and Training in Town Planning. Among the other schemes undertaken recently in this sector are the Special Programme for Infrastructure Development in selected cities, Special Programme for Development of pilgrimage places, Urban Social Forestry and the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana. The Special Programme for the development of pilgrim places envisages providing basic civic amenities for the pilgrim centres such as Pandharpur, Shegaon, Alandi, Dehu, Tuljapur, Nanded, Paithan, Trimbakeshwar, Shegaon, Ambejogai, Shirdi, Akkalkot etc. Basic amenities such as drinking water, drainage system, street lighting etc. would be provided under this programme. For this programme an outlay of Rs. 26246.13 lakh is provided for Annual Plan 2001-2002 which includes Rs.566.65 lakh for Rural Development Department. An outlay for Annual Plan 2002-2003 an outlay of Rs. 22620.97 lakh is provided which includes Rs.748.25 lakh for Rural Development Department.

National Slum Development Programme

1.59. The National Slum Improvement Programme. The scheme is funded by the Central Government. The pattern of assistance of which is 70:30 i.e. 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant. The NSDP will be implemented in all the Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council Area.

The main components of National Slum Improvement Programme are :-

- (1) Providing basic amenities like water supply, drainage, public bath, public toilets, street lights etc.

- (2) Social basic amenities like elementary education, adult education, non-formal education, entertainment, child care, health schemes, vaccination, primary health etc.
- (3) Providing houses and shelter to the urban poor, assistance of at least 10 per cent is given to the urban poor to build new houses or improvement of existing houses,

The scheme would be implemented by the Municipal Corporation and Municipal Council and would be monitored by the SUDA and DUDA.

The Ninth Plan outlay, outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 2001-2002 , outlay for Annual Plan 2002-2003 and Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 are indicated below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector No.	Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 Outlay (1)	Annual Plan 2000-2001		Annual Plan 2002-2003 Outlay (5)	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 Outlay (6)
		Outlay (3)	Anticipated Expenditure (4)		
1. Urban Development	88353.00	21872.72	24669.48	22620.97	122170.00
2. Slum Improvement (National Slum Improvement Programme)	14935.00	107.96	107.96	3.51	500.00
Total ...	103288.00	21980.68	24777.44	22624.48	122670.00

Backward Class Welfare

1.60. The State Government implements various programmes relating to education, economic uplift, health, housing and other schemes for the welfare of backward classes, mainly Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Nav-Buddhists, VJ & NTs. The main schemes under the State's backward class welfare programme are provision of subsidies for the construction of Ashram Shala complexes, tuition/examination fees and scholarships for school going children, installation of pumpsets and oil engines and pre recruitment training for ST youth for entry into Police/ Military services. There is also a provision for share capital for the Maharashtra State Cooperative Tribal Development Corporation for implementing schemes designed entirely for the welfare of tribals. Share capital is also provided by the State Government for Backward Class Corporations which sponsor individual beneficiary schemes for the welfare of the SCs, STs & VJ/ NTs. The 3 main Corporations which cater exclusively to the welfare of the Backward Classes are Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation, Lok Shahir Anna Bhau Sathe Development Corporation and the Vasantrao Naik VJ & NT Corporation. Construction of Ashram Shala complexes is one of the major activities for helping the Scheduled Tribes to come to the main stream of development by providing free boarding and lodging facilities for

tribal students. There are in all 410 Ashram Shalas run by the State Government. Besides this, there are 684 Ashram Schools and post Basic Ashram Schools run by several voluntary agencies. In order to prevent malnutrition amongst tribals in the ensuing monsoon season it is decided to revise upward the rates of khavti loan given to marginal farmers and landless labourers.

Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 outlay, Actual Expenditure during 1997-2001, outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 2001-2002, outlay for Annual Plan 2002-2003 and Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 alongwith the related targets and achievements are indicated on next page :-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-sector 2002-2007	Ninth Five Year Plan Outlay (2)	Expenditure during 1997-2002 (3)	Annual Plan 2001-2002 1997-2001 (4)	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Outlay Expdr. (5)	Annual Plan Anticipated Outlay (6)	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2003 Outlay (7)
1. Welfare of Backward Classes						
T.D.D.	17908.00	24372.74	8565.10	8285.49	6994.55	38467.00
SWD	117500.00	61062.71	20392.95	10282.04	21140.74	117240.00
Total	135408.00	85435.45	28958.05	18567.53	21835.29	155707.00

Sector/Sub-sector 2002-2007	Ninth Five Year Plan Outlay (2)	Achievement during 1997-2002 (3)	Annual Plan 2001-2002 1997-2001 (4)	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Target Achievement (5)	Annual Plan Anticipated Target (6)	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2003 Target (7)
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1. TDD

(1) Ashram Schools Complex	2910	1603	218	218	60	300
(2) Grant of Tuition fees (No. of students)	28756	127417	18000	18000	18500	55500
(3) Installation of Electric Motor Pump (No.of beneficiaries)	8800	30988	5000	5000	2733	10932
(4) Supply of Oil Engine	3454	16495	2600	2600	2901	14500

2. SWD

(1) Residential Public School	2	1	2	2	2	2
(2) Ashram Shalas run by Vol. Agencies	10	21	184	11	11	11
(3) Grant of Tuition Fees (No. of students)	362500	482803	176783	176783	197256	1084913
(4) Award of Scholarships to B.C. Students studying in High School (No.of Students)	66665	143546	62050	62050	77600	426800
(5) F.A.to Coop. Housing Society (No. of Societies)	75000	37370	9747	9747	5000	25000

Social Welfare Programme

1.61. Under this programme, the Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal implements schemes for improving the economic status of needy women, particularly those in economic distress. The Social Welfare Department and Women and Child Welfare Department runs schemes of providing assistance to rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped Persons, Scholarships and Grant-in-aid to agencies involved in their rehabilitation, anti-drug addiction campaign, prison welfare programme, schemes related to womens' welfare. Other important schemes include welfare of destitute children, and child welfare programmes.

An outlay for Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002, Actual Expenditure during 1997-2001, outlay and anticipated expenditure for 2001-2002, outlay for Annual Plan 2002-2003 and Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 along with related targets and achievements are indicated below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-sector	Ninth Five Year Plan	Actual Exp. 1997-2002	Annual Plan 2001-2002		Annual Plan Anticipated	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2003
			1997-2001	Outlay		
2002-2007	Outlay			Exp.	Outlay	Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Social Welfare Deptt.	3500.00	1995.95	508.90	363.38	377.64	2105.00
Mahila & Balkalyan Deptt.	1490.00	1339.44	926.21	642.33	901.30	5000.00
Home Department	200.00	111.75	35.00	25.32	36.92	227.00
Mahila and Bal Kalyan Deptt.	2500.00	1575.98	498.70	498.70	577.11	2500.00
Total ...	7690.00	5023.12	1968.81	1529.73	1892.97	9832.00

Sector/Sub-sector		Unit	Ninth Five Year Plan	Achievement during 1997-2002	Annual Plan 2001-2002		Annual Plan Anticipated	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2003
2002-2007			Target		1997-2001	Target		Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Achievement (7)	Target (8)	Target
Social Welfare Deptt.								
1.	Counselling Cells	No.	19	--	--	--	--	--
2.	Margin Money for P.H. Opening of small Industries beneficiaries	No.	1500	170	100	100	750	6250
3.	Observation Homes	No. of Instt.	6	3	20	20	20	80
4.	G.I.A.. to Home for Aged and Infirm Homes	No. of Homes	42	5	42	42	42	80

Nutrition

1.62. The main objective of the Nutrition Programme is to reduce infant and maternal mortality and morbidity. With a view to providing minimum nutritional requirements and allied health facilities to the most vulnerable sections of the society i.e. children, pregnant and nursing mothers, Government has been implementing the following schemes :—

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

The Integrated Child Development Service scheme sponsored by the Government of India provides a package of services to children below 6 years of age and pregnant women, nursing mothers and adult women in the age group of 15 to 44 years. This scheme is being implemented in 151 blocks all over the State. The nutrition programme for school going children upto IV Std. provides ready-to-eat food packets called Paushtik Ahar or 150 ML. of milk at places where primary dairy cooperative societies are accessible. The nutrition programme in urban area also covers children below the age of 6 years and expectant and nursing mothers of the weaker sections of the society, particularly in the urban slums. Nutritious food of a specified weight along with vitamin tablets is distributed to the beneficiaries. At present about 8.42 lakh beneficiaries are covered under this programme.

