

Vision 2022 objectives for Aurangabad District Maharashtra State:

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Vision 2022 objectives for Aurangabad District Maharashtra State:

1. Villages' draught free by the year 2022.

Aurangabad district which is known for rain deficit, about 50 % villages undergo water scarcity every year. Most of the villages get drinking water through water tankers during summer. Farmers of the region face income variations as this region is mostly rain-fed. As a drought mitigation measure called JALYUKT SHIVAR (initiated by Hon. CM, Maharashtra) we have taken up cost effective water conservation works aimed at rejuvenating old structures, rain streams and area treatment with people's participation. By the end of 2022 we will be declaring all villages drought free.

2. Sanitation and solid waste management.

Sanitation

1. Awareness about personal hygiene at all age levels.
2. Increased number of sustainable public toilets.
3. Capacity building by government institutes.
4. Improved availability and sourcing of water.
5. Arrangements for evidence based awareness campaigns.
6. Exposure visits to implementing stakeholders.
7. Sanitation policies and operational guidelines.
8. District/sub-district level demonstration projects.
9. Providing retail technical assistance.
10. Multi agency cooperation for awareness on water sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

Solid waste management

1. Daily/ frequent door to door based garbage collection.
2. Waste segregation.
3. Best techniques of garbage lifting and transportation.
4. Promotion of recycled materials.
5. Improving the recycle potential of waste material.
6. Creating the awareness about pollution and its Eco-Environmental hazards.
7. Alternative practices for use of agriculture waste.
8. Dissemination of techniques for processing solid waste management.
9. Capacity building and training of various agencies engaged in treating the solid waste for promoting latest techniques in the public domain.

3. Curbing the farmer suicide in the district or suicide free district.

Considering last four years the increasing trend in farmer suicide shows multiple reasons for such incidences. There are prominent reasons for committing the

suicides by farmers which have socio-economic connotations such as daughter's marriage, inadequacy of funds for purchasing of seeds and fertilizers, religious festivals, untimely intermittent rains, unfavorable weather conditions. Year wise farmer suicide figures:

2014 – 41(Death)

2015 – 106(Death)

2016 - 111(Death)

2017 - 63 (Death)

By the year 2022 we are planning to bring down the suicidal figures to zero by strengthening marginal and small farmers.

4. Ensuring clean drinking water supply in all villages of the district.

Rural Water supply schemes:

- Water neutral village and water tanker free villages by 2022.
- Water for all – scarcity free district 2022.
- Rural population covered under Piped water supply schemes.
- 236 ongoing rural water supply schemes will be completed by 2018-19 and which requires approximate amount Rs. 6700 Lakhs.
- 14 newly sanctioned WSS under Mukhyamantri Rural Development Programme (MRDWP) will be covered in the year 2019.
- 17 newly sanctioned WSS under NRDWP will cover in the year 2019.
- 122 WSS are proposed in the MRDWP Phase II for about 170 villages will be covered by 2022 which requires approx... Rs 24125 Lakhs.

5. Changing cropping pattern and promoting sericulture in the district.

Profile :

Aurangabad third largest district in state interms of area and cocoon production. Aurangabad is growing up as a potential mulberry raw silk producing in state.

Production Detail :

- Mulberry plantation old 345 farmers 369 acre, New 303 farmers 303 acre
- Dfls consumption 63200 1100
- Cocoon production 33.42 M.T. 0.066 M.T.

Potential of District :

- World famous silk garments **PAITHANI SAREE** is produced in Paithan since time in immortal
- Sericulture Enterprinners is prominent Enterprises in agriculture.
- All talukas of district authoritise have been exposed and sensitized to sericulture which can be advantagesli trapped in future.
- 100% Bivoltine Cocoon production

- Convergence done in MGNREGA in plantation nursery, cocoon production, rearing appliances and rearing house

Mission 2022 :

- Motivation of farmers to develop sericulture in cluster groups.
- Promotion of intensive mulberry cultivation through saplings only.
- Motivation of sericulture to bursh hundred percent CSR Dfls.
- Training of Sericulturist and technical officers of MGNREGA upgradation of technical skill and knowledge improved sericulture technology.
- Encouraging co-opretion self help groups NGO to promote the Sericulture in identified pontatial culsters
- To inhance cocoon production from 60 kg. per 100 Dfls to 70 kg per 100 Dfls

Sr. No.	Particular	Year					Total
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-2021	2021-2022	
1	Mulberry Plantation	300	350	400	450	500	2000
2	Dfls Cusmpotion	60000	190000	320000	450000	580000	1600000
3	Cocoon Production (in m.t.)	36.00	114.00	192.00	270.00	348.00	960
4	Generated Mandays (in lakh)	2.08	2.93	4.98	5.22	5.87	21.08

6. Promoting Tourism in the Aurangabad district.

1. Increased availability of public transport to tourist locations.
2. Development and maintenance of public amenities and infrastructure at tourist locations.
3. Improving the accessible roads.
4. Development of gardens nearby tourist locations.
5. Monitoring the availability of hygienic foods and eatables at reasonable rates.

