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Commission**

I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to present before you the Annual Plan proposals of Maharashtra for the year 2012-13 as well as the Five Year Plan 2012-17. I take this opportunity to highlight a few major achievements, and also flag some issues which the State Government is trying to address for achieving inclusive and sustainable growth.

2. The approach and priorities of the State for the twelfth plan were discussed with the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission in the Western Region Meet held in Mumbai in June, 2011. I also shared some of specific requirements of the State in the National Development Council meeting held at New Delhi in October, 2011.

3. The State Government has advised all its line departments to formulate the strategies for achieving the goals of twelfth Five Year Plan. I and my colleagues have identified the sectoral priorities and substantial outlay has been proposed for each sector taking into account the resource projections for Twelfth Plan period.

**Growth Rate**

4. The average GSDP growth rate during the first four years of eleventh Five Year Plan is 8.6% which is in line with the expected growth for the state and is higher than the growth rate of GDP. This robust growth was achieved despite economic slowdown since 2008. The growth rates achieved in Agriculture, Industry and Service Sectors during first four years of eleventh Five Year Plan are 1.9, 8.1 and 9.9 per cent respectively. The growth rate for the entire eleventh plan period is estimated to be 8.6%, which raised issue of sustainability in growth and calls for targeted interventions in nearly all the sectors of economy.

### **Eleventh Five Year Plan - Financial Performance:**

5. The total outlay of the tenth Five Year Plan was over Rs. 59,000 crore which has increased to over Rs. 160,000 crore in the eleventh Plan. The approved size of the eleventh Plan of Maharashtra was Rs.1,27,538 crore. However during the course of the plan period total outlay of Rs. 1,61,124 crore was approved. As per the provisional figures, the expenditure incurred during the plan period is about Rs 1,40,000 crore. i.e. 88% of approved outlay and 110% of originally approved outlay for eleventh Plan period.

### **Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17 and State Finances**

6. The strong economic performance had a positive impact on the State's finances. The State's own revenue showed a remarkable increase of 15% in 2011-12 over 2010-11. This enabled us to end the year with a lower revenue deficit of Rs. 2059 crore, compared to the budget estimate of Rs. 58 (surplus) crore.

7. As you are aware, last year we proposed the Annual Plan of Rs.41500 crore and the Planning Commission had finally agreed to a plan size of Rs. 42,000 crore. However, the Ministry of Finance, Government of India not only did not agree to increase the borrowing limit from 3% of GSDP to 3.5% but the total borrowings actually permitted were only 2.4% of GSDP. As a result, the State Plan expenditure for the State in 2011-12 including CSS is expected to be around Rs.40,610 crore.

8. Coming to the current year, we expect the revenues to remain buoyant. Nonetheless, we have made serious efforts to raise additional revenues. This includes restructuring of the State's excise duty on alcoholic beverages, stamp duty on securities transactions, and increase in VAT on declared goods, consequent to the amendment of Central Sales Tax Act. At the same time, we have attempted to contain non developmental expenditure growth through a closer scrutiny of new recruitment.

9. We are taking necessary measures to bring down Non-plan expenditure and to provide maximum possible resources for the Plan. Based on resources, State Government has now proposed the twelfth Plan size of Rs.

2,75,000 crore and Rs. 45,000 crore for the Annual Plan 2012-13 for the approval of Planning Commission.

10. As the Category wise population figures of Census 2011 are still awaited, we have allocated funds for Scheduled Caste Sub-plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) as per the Census 2001 Census. Maharashtra is one of the few states allocating funds for the sub-plans strictly in accordance with the guidelines of the Planning Commission.

11. With a view to decentralize planning we have increased the District Level Plan allocation. Accordingly we proposed a District General Plan allocation of Rs. 4950 crore in the Annual Plan 2012-13, an increase of more than Rs. 600 crore over Annual Plan 2011-12. For the entire twelfth Plan we propose Rs.27500 crore for District Level General Plan. Similar allocations have been proposed under the SCSP and TSP as well.

### **Agriculture and Allied Sector**

12. As agriculture is the backbone of the country, any change in agriculture sector, positive or negative has multifold effects on the entire economy. More than 60 % of working population is still engaged in agriculture. Less than 15 % of its share in GDP would imply that a family engaged in agriculture earns less than 1/8<sup>th</sup> compared to a family engaged in non-agricultural activities. Even if income of such family in rural area from non-agricultural activities is added to the income from agriculture, we find that urban incomes are at least four times that of rural incomes. Therefore if urban incomes continues to rise @ 8 % or more and rural incomes increase only by 4 % or less, the rural-urban divide would become even deeper unless (a) Agricultural sector grows at a rate higher than 4 % and (b) Large population gets shifted from agricultural to non-agricultural activities.

13. The cropping pattern of the state has been changing from low income generating crops like cereals to higher income generating crops like pulses, oilseeds and horticulture crops. The diversified climate and soil conditions in 9 agro-climatic zones are suitable for a variety of horticulture crops. Fruit

plantation programme under EGS not only increased fruit production but also generated huge self employment opportunities in rural areas. Efforts are being made for area expansion of some horticulture crops, post harvest management, processing and marketing under the National Horticulture Mission.