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

An outlay for Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002, Actual Expenditure during 1997-2001, outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 2001-2002, outlay for Annual Plan 2002-2003 and Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 with related targets for the Nutrition Programme are indicated below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-Sector		Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	Actual Exp. during 1997-2001	Annual Plan 2001-2002		Annual Plan 2002-2003 Outlay	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	(7)	
				(5)	(6)		
Nutrition		22000.00	18595.24	6818.60	6818.60	5784.74	24976.00
Mahila and Bal Kalyan Department							
Total		22000.00	18595.24	6818.60	6818.60	5784.74	24976.00

Sector/Sub-Sector		Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 Target	Achievment during 1997-2001	Annual Plan 2001-2002		Annual Plan 2002-2003 Target	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Target	Anticipated Achievement	(7)	
				(5)	(6)		
1. I.C.D.S. Scheme (Rural)							
(a)	No. of Project	80	15	63	63	63	63
(b)	No. of Beneficiaries	1352000	229000	717600	450000	722400	722400
2. I.C.D.S. Scheme (Urban)							
(a)	No. of Project	36	2	36	36	38	38
(b)	No. of Beneficiaries	40000	12000	350000	---	400000	400000

Strengthening of Planning Machinery

1.63. The programme comprises the strengthening of the district planning machinery and conducting evaluation studies of various government programmes by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics to get a proper feedback in implementation of plan schemes. Total outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs is provided for evaluation studies, continuance of posts, publication of perspective plan and for the Statutory Development Boards and State Planning Board.

Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA)

1.64. A premier State Level Institute Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA) was set up in June 1984 with view to reorienting administrators for the implementation of the development programmes of the Government with a sharp focus on rural development. A new orientation to work, change in attitude, improvement in skills and knowledge base of the administrators involved in the implementation of development programmes are the focus areas of the training undertaken by YASHADA. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 2002-2003 & Rs.330.45 lakhs has been provided in Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007.

Marathwada Prashasakiya Vikas Prashikshan Probodhini, Aurangabad

Marathwada Academy of Administrative and Development Training for Class-II Officers and Class-III employees was set up on 18th June,1996. It is situated at Paithan in Nathnagar Colony of Jayakwadi Project. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2002-2003 & Rs.160.50 lakhs has been provided in Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007.

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Vidharbha Prashaskiya and Vikas Prashikshan Probodhini, Amravati.

An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is provided for establishment of this institution in the Annual Plan 2002-2003 & Rs.190.50 lakhs has been provided in Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007.

The financial figures for these institutions is indicated below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sector	Ninth Five Year Plan— 1997-2002 Outlay (2)	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Outlay (3)	Annual Plan 2002-2003 Outlay (5)	Annual Plan 2002-2003 Anticipated Expenditure (4)	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 Outlay (6)
(1)					
(1) Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration					
GAD	200.00	75.00	32.55	50.00	330.45
RDD*	130.00	40.00	40.00	100.00	

*Under Community Development.

(2) M.P. & V.P.P. Aurangabad	125.00	50.00	32.20	50.00	160.05
(3) Dr. Pubjabrao Deshmukh V.P. & V.P.P. Amravati	275.00	50.00	24.90	50.00	190.50

General Services - Administrative Buildings

1.65. The outlay for Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002, Actual expenditure during 1997-2001, outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 2001-2002, outlay for Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 & Annual Plan 2002-2003 are indicated below :—

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-Sector		Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	Actual Exp. during 1997-2001	Annual Plan 2001-2002		Annual Plan 2002-2003 Outlay	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
General Services - Administrative Bldgs.		38050.00	18000.81	5094.36	3685.79	4646.00	42299.00

Environment

1.66. The Maharashtra Pollution Control Board is responsible for monitoring and controlling the level of pollution in river systems, other water bodies, air pollution etc. Besides this, it is also administering the Central Government's legislations to protect the environment such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1964, and the Air Pollution, (Control and Prevention) Act 1981 and the Hazardous Waste Disposal and Management Rules 1989.