AJANTA ELLORA CONSERVATION AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-Phase-III (Vision-2017 to 2022)

Observing the importance of the famous Ajanta and Ellora , UNESCO World Heritage sites located near Aurangabad, Govt. of India (GOI) and Govt. of Japan (GOJ) entered in to the agreement for the overseas Funding for the project named **“Ajanta Ellora Conservation and Tourism Project (AEDP)**

1. Funding is done in form of soft loan and extended by earlier OECF (now JICA).
- 2 .Nodal agencies for Implementation of the project is MTDC (being the Tourism Project).
- 3 .Project is implemented in phases i.e. phase-I and Phase-II

JICA funded “*Ajanta Ellora Conservation and Tourism Development Project (Phase I and Phase II)*” has changed the tourism development scenario in terms of infrastructure, amenities and awareness of

Hence, it is proposed to develop balance amenities through *AEDP-III*.

Proposal for Phase III

1. Conservation and Tourism Developments in and around Ajanta Caves, Ellora Caves, Daulatabad Fort, Lonar, etc.

2. Development of tourism amenities in and around Newly Identified Destinations.

3. Lonar (2nd largest crater in basaltic rock in world)

4. Shirdi (Famous religious place for Lord Saibaba)

5. Ghrishneswar (Famous religious place and one of the Jyotirlinga out of 12)

6. Khultabad (Famous religious place for Aurangzeb Tomb)

7. Paithan (Famous religious place for Samadhi of Sant Eknath)

Shegaon (Famous religious place for Sant Gajanan Maharaj)

SUMMARY OF THE BLOCK ESTIMATE FOR THE COMPONENTS IN AEDP-III

Sr. No.	Component	Implementing Agency	Amount (Rs. In Cr.)
1	MONUMENT CONSERVATION	ASI	33.00
2	AFFORESTATION (FDM)	Forest Dept.	26.40
3	IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS	PWD	80.00
4	BUNDS BARRIER OF CEMENT PLUGS ON WAGHUR RIVER	Irrigation Dept.	10.00
5	STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS (SASI)	State Archeology	4.00
6	FUNICULAR RAILWAY	MTDC	100.00
7	WAYSIDE AMENITY	MTDC	21.00
8	BATTERY OPERATED VEHICLES AT ELLORA	MTDC	18.00
9	DEVELOPMENT OF NEW/ RELIGIOUS SITES	MTDC	90.00
10	LONAR DEVELOPMENT	MTDC	94.00
11	DEVELOPMENT OF BUDDHIST THEME PARK AT AJANTA	MTDC	230.00
12	SOUND AND LIGHT SHOW, LASER SHOW AT DAULATABAD FORT ELLORA, LONAR.	MTDC	20.00
13	PUBLIC AWARENESS ACTIVITIES (Domestic and International)	MTDC	60.50
14	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	MTDC	5.00
	SUB TOTAL		791.90
15	PROJECT MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY @ 5%		39.60
	GRAND TOTAL		831.50

7. Skill development training and restructuring District Industry Centers to act as single window to ease of Doing Business.

At present in Aurangabad district 10800 Micro and Small, 24 Medium , 173 large and 23 Mega units are in existence with 22 IT units employing 2500 professionals. The city has 6 STTIs registered Export Oriented units exporting services of 7crores to USA, Germany and Netherland,etc. In future BPO industry is likely to take routes for 3 international clients. Likely entrepreneurs are also contemplating to start services to IT units upto 2022. The potential sectors of investment upto 2022 can be beverages, in bear making,distillery and in rubber and plastic sectors, moulding, PVC and Polymer, tyres and acrylic. In Food processing cold storage, dihydrogen, foods, pickles are having potential upto 2022. . In addition to this 7000 new industries are proposed by 2022 and MIDC is contemplating to develop proposed industrial estate at Addl.Shendra, Addl.Waluj,Addl.Bidkin and respectively 80073.69 Hect., 343.68 Hect. And 2363.83 Hect. land area is likely to be developed by 2022. Besides this, in DMIC a project on 10081 hectors of land boundries Shendra to Bidkin DMIC is in addition and it is expected that in 15 years 80000 crores of investment is expected in DMIC. Besides, the both sides of DMIC Cooridor on the land of 950 acre, Govt. Is contemplating to develop smart city. In Aurangabad, smart community, eco friendly township at DMIC is going to be developed with the help of Japan External Trade Organizers. Addl.Shendra MIDC area is also likely to be converted into smart communication area by 2022. The Industriqal Area conducive to Mega Projects of smart community 3 R principle is going to be developed and in that area, the proposed industrial investment in Beverage, Rubber, Pharmaceuticals, Hospital, manufacaturing sector, food and agro based section is likely to be attracted.