### **Irrigation and Water Conservation**

14. Maharashtra is not so well endowed in terms of Water Resources. The ultimate irrigation potential through surface water is assessed at 85 lakh hectares (38% of the cultivable area). Though the average rainfall is 1360 mm, distribution across the State is highly skewed. Out of 358 Talukas in the State, 148 Talukas are drought-prone. So far, the State has created irrigation potential of 63.70 lakh hectares. The State plans to create potential of 2 lakh hectares in 2012-13.

15. There are several challenges facing the State in this sector. Firstly, there is a gap between the potential created and actual irrigation. There are several reasons for this gap, such as adoption of water intensive cropping pattern by farmers, less water utilization in kharif season, less storage in reservoir due to deficient rainfall and reduction in storage capacity due to silting, inadequate maintenance of the irrigation systems, lack of participation of farmers, etc. The effort taken in implementing reforms have helped increasing utilization from 43% to 60-65% and is being maintained at this level since last 4 years.

16. Secondly, there is also an issue of not having enough financial resources for completion of on-going projects. I would like to request to Planning Commission to revisit the proportion of share between Centre and State for Projects other than Drought Prone Area and Tribal Areas and revise the procedure of releasing Central Assistance to ensure timely availability of funds for project work. Command Area works may also be included in AIBP, which will help to accelerate irrigation benefits to the farmers.

17. Under the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) Government of India has approved 828 projects in 227 mega watersheds

covering an area of 35.3 lakh hectares at a cost of Rs.4,473 crore from the year 2009-10 to 2011-12. For the year 2012-13 Government of India has given a target of 5.18 lakh hectares.

### **MGNREGA**

18. Government had initially approved a Labour Budget of only Rs. 412 crore for 2011-12 based on previous year's performance. But due to better performance in Summer 2011, Government of India revised the Labour Budget in August, 2011 to 600 lakh mandays for Rs. 1,346 crore. We have spent almost entire amount by March, 2012.

19. Due to systematic efforts made by the department at all levels and streamlining of the procedures, we have been able to tap the latent demand for work among the wage labourers resulting in peak average labour attendance of 6 lakh in the month of May, 2012.

20. We have undertaken tree plantation works through Gram Panchayats,, land development on private lands of SC, ST & small farmers, horticulture on private lands through Gram Panchayats, well construction, approach roads to farm lands etc under the MGNREGA.

21. Our focus is on Tribal Naxal Prone and remote areas low HDI. Districts like Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, Amravati (Melghat) etc are receiving maximum attention under the programme.

22. State Government has set up a Commissionerate for MGNREGA at Nagpur.

### **Energy**

23. Due to capacity addition, strengthening of the distribution infrastructure and successful implementation of the Agricultural Load Management Schemes, the power availability has increased in the state. Hence MSEDCCL has succeeded in providing almost 24 hours of power supply from January 2011 except in some areas where there are transmission network constraints. Due to less availability of power due to shortage of coal, the load shedding had to be resorted to from October 2011. MSEDEL is

making all out efforts to provide a robust system to ensure uninterrupted power supply in the State of Maharashtra.

24. The 1950 MW RGPPL power station at Dabhol has been reviewed with the combined efforts of the State and Central Governments. Capacity addition of 408 MW by the state, 108 MW in the Central Sector and 300 MW through the Private sector has been achieved in 2010-11. An additional 1000 MW will be added by the state, and 340 MW will be available from the Central Sector in 2012-13. Further capacity of 4450 MW will be added by the state by 2014-15 , including a 1220 MW gas based Combined Cycle Expansion Project at Uran. The State Government has committed to provide 20 % of the total cost of these projects. The Capacity addition by the Central Sector and the Private Sector during the same period is expected to be 2691 MW and 4725 MW respectively.

25. Several steps have been taken to reduce A T & C losses including outsourcing of distribution circles to franchisees, taking anti-theft measures, metering of distribution transformers and substantial investment in upgradation of transmission and distribution infrastructure. A T & C loss have been reduced from 31.0 % in 2007-08 to 19.4% in 2011-12.

26. Implementation of the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in small villages and hamlets is posing a challenge, due to non availability of labour and other local issues. However we are determined to cover the targeted population by Dec 2012.

## **Roads**

27. We have been successful in developing a road network of 2 lakh 37 thousand km. while establishing connectivity of 97.84% revenue villages. But considering increasing vehicular traffic, multi axle vehicular movement, developing industrial sector, SEZs, ports, tourism, multimodal international hubs, it is necessary to develop a road network of Expressways, 4 laned National and State Highways and Major District Roads.

28. As on date, out of the total road network, 1 lakh 53 thousand km. road length is black topped and 84 thousand km. road length is still WBM.

Also only 0.7% road network has four lane carriageway while 5 % road length is still with 2-lane carriageway, Taking into consideration the above challenges, the State Government has formulated a new 20 year Road Development Plan with a target of 3 lakh 36 thousand km. road network with a road density of 107 km per 100 sq km. All the district headquarters are to be connected by 4 lane roads, Taluka Headquarters by at least 2 lane roads with or without paved shoulders. It is planned that all the Taluka places should have bypass roads on the same lines as ring roads around the city. RDP 2001-21 has the target of connecting villages with population 100 and above at least by one all- weather road. The Plan needs huge funding support.

29. Maharashtra has been implementing the Road Projects under the VGF scheme of Central Government. So far, 11 Projects costing Rs. 1296 crore have been completed and 12 Projects costing Rs. 3282 crore are in progress. The State Government is planning more road projects in backward regions of the State using the same policy framework.