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

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

- (1) Identification of sites for disposal of hazardous and toxic wastes.
- (2) Implementation of off-site disaster management plans and containment of any episodal pollution problems such as oil spill, etc.
- (3) Environmental Education and Awareness Programmes.

An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been made available in the Annual Plan 2001-2002 for Maharashtra Pollution Control Board. Anticipated expenditure in Annual Plan 2001-2002 is Rs.32.25 lakhs and an outlay for Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs.50.00 lakhs. The outlay during Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 is Rs.607.00 lakhs.

Wardha Plan

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

The details of outlay during the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002, Actual Expenditure during 1997-2001, outlay & anticipated expenditure for 2001-2002 and proposed outlay for Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 & annual plan 2002-2003 are indicated below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-Sector		Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	Actual Exp. during 1997-2001	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2002-2003 Outlay	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
			Wardha Plan	1350.00	400.03	90.00	39.00
	33.07	1533.00					

MLAs/MLC's Local Development Programme

1.68. In addition to the provisions made for the regular District Level Plans, an outlay of Rs. 23900.00 lakhs has been kept 2001-2002 for taking up small works under the MLA's/MLC's Local Development Programme. The Directorate of Economics & Statistics has installed a new software for Monthly Progress Report of these programmes from June 1999 onwards. This enables efficient monitoring and implementation of these schemes. A software on MLA programme and MP programmes have also been developed.

The details of provisions made during Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002, outlay and anticipated expenditure in 2001-2002, proposed outlay for 2002-2003 & Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 are as follows :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-Sector		Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 2001-2002 Outlay	Anticipated Expendr.	Annual Plan 2002-2003 Outlay	Year Plan 2002-2007 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	MLA/MLC's Local Development Programme.	137700.00 (6374.40)	109800.00 (1430.00)	23900.00 (1273.80)	21268.65 (1650.00)	27540.00 (8250.00)

Tourism

1.69. The Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation is the nodal agency to take up all activities related to tourism. The main activities of the MTDC include development of coastal, scenic, historical and religious places. The development of water sports and the improvement of tourist facilities at Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta caves and places of religious importance are taken up by MTDC to provide basic facilities for the large number of pilgrims who visit these towns throughout the year. The Japanese funded OECF project is awaiting sanction for the phase II works, following successful completion of phase I project in Ajanta-Ellora tourism development. 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.

Outlay for the Ninth Plan 1997-2002 and outlay and expenditure for Annual Plan 2001-2002, outlay for Annual Plan 2002-2003 & Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 are indicated below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector		Annual Plan 2001-2002		Annual Plan	Tenth Five Year Plan	2002-2007
Ninth Five Year Plan		1997-2002	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	2002-2003	Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Tourism Share Capital to MTDC		600.00	45.00	30.00	45.00	150.00
2. Dir. of Tourism, GIA		9400.00	2694.88	1531.84	1200.00	10671.00
3. Externally Aided Project		7200.00	346.00	517.36	---	---
4. Other Distt. Schemes		---	311.60	130.72	288.21	531.00
5. Forest Tourism		334.00	122.92	99.53	169.72	379.00

The tourism policy of Maharashtra State.

The tourism policy for Tourism Development has been evolved with the following objectives —

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

- (3) to upgrade existing tourism facilities.
- (4) to provide tourism facilities of international standards in selected areas.
- (5) to provide facilities for youth and budget tourists.
- (6) to provide recreation facilities near major business, industrial and urban centres.
- (7) to earn more foreign exchange for the country.
- (8) to generate employment, especially in the interior areas of the State.
- (9) to protect its natural and cultural resources with integrated development in an ecologically sustainable manner.
- (10) to promote its arts and crafts including handicrafts and handlooms and folk arts.

Computerisation of Administration

1.70. The State Govt. has given priority to e-governance and all districts (excluding the two new districts) have been linked to Mantralaya via. V-SAT. Many departments have started communicating through e-mail. In order to introduce extensive use of IT in government, computerisation process of government departments has begun. The priority is being given to departments having citizen oriented services. The government is committed to ensure that benefits of IT & e-governance reach the common man and improve his quality of life. Official website of the government has been launched.

The government is alert to keep Maharashtra at the leading edge in IT field. An outlay of Rs.800.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 2002-2003 as well as an outlay of Rs.95514.00 lakhs is proposed for Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007.