There are 4 SEZs. In Engineering, Electronics, pharmaceutical. Ajanta Pharmaceutical and Bajaj Auto Ltd. has got approved. They will attract around 1038 crores of investment and has the potential of creating more than 20000 employment opportunities. On account of proposed DMIC, the project of widening of national highway 211 and other state high ways will be carried out with the investment of Rs.2300 crores and 60000 employment DMIC has the potential upto 2022.

By local initiative of DIC, 4 clusters under MSECDP programme, like, Auto, Offset Printing Printing, General Engg. & Automobiles, Plstics & moulding has got approval from State Govt. Around 7 clusters are under approval under MSI CDP which are Paithani, Rubber, Kitchen Trolleys, Steel Furniture, Himroo Shawls, Bakery and so on. In addition to this, DIC is contemplating to develop clusters like Electroplating Clusters, Packaging Clusters, Pharmaceutical Cluster, Readymade Garment Cluster, Turmeric Cluster and Broom making Cluster upto 2022.

In the year 2016 DIC Aurangabad has made MOU with 134 industrial units during Make in India Conference. The investment of these units is also likely to come up and

MIDC is planning to develop world class exhibition cum convention centre as a part of DMIC, investment of which is likely to come up upto 2022 such as, industrial clusters 250 crores, through Industrial Estate 505 crores and from SEZ 1000 crores aggregating to Rs.1755 crores.

8. Increase in the milk and milk product in the district.

1. Monitoring availability and provisions of cattle feeds.
 2. Substantial capital investment.
 3. Cross breeding in cattle.
 4. Creating more efficiency analysis in milk production.
 5. Improving the technical efficiency in milk production.
 6. Increased availability of animal husbandry clinics.
- Increase in milk production **from 5.0 Lakh litres per day in 2017-18 to 11.0 Lakh litre per day in year 2022** by induction of high yielding animals , door to door A.I. (Artificial Insemination) , quality feed and fodder.
 - Formation of **new 200 primary milk producer societies** in cooperative sector and **200 milk collection centres** in private sector will increase milk procurement **from 1.5 Lakh litres per day in 2017-18 to 3.4 Lakh litre per day in year 2022.**
 - For processing of procured milk processing capacity will be **increased from 1.05 lakh litres per day to 3.0 lakh litres per day** in 2022 by building infrastructure network.
 - For improving quality of milk, **cold chain network** will be formed through district by addition of bulk milk coolers. **Additional 120 new bulk coolers** will be established as per availability of milk in societies .
 - For **improving quality of milk and detection of adulteration** advance milk procurement system like **300 AMCU** will be supplied to societies on subsidy basis.
 - For **value addition of milk** byproducts like Paneer, Khoa, Lassi, Shrikhand, and Ice cream **infrastructure will be created from 1.25 MT per day to 1.75 MT per day 2022** by purchasing machineries.
 - For **handling additional excess milk** in flush season **1 powder plant** of 10 MT capacity is proposed.
 - For **introducing new technologies** in Dairy sector (milk production, processing and marketing) **10,000 farmers** will be trained.

9. Promoting the e-Learning, enhancing quality education and ensuring overall infrastructure development in the schools.

1. Focusing the availability and attendance of teachers.
2. Monitoring of learning outcomes.
3. Rewards, encouragements to students, teachers and concern stakeholders of quality education in urban as well as rural schools in the district.

1) Key objectives of Secondary Education :

- A) To raise the minimum levels of education to Class X and accordingly universalize access to secondary education.
- B) To ensure Quality of Infrastructure & Teaching.
- C) To aim towards major reduction in gender, social, and regional gaps in enrolments dropouts and school retention.