### **Rural Roads (PMGSY)**

30. We already have highlighted that many roads in the state were built initially under the State EGS scheme more than 20-25 years back. EGS had focused on the drought relief and provided wage employment. Most of these roads have worn out over a time. Present PMGSY rules are disqualifying these roads to be included under the programme. We reiterate the demand that State be allowed to take these roads to be included under PMGSY by relaxing the conditions.

### **Transport**

31. Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) modernization of urban transport service has been undertaken with Government of India, the State / City Transport Undertakings sharing 50 %, 20 % and 30 % cost respectively. But, no such initiative has been under taken by the Central Government to improve the public transport in

the rural sector. It is requested that, on the lines of JNNURM, National Rural Public Transport Development Scheme should be initiated and 2000 new buses may be sanctioned for Maharashtra, so that fleet of the State Transport may be strengthened in rural area. The State Government will give full support to such schemes in terms of making budgetary provision.

32. It is felt that such scheme will not only revolutionize the rural transport but could also reduce to an extent, the migration to urban centers, as the economic needs of the rural population provided by the cities and town could be fulfilled, through safe and comfortable commute to the cities.

### **Railway Projects in Maharashtra**

33. Rail connectivity is cheaper and safer as compared to road transport and it also fuels the area development. Railway connectivity in rural Maharashtra is quite poor and there are demands for laying new railway lines. Maharashtra is one of the first few states to contribute 50 % of the project cost for laying rail lines in the State. The State Government has contributed to the cost of five railway projects.

34. Railway is a subject reserved in the Union list, so expecting the states to make large contribution is unrealistic, especially in view of the limitations of state finances. The state government seeks intervention to limit state contribution to 25 % of construction cost of railway line

### **Civil Aviation**

35. Considering the importance of Aviation Sector, air connectivity for investment and industrial development, State has decided to improve & strengthen infrastructure for air transport of passenger and cargo for boosting the growth of backward areas.

36. The MIHAN project at Nagpur is being accelerated. A new international airport at Rajgurunagar-Chakan in Pune has been planned and Airport Authority of India may help us in taking the project forward. Similarly, expansion and up gradation of airports of Kolhapur, Amravati, Ozar (Nashik), Jalgaon, Nanded, Latur, Yavatmal, Osmanabad, Baramati, Karad

and development of new/green field airports at Shirdi and Solapur is underway.

37. The total requirement for Civil aviation projects in the State in the twelfth Plan is to the tune of Rs.15,395 crore. We request the centre to provide at least 50% share as special grants.

### **Development of Ports:**

38. The State of Maharashtra has adopted a policy of private sector participation for development of its non-major ports, under which, development projects of 6 non-major ports namely, Dighi & Rewas-Aware in Raigad District, Lavgan-Jaigad & Dhamankhol- Jaigad in Ratnagiri District and Vijaydurg & Redi in Sindhudurg District have been undertaken. The port facility at Dhamankhol Bay, Jaigad has already become operational in August 2009. Two berths in Dighi port are ready for commissioning. Construction activities in Lavgan-Jaigad ports are in full swing and commissioning is expected in mid 2012. In case of remaining ports, pre-construction activities are in progress. Also, construction of a Mega Shipyard at Usgaon in Dabhol creek, Ratnagiri District has already commenced.

39. Currently, the non-major ports in the State are handling about 15 million tons of cargo annually. We expect that the port infrastructure in Maharashtra in terms of non-major port projects, jetties, shipyards would create a capacity of about 170 million tons for import-export in the next five years or so. These port infrastructure facilities will provide a boost to direct and indirect employment in the maritime sector and will contribute significantly to the economic growth of the State. It is however important to connect these ports with rail and highway connectivity. We have also requested to extend DFC and DMIC to ports in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts.

### **Industries**

40. Maharashtra has attracted large investments with 324 mega projects having investments of Rs 2.70 lakh crore with employment of over 3 lakh

persons in the period of last five years. Projects worth Rs. 1.12 lakh crore have been finalized in this fiscal year. About 75% of the total number of mega projects are in the less developed regions which will help reduce the regional imbalance in development.

41. The state has been making efforts to strengthen the Micro & Small Scale industries through the cluster Development Programme of the Central Government. About 28 clusters have been established under this programme in the state. The state is currently formulating a new Industrial Policy that will lay focus on promoting MSMEs as well as investment from large enterprises.

42. For boosting industrial and economic growth, a high-speed, dedicated railway freight corridor between Delhi and Mumbai is planned. The DMIC project is estimated to boost Maharashtra's industrial output by Rs.20,000 billion over the next three decades and create an additional 23 lakh jobs during the same period.

### **Textiles**

43. Maharashtra produces about 20 % of the total cotton produced in the country. But it processes only a part of it. The State Government has recently announced new textile policy, which is closely linked to Technology Up-gradation Fund (TUF) Scheme of Government of India. The restructured TUF was valid up to March 2012. As the scheme has been proved to be highly beneficial to the textile industry, It is requested that the Central Government may continue with the TUF scheme during twelfth Five Year Plan also, without any change in package that was adopted in 2011 based on evaluation of the scheme by CRISIL.