2) Quality improvement measures in Secondary Schools

For improvement in quality education in Secondary Schools state of Maharashtra (School Education & Sport Department) launched quality improvement programme called as 'PRAGAT SHAIKSHANIK MAHARASHTRA MADHYMIK STAR' by Government Resolution dated 16th September, 2016. Main object of PRAGAT SHAIKSHANIK MAHARASHTRA are –

- A) Assist to every student to complete Secondary Level Education.
- B) To reduce dropout rate at Zero Percent in Secondary Schools.
- C) Comprehensive evaluation of every student & improve quality education.
- D) Training of Secondary Teachers to improve their teaching.
- E) To develop evaluation system of 9th class as evaluation system of 10th class.
- F) Special attention towards Math, Science & English teaching and learning method.
- G) To develop concept of 'Mother School' for 100% enrollment of 9th & 10th class pass students.
- H) Bio-matric attendance system for Students and Teachers.
- I) School evaluation for improvement through 'SHAALA SIDDHI'.

Higher Education :

Promoting the e-Learning, enhancing quality education and ensuring overall infrastructure development in the schools.

1. Focusing the availability and attendance of teachers.
2. Monitoring of learning outcomes.
3. Rewards, encouragements to students, teachers, and concern stakeholders of quality education in urban as well as rural schools in the districts.
4. To enroll each child of 6 to 14 age group in appropriate classes according to their age by survey of out of school children with the help of government employees and NGO's .
5. Bringing school dropout ratio to zero at primary and upper primary level.
6. To improve infrastructure and to provide basic facilities to each school with help of SSA, Parents and community participation, and CSR.
7. Implementing quality education program (Pragat Shaishnik Maharashtra) as mentioned in G.R dated 22 Jun 2015.
8. Evaluation of each student through continuous comprehensive Evaluation system with the help of eight tools provided by Maharashtra Academic authority.
9. Making 100% digital schools throughout the district with the help of SSA, 14th Finance Commission, and CSR and community participation.
10. Making 100% techno-savy teachers with help of Maharashtra Academic authority, Pune, Regional Academic authority, Aurangabad, NGO's and Techno-Savy teachers working in various schools (There are 5374 Techno-Savy teachers in the district)
11. Providing Drinking water facility, solar energy and Functional toilets in all school of district.

10. Improving the health infrastructure.

1. Tracking the mal-nutrition with focus on women and child health.
2. Monitoring the availability of essential medicines at all health centers.
3. Engagement of NGOs in creating the health awareness at all ages.
4. Arrangement and monitoring the outcome of regular health camps.

Vital Indicators :-

Sr.No.	Indicator	Current Status (SCD 2016)	2020	2022	All India level
1	Birth Rate	15.95	15.75	15.55	21.40
2	Death Rate	5.3	5.1	5	7
3	Infant Mortality Rate	19.6	19	18.5	39
4	Maternal Mortality Rate	46 (MIS)	45	44	167
5	TFR	1.90	1.85	1.80	2.3
6	Sex Ratio	930 (DHIS)	955	960	909

Health Infrastructure :-

Sr No	Institutions	Current Status		Building In 2022
		No.of Institution	Building Available	
1	Existing Primary Health Centres	50	49	50
2	Newly Sanction Primary Health Centres	5	0	5
3	Total Primary Health Centres (1+2)	55	49	55
4	Existing Sub-Centres	279	259	279
5	Newly Sanction Sub-Centres	42	0	42
6	Total Sub-Centres	321	259	321
7	Civil Dispensary	2	2	0
8	Ayurvedic Dispensary	4	2	4
9	Unani Dispansery	6	5	6

11. Doubling the farm income.

1. Forming the farmers groups with similar quantitative and qualitative yields and region.
2. Establishing the chain between farmers and consumers.
3. Encouraging the farmers for alternative side businesses like cattle farming, fishing,
4. Promoting the use of compost manures.
5. Promoting the drip irrigation and awareness about better water management.

1. Productivity Enhancement:

- Strategy to achieve productivity targets of the major crops in the district taking into consideration MSP, genetic potential, scale of finance.
- Strategy includes technology interventions/packages and input packages.
- Planning demonstrations on project basis for effective transfer of technology to achieve desired productivity.

2. Risk Management:

- Maximum participation of farmers in crop insurance scheme
- Increasing area under inter-cropping.

3. Soil Health Mission :

All farmers will be covered under this mission, Soil Health cards and fertilizer use efficiency for each individual farmer.

4. Farming System Approach:

- Major crops along with increase in area under Horticulture crops, with implementation of protected cultivation technology like polyhouse, shadenet, pack house etc.
- Augmentation of the farmer's income by promoting agro-based activities like sericulture, dairy, poultry etc.

5. Agri. Finance:

Timely availability of crop loans as well as mid-term loan to the farmers with better scale of finance for all major crops.