### **Development of Mega City Mumbai**

44. I once again urge Planning Commission and Government of India to create a separate line of funding for addressing the challenges of mega cities. I request for a separate dedicated pool of funds, the access to which could be governed by totally different set of reforms having specific relevance to the

development of particular mega city. I take this opportunity to introduce the concept of “National Projects for Mega Cities”, which would be entitled to receive 90% of funding from the Centre.

### **Rural Development**

45. The State has launched an innovative “Eco-Friendly Village Development Campaign” for creating quality physical infrastructure in villages. Certain performance parameters have been laid down for villages to be eligible for the grants under this programme.

46. These funds will be used by the Village Panchayat for creating eco-friendly community infrastructure in villages. We have provided an outlay of Rs. 241 Crore for this programme out of total outlay, Rs. 205 crore has been distributed to 12193 Village Panchayats,

### **Indira Awas Yojana**

47. We are implementing the Indira Awas Yojana successfully for the past many years. We are however concerned that the targets for the state and consequently the allocated funds have been scaled down. The State Government is providing Rs. 33,750 per unit as against Rs. 11,250 per unit required as per Central Government sharing norms. The State Government is also providing free additional houses under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan for BPL Schedule Caste families at a cost of Rs. 70,000 per unit. The total annual budget allocated by the State Government is Rs. 525 crore against the Central allocation of Rs. 511 crore for rural housing program. Taking into account the rising construction and land cost, we propose that Central Assistance per dwelling be raised to Rs.1 lakh.

### **Urban Infrastructure Development**

48. The Central Government has given extension to the JNNURM Scheme for the 2 years.

49. Several Infrastructure projects sanctioned under JNNURM, are facing cost escalation on account of change in the schedule of rates during the time

lag between the preparation of Detail Project Reports (DPRs), their approval, and the actual execution of the Projects. The Government of Maharashtra has taken a decision to give supplementary grants to the ULBs to the extent of 50 percent of the cost escalation on account of CSR difference and arrange to give the remaining 50 percent as soft loan from the Maharashtra Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (MUIDCL), a company setup by the State Government and the Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA).

50. The Government has taken a decision to implement its own Mission for the development of small and medium towns under the name of the "Maharashtra Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Mahabhiyan", so as to ensure planned and integrated development of the urban areas in Maharashtra.

51. Maharashtra wholeheartedly welcomes the initiative of government of India in improving urban services through Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and has signed a Memorandum of Understanding for reforms in urban governance. Eight cities have already joined the JNNURM and five of them have already signed the Memorandum of Understanding. They are Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Nanded and Nashik. The City Development Plans, Detailed Project Reports from eight cities have already been submitted to Government of India. The project submitted is mainly for roads, water supply, sewage and solid waste management. Projects worth Rs.12,366 crore have already been approved.

52. For smaller cities not covered by JNNURM, projects have been posed under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and projects worth Rs.2,760 crore have been sanctioned.

### **Housing**

53. Maharashtra is a rapidly urbanizing state, which is getting manifested in the proliferation of slums. Dearth of affordable housing for the vulnerable groups has also aggravated the problem. The State is committed to taking up this challenge during the twelfth Five Year Plan. The introduction of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) aiming 'Slum Free', equitable and inclusive cities in

which every citizen has access to basic civic and social services and a decent shelter, is a welcome step. The present BSUP and IHSDP schemes need to be dovetailed into Rajiv Awas Yojana. We believe that the line of funding for these projects would remain intact till their completion.

54. The Mumbai Metropolitan Region poses the biggest challenge of making it slum free in a reasonable span of time. We need out of the box solutions. In order to operationalize the vision of Slum Free Mumbai Metropolitan Region, we need the support of all the agencies under Central Government to allow detailed surveys of encumbered lands under their ownership, determine the tenability of such land from the point of view of in-situ development under Rajiv Awas Yojana and also assess the requirement of alternate land for those slums dwellers who cannot be rehabilitated in-situ due to operational requirement of such land or due to security considerations. Over a lakh hutments are estimated to be residing on Lands owned by GoI and its authorities like Railways, Defence, Port Trust and Airport Authority. The salt pan lands under the control of GoI agencies may be of immense help in this regard. We would request GoI to soon come up with separate guidelines for slums on their lands.

55. On the urban front, two schemes namely Basic Services for Urban Poor and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme are implemented under JNNURM. Under these schemes government has taken up construction of 2,68,891 dwelling units. Out of which 71,345 dwelling units are complete and construction of 44,875 dwelling units is in progress. All the ongoing projects are proposed to be completed in a couple of year. The State Government has made adequate provision in 2012-13.

56. Maharashtra is keen on implementing Rajiv Awas Yojana in 25 cities in the first phase. The preparatory activity is being carried out. Government of Maharashtra has appointed Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority as its nodal agency; Government resolution to form Technical Cell at State Level is also issued. The cut-off date for regularization of slums provided in the Maharashtra Slum Act is the major impediment in

implementation of Rajiv Awas Yojana. A proposal for amendment in the slum act is being processed.

### **Public Health**

57. According to the Sample Registration System, 2010 the Birth Rate of the State is 17.1 per thousand populations. The Infant Mortality Rate has declined from 47 to 28 during 1997 to 2010. The Birth Rate of the State and Infant Mortality Rates show a decline over the last 10 years. The Total Fertility Rate in the State has declined from 2.1 to 1.9 up to the year 2009. The Maternal Mortality Rate at present is 104 per lakh births.

58. To achieve further reduction in Infant Mortality Rate, my government has taken initiatives to set up Special Neo-Natal Care Units in all District Hospitals and Women Hospital in the State which includes intensive care of the newly born, their security, more hygienic environment, referral transport, etc. This program will be implemented in a phased manner.

59. It is an important programme launched by the Central Government which has a new approach to health care, placing utmost emphasis and entitlements and elimination of out-of-pocket expenses for both pregnant women and sick new neo annually provided nates. The initiative entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and non expensive delivery, including caesarean section besides to and fro transport. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all new born for accessing public health care till 30 days after birth. The pregnant women will be entitled to free drugs and consumables, free essential diagnostics, free diet during stay, free provision of blood, free transport from home to health institution as well as transport facility in case of referral and drop back from institutions to home after 48 hours stay.

60. Now State government has taken a decision to set up Health Advisory Call Center to provide medical advice to 90,000 health care providers for quick decision to provide smooth, effective and qualitative health care. To begin with, a call center of 10 seats is established at Chest Hospital, Aundh, Pune. This important initiative envisages the health advice to be given to

caller who will dial “104” a toll free number from landline or form any mobile phone. Initially this may render advice to ANM, ASHA worker, School Health Personnel and Medical Officers in PHCs. This will facilitate health personnel or timely referral, proper intervention and management of the patient. It will work as an effective tool for disease surveillance and also in disaster management. The advice from the call center will be given by experts like Pediatrician, Gynecologists and Public Health Specialist by 24x7 to caller.

61. Though the Sex Ratio of the State has increased to 925 as per census 2011 as compared to 922 of the census 2001, the Child Sex Ratio shows decline from 913 as per census 2001 to 883 as per census 2011. In order to improve the Child Sex Ratio my Government has taken a strong initiative for implementation of PCPNDT Act, 1994 which includes crash programme of inspection by Sub-District Level Appropriate Authorities of sonography center and MTP centers.

62. Considering the coverage of illness, access to health care services and out of pocket expense by the beneficiary from marginal and poor income group are still issues of concern. My government has decided to revamp the existing Jeevandayee Yojna by making it more comprehensive and inclusive. In pursuance with this, the State is launching “Rajiv Gandhi Jeevandayee Arogya Yojna” (RGJAY), a health insurance scheme in order to improve access of Below Poverty Line (yellow card holders) and Above Poverty Line (orange card holders) families for quality medical care. The scheme will cover 30 specialized service categories having 972 procedures and 121 follow up procedures. In the first phase this scheme is being implemented in eight districts namely, Gadchiroli, Amravati, Nanded, Dhule, Solapur, Mumbai city and Mumbai Suburb and expenses relating to hospitalization of beneficiary up to Rs. 1,50,000/- per family per year in any of the Empanelled Hospital subject to Package Rate on cashless basis. Rajiv Gandhi Jeevandayee Arogya Yojna Society/Government of Maharashtra will make an advance payment of insurance premium in installments to the insurance company through RGJAY society.

63. Health check-up of pregnant women, lactating mothers and infants will be carried out in 675 PHCs spread over 125 Talukas, by Gynaecologists and Paediatricians, etc. The health check-up for pregnant women and infants will be carried out 10 times and 6 times respectively. This is expected to make a direct impact in reducing IMR & MMR in areas where it is still high.

### **Women and child development**

64. To address the issue of malnutrition, the State Government is preparing a White Paper on malnutrition in consultation with all stake holders. A Multidepartment Action Plan has also been prepared to address issues of livelihood etc. Rajmata Jijau Mission has launched “A Malnutrition-free Village Campaign” to mobilize the community and create political will to address this issue. Village Child Development Centers and Child Treatment Camps are being regularly organized for treatment of severely malnourished children. A mother and child growth tracking and monitoring system is being developed. Nutrition rates have been increased by Re. 1/- to Rs.5/- per child per day. A number of Ayurvedic supplements, tonics, syrups are being supplied to provide the necessary micro-nutrients to children. Government has initiated a new scheme of day care centers or ‘Palanaghars’ for children under 3 years of age in six tribal districts, for their proper care while parents are away at work. Efforts are under way to supply milk, eggs, bananas, potatoes, groundnuts, jaggery and other fresh food to children in Anganwadis. Under the new policy of focusing on babies up to 2 years including pre born period, special efforts are being made to provide health and nutrition training and counseling to young mothers, to prevent malnutrition during pregnancy and in the first two years of life.

### **Water Supply and Sanitation**

65. Maharashtra was one of the first States to accept the paradigm change from Government-led supply-driven approach towards community-led, demand-driven approach in the year 2000. One of the key points of this

policy for the Village Water Supply and Sanitation Committees constituted by the Gram Sabhas is to assume the responsibility of planning, implementing and maintaining water supply schemes, thereby ensuring that the role of Government shifts from being provider to being a facilitator.

66. Vision of this department is to “increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation services to rural and urban communities at affordable cost in an environmentally sustainable manner, including emphasis on water recharging measures and making the State free of open defecation, thereby achieving Sujal Nirmal Maharashtra by 2020”.