6. Water Availability/ Irrigation facilities:

a. Watershed Development: (Hark het ko paani)

Covering area under watershed development in a phased manner ensuring water availability for irrigation (protective irrigation). Utilization and convergence of existing schemes .

b. Micro-Irrigation: (More crop per drop)

Increasing the water use efficiency by promoting area under micro irrigation. Additional coverage of one lakh ha by 2021-22.

7. Agriculture Mechanization:

Promotion of Agri mechanization with respect to availability of farm labor and input cost. Subsidy schemes regarding farm mechanization would be promoted.

8. Formation of Farmer Groups/ FPO's :

Formation of farmer groups on the basis of crops, technology, marketing. Also registration of farmers as FPO's and involving these groups and organizations in input management, extension activities, marketing, value addition and processing.

- Primary processing units would be promoted.
- Provision of market-led extension technology.
- promoting group farming/ contract farming.
- Promoting direct marketing by the farmer groups.

12. Doubling the digital transactions.

1. Activation and use of AEPS (Aadhar Enabled Payment Systems) also called as Digipay at every CSCs.
2. Creating awareness about AEPS the strong, robust, secure alternative system for less-cash economy.
3. Increased proliferation of scheme PMGDISHA in which digital literacy of rural, urban citizens are being digitally trained and empowered.
4. Rewarding the VLEs for target oriented digital transactions.
5. Encouraging the education institutes, public agencies to enroll for online payment acceptance services like SBI Pay and similar services of other banks.
6. Creation of awareness for use of AEPS at PDS outlets and similar outlets.
7. Creation of more awareness among the UID Kit holders and citizens for proper recording the of the biometric images so that can be best detected.
8. Creating the digital awareness among different sections and ages of citizens.
9. Imparting the extensive training of applications such as BHIM, UPI.
10. Engaging the government, public agencies, and banks, education institutes to facilitate digital and less-cash economy.

13. Financial inclusion:

1. To expand digital payment infrastructure in rural areas, the POS machines are intended to be deployed at primary cooperative societies/milk societies/agricultural input dealers to facilitate agri-related transactions through digital means. This will benefit farmers of 754 village covering a total population of nearly Lakhs who will have facility to transact cashless in their villages for their agri needs. NPCI Aadhaar based PoS machines will be used for digital transaction
2. VLEs will be motivated to contribute increase Cashless transaction :
In this regards with the help of Bank the Aadhaar enabled POS machined will be installed at VLEs in GP/villages. These VLEs will provide banking transaction such as Transfer / Deposit / Withdrawal to pension beneficiaries, merges workers and common public in the area.
3. Also the small traders are also motivated to use POS for accepting money through cashless mode such as BHIM APP, UPI, USSD & mobile Wallet. They will be trained through Network Engg. Posted at SDM office.

14. Lead in Linking Aadhaar to Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for ensuring that all government scheme benefits are transferred through DBT.

Currently Indira Gandhi National Old Age, Widow, Disable Pension schemes are in already integrated to PFMS. Approximately 14400 out of 28200 beneficiaries are integrated to PFMS and remaining 13800 will be integrated within 3 month time period.

Further 6250 out of 14400 beneficiary's payment are done with Aadhaar enabled platform and remaining is through NEFT.

Since Aadhaar seeding in this pension scheme is of appr. 24000 and hence 90-95% AEPS (Aadhaar enabled payment) will be achieved in next 6 months.

NCLP: 100% AEPS payment will be achieved in next 3 months.

15. Leveraging Common Service Centers in Gram Panchayats.

1. Offering of more number of G2C, B2C and other services at CSCs.
2. 650 existing CSC centres offering approx. 130 services.
3. Planned 20 new services.
4. Installation of information KIOSK i.e. Satbara 7/12 abstract and land documents.
5. Promoting the use of non-renewable energy sources at CSCs.
6. Improving the availability and speed of Internet connectivity in rural areas through Bharat Net project.
7. Forming of Wi-Fi zones at government offices and public places.

16. GeM(eMarket) :

1. Training and capacity building of Government Officials, Suppliers will be organized with the help of GeM support team.
2. Onboarding of all state government departments will be completed by 31st March 2018.
3. Buyer, DDO, PAO users will be created for all government departments.
4. Department will be motivated to use of GeM portal for all government item available for purchase.

Note about implementation of National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)

- **eNAM:**

- National Agriculture Market (NAM) for trading of Agriculture Commodities by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, GoI.
- Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium is implementing agency by GoI.
- Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. is strategic partner for implementation of eNAM in the Country.
- Functioning of NAM is through e-Trading Platform.
- Govt. of India is providing free of cost Software, Training & Service to APMCs.