67. Due to consistent demand for augmentation of the existing schemes or for new schemes, the Government of Maharashtra adopted a policy of reforms led capital investment in water supply sector and this led to the institution of Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan during the year of Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the State in 2010-2011. Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan focuses on reforms in urban water and sanitation sectors, and envisages augmenting access to adequate and safe drinking water, and adequate sanitation facilities. It also attempts to upgrade and maintain existing service delivery through Panchayat Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies and Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran.

### **Rural Water Supply and Sanitation**

68. As per the Action Plan 98842 habitations were on record as on 1.4.2011. Till March, 2011, 82272 habitations are covered. For the remaining 16570 habitations Action Plan has been prepared for the years 2011-12 & 2012-13. Accordingly 6502 and 10068 habitations will be covered within two years. The water supply household coverage was 70 % in 2008 and by January, 2012 it rose to 90 % in rural areas.

69. Since the beginning of the Nirmal Gram Puraskar, Maharashtra is leading in the entire country. Out of total of 25145 Gram Panchayats awarded by Government of India, 9082 are from Maharashtra. Nine Panchayat Samitis have received Government of India’s Nirmal Gram Puraskars till 2009-10.

70. Sant Gadgebaba Gram Swachhata Abhiyan is being implemented in rural areas of the State from year 2000-01 to gear up the programme of rural sanitation through community participation. This has been extraordinarily successful in the State which has prompted Gol to take the decision to implement it throughout the country as 'Swachhata Utsav' in 2011. The sanitation coverage was 50 % in 2008-09 and by January, 2012 it rose to 70 % in rural areas.

71. Under "Total Sanitation Campaign", there is a component of implementation for Solid and Liquid Waste Management in rural areas. However there is a ceiling of Rs.20.00 lakh per Gram Panchayat with Centre, State and beneficiary ratio is 60 : 20 : 20. This limit is too low to take up any appropriate technological solution for solid waste and liquid waste disposal. The funding pattern therefore should be changed to 70 % Centre Share, 20 % State Share and 10 % Beneficiary Share and the ceiling should be enhanced to at least Rs. 1.00 crore.

### **Urban Water Supply & Sanitation**

72. The main objective of Maharashtra Sujal Nirmal Abhiyan is to ensure universal access to water supply and sanitation services by reducing Non Revenue Water, optimizing distribution network and increasing efficiency of recoveries. The path breaking decision of the Government seeks to provide technical, managerial and financial assistance to the Urban Local Bodies for improving Urban Water Supply & Sanitation infrastructure in the Urban Local Bodies. The water supply household coverage was 53 % in 2008 and by January, 2012 it rose to approximately 57 % in urban areas.

73. The State is actively considering the extension of the Maharashtra Sujal Nirmal Abhiyan reforms to periurban areas. These habitations would become eligible for higher quantity of water if they commit to and implement minimum reforms like consumer survey, water audit, energy audit, detection of illegal connections and regularization thereof , revision of tariffs, bulk and ultimately individual metering.

74. Maharashtra Golden Jubilee Urban Dalit Vasti Water Supply & Sanitation Scheme has been launched for providing Domestic Water Connection & individual toilet to the families of Schedule Caste & Nav Boudha families. As per the financial pattern, 90 % is Government grant and 10 % is to be borne by the Urban Local Bodies.

75. The State of Maharashtra has adopted the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme from the year 2008-09 for the economically weaker sections in urban areas. Under this scheme 75 % Central, 15 % State grant and 10 % beneficiaries share is envisaged. The Government of India has sanctioned 21 proposals of 16 ULBs for construction of 39663 individual toilets.

76. The sanitation coverage was 72 % in 2008-09 and by January, 2012 it rose to 76 % in urban areas approximately.

77. On the lines of Integrated Low Cost Sanitation scheme, it is proposed to implement the programme of constructing individual and Public Toilets in Urban Areas for making Open Defection Free State, under the State Plan.

### **School Education**

78. The value of education has been well-appreciated in Maharashtra since long and as a result of this; educational indicators for the state have been ahead of India as a whole for long, although they have not been as good as in Kerala or Tamil Nadu.

79. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is being implemented in the State with effect from 10<sup>th</sup> April, 2010. Under the provisions of this Act, free and compulsory education to the children of age group of 6 to 14 years is to be provided and for that donation, capitation fee, screening for admission etc. are totally banned. It has been made mandatory for the untrained teachers to become trained by 31st March, 2015. Keeping in view the provisions contained in this Act, the State Government vide GR dated, 16th and 17th June, 2010 has issued detailed instructions regarding developing grasping power of children and establishing the school management committee; its responsibilities and

school development project respectively with regard to standard wise enrollment and appointments of teachers on the basis of such enrollment to each school. Under the powers conferred by Sub sections (1) and (2) of section 38 of the said Central Government Act, the Government of Maharashtra has made rules called as “The Maharashtra Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education Rules, 2011.” vide notification dated 11<sup>th</sup> October, 2011. The notification regarding admission to disadvantage group and weaker sections is also issued by the State Government.

80. The Government has taken a policy decision to open the new secondary schools, in every 5 KM of area to accommodate the primary and upper-primary students. “Brihad Arakhada” has been prepared for deciding the requirement of the schools in the state. Private schools have been sanctioned under PPP so that students should not be deprived from higher education. 95.77% (18943 schools out of 19781 schools) private schools are running in the state through NGOS.

81. Sports Policy of Maharashtra State for creation of modern sports facilities, the scheme for creation of District and Divisional level sports complexes have already been introduced. Maharashtra State Youth Policy 2012 is also declared by the State Government.

### **Higher and Technical Education**

82. Government of Maharashtra has emphasized on Technical Education Quality improvement Programme (TEQIP II). Sixteen institutes from Maharashtra have been selected by National Project Implementation Unit MHRD- New Delhi. With establishment of State Project Facilitation Unit (SPFU) in Maharashtra, the Technical Education Quality improvement Programme II project implementation has been started. Improvement in the physical infrastructure in our technical institutions is being done by participating in various Central Government Schemes.

83. It is proposed to establish a new Technological University in Maharashtra which will look after all the facets of Technical Education. Technological University will facilitate adoption of uniform curriculum in the

state of Maharashtra. It will help to control the quality of technical education in the state of Maharashtra.

84. To meet the demand of Information Technology sector the Government of Maharashtra has proposed the establishment of Indian Institute of Information Technology through Public Private Partnership mode. The scheme will be implemented with 50 % share from Central Government. 35 % share from State Government and 15 % share from Industry.

85. Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned one ITI & two Skill Development Centers in each district of Gadchiroli & Gondia under the Central Government scheme of Skill Development Mission in Left Wing Extremism Affected areas. It is proposed to establish Model Vocational School in the State to implement Production Oriented Training Schemes, Skill Development Centers and Diploma Courses in the existing Government Technical High Schools, to utilize services in the industries through industry Linkages. It is also proposed to set up Skill Development Centers to introduce employment /self-employment oriented small courses for the students of Government Technical High Schools.

### **Environment**

86. Environment has always been an area of focus for the State Government. The State Government has taken several proactive steps to protect and conserve natural resources. We have launched the Environment Services Schemes, a unique produce based environment awareness programme in 12 districts of the State from this year onwards. This year also, the department has launched Suvarna Jayanthi State River Conservation scheme to tackle the problem of domestic effluent pollution in our rivers. The State Government has introduced a new syllabus in the ITIs for operators of Waste Water Treatment Plants. This will ensure availability of skilled personnel for operation of these facilities as well as open a brand new cadre of green jobs in the State. We are committed to promote environmental research in the State and with this objective, the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board has initiated steps to fund the Chair Professorship

in I.I.T., Mumbai and to sponsor 10 M. Tech. in four renowned institutions in the State. The interim report of our Comprehensive Action Plan on Climate Change has recently been submitted.

87. The State Government will take all steps to ensure sustainable development without compromising on any of the environmental issues.

### **Development of Minorities**

88. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Sachhar Committee for the welfare of the minority communities in the State, the Government has launched various schemes like providing free uniforms, attendance allowance and scholarships to the minority students. Schemes for setting up hostels for girl students, new I.T.I's and polytechnics in minority concentrated areas especially for minority students are being implemented. Government is providing employment oriented training programmes including pre recruitment training for recruitment as Police constables to unemployed minority youths. Government is also taking steps to revitalize the Wakf Board and modernize it by means of computerization of Wakf records. An Area Development Programme in the minority dominated urban areas is also being implemented.

89. Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarships of the GOI has been launched from the year 2008-09 for economically weaker meritorious students of class 1 to 10 of minority community. 30 percent of total scholarships have been earmarked for the girls.

### **Labour**

90. Child labour practice is prohibited in Hazardous industries and processes as per the provisions of Child Labour (P& R) Act, 1986. With a view to implement this Act rigorously & effectively, a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Collector is formed in all districts of the State.

91. These rescued child labours are imparted education through the schools run by NCLP projects of Government of India. At present there are 433 NCPL schools in 16 districts, where about 20628 children are taking

education. Till now more than 37000 child labours are brought to mainstream.

92. Government of Maharashtra has enacted a Building and Other Constructions Workers Welfare Board in May 2011 for implementation of safety and welfare schemes for the unorganized labourers in the construction industry. The board will implement various welfare schemes of workers such as scholarship to beneficiaries' children, health related and accidental insurance schemes, social security schemes and maternity benefits etc.

### **E-Governance**

93. Government of Maharashtra aims to establish 11818 "Maha e-Seva Kendra" (Common Service Centers) to bring government services to citizens at their doorsteps. The Government is successfully running Setu Centers in 35 districts which also provides Government to Citizen Services. State Data Center has been set up to act as a Common Data Centre. The State Head Quarter at Mantralaya is already connected to all district headquarters and 305 talukas by Maharashtra State Wide Area Network (MSWAN)

94. To bring efficiency and transparency in the Government procurement process, e-tendering has been made compulsory for all departments for all tenders above Rs.1 crore and for procurement of Rs. 50 lakh from 1-12-2010. State Government has issued a comprehensive E-Governance Policy.

95. Since 2009-10 State Government has started a web based application namely Maharashtra Plan Scheme Information Management System (MPSIMS) for preparation of Plan. MPSIMS has been selected for this year's CSI-Nihilent E-Governance Awards 2010-11, Award of excellence, under Projects Category - G2G.

### **Use of GIS and GPS Technology in Planning and Monitoring**

96. Maharashtra Remote Sensing Applications Centre (*MRSAC*), an autonomous organization under the administrative control of Government of Maharashtra, was established at Nagpur in September, 1988 for promotion

and propagation of Remote Sensing and GIS technology in the State. Maharashtra is the first state and MRSAC the only Center in the country to complete colossal task and offer seamless database for both rural and urban users.

97. Towards the initiative of building e-governance system for the state using geo-spatial technology, MRSAC has implemented an integrated information system encompassing various natural resources maps, administrative and development boundaries and the department specific databases. The system has been initiated and it will be made richer in terms of databases and the attribute information in a phased manner. The system is already available on Maharashtra Government network MSWAN. It is planned to target various departmental information e.g. Planning, Irrigation, Agriculture, Horticulture, Land use, Watershed, Roads, Forest, Coastal Regulation Zone, Urban Mapping and Development Plans, Education, Animal Husbandry, etc. in coming years.

98. National level priorities and growing concerns have also been regarded, addressed and taken up successfully by MRSAC by participating in projects like Land use/land cover mapping, National Wetland Inventory Assessment, Land Degradation Mapping, Wasteland Monitoring, which are operational under the broader umbrella of Natural Resources Census, formulated and funded by ISRO. Other pioneering and information-intensive projects like Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission and environmentally sensitive coastal zone mapping projects have been completed. Prudently, MRSAC is planning to address natural resources concerns with the help of the information generated through these centrally sponsored projects. We have begun attempts to culminate these national information bases, into locally acceptable, technologically achievable and administratively feasible user-friendly information products through web-based integrated Information System/Geo-portal being rolled out in phased manner

99. With the availability of high-resolution satellite data, the scope and application of satellite remote sensing in combination with GIS and GPS has proved to be extremely useful technology for micro-level planning,

implementation and decision making process at cadastral level. The utilization of the database has already been started in the development of various applications and the results are encouraging. Thus, management and monitoring of the resources at the farm level has now become a reality.

### **Public Private Partnership**

100. The Government of Maharashtra has been one of first States to try PPP as an alternative mode of implementation of Infrastructure Development Projects. In this regard the State has taken many initiatives to facilitate various departments, state agencies and ULBs to implement projects through PPP.

101. Draft Policy has been prepared in consultations with various stakeholders and currently is under approval. The Policy deals with long term identification of projects which can be developed and implemented on PPP basis.

### **Regional Disparities**

102. The State Government, in order to revisit the issue of balanced regional development and the role of Statutory Development Boards, has appointed a committee of experts under the chairmanship of Dr. Vijay Kelkar. The Government of India has extended the term of Regional Development Boards till April, 2015.

### **Integrated Action Plan (Left Wing Extremism)**

103. Integrated Action Plan for 78 Selected Tribal & Backward District has been approved by the Central Government with block grant of Rs. 25 crore & Rs. 30 crore per district during 2010-11 & 2011-12 respectively with a view to curb and contain Naxalism through socio-economic development of Naxal affected area. In Maharashtra, Gadchiroli and Gondia are the two districts identified under IAP. The grant received is placed at the disposal of Three Member District Level Committee under the Chairmanship of District Collector, which has flexibility to spend the amount for development

schemes according to the needs assessed by it. The District Level Committee has to draw up a plan consisting of concrete proposals for public infrastructure & services such as School Buildings, Anganwadi Centers, Primary Health Centers, Drinking Water Supply, Village Roads, Electric Lights on public places such as PHCs and schools etc. This programme has been now extended to 2012-13

104. We have substantially increased the allocation of development funds to districts. Gadchiroli will get Rs.275 crore and Gondia will get Rs.137 crore under the district plan and Tribal Sub-Plan. We will ensure that the funds received from all such sources are fully utilized for the development of these districts and welfare of the people.

### **Police Welfare**

105. We need to be continuously vigilant about the security situation in the State. We are modernizing our police force with the help of the Central Government. At the same time, we need to improve the basic amenities for our police force. This year we have provided Rs. 130 Crore for the ongoing works of 3173 dwelling units. Out of 3173 units, 2050 units have been completed by March, 2012; 912 units will be completed in the year 2012-13, and remaining 211 units will be completed in the year 2013-14. We have also provided Rs.160 Crore for the ongoing works of Office and Training facilities of police department. It is expected that 23 administrative buildings will be available to the police functionaries this year.

106. As per the recommendations of Thirteenth Finance commission, Government of India has provided Rs. 55.75 crore for Police Department. This fund is utilized for construction of Police Training Buildings and purchase of Machinery and Equipments for Police force. Government of India has also sanctioned RS. 15.15 crore for Prison Department for construction of Prison Buildings and enhancement of Prison Security.

107. At present court hearings of sensitive prisoners are taken through video conference in some Courts. It is proposed to start this facility at Central and District Jails in the entire State.

## **Human Development**

108. We have decided to publish Human Development Report every year. Accordingly, a new State Human Development Report for the year 2011 is expected to be published shortly. From the year 2011-12, the Government has decided to consider 'Taluka' instead of 'District' as a unit for Human Development. Accordingly, the State has decided to broaden the base of Human Development by implementing the programme in 125 most backward Talukas of the State. Under this programme, 13 different schemes are implemented with a special focus on basic Human Development Indicators i.e. Education, Health and Income.

## **Strategy for twelfth Plan**

109. As mentioned earlier we have proposed Twelfth Plan outlay of Rs.2,75,000 crore. With scope of higher borrowings, we may be able to accelerate growth in certain identified sectors that contribute most of the GSDP. For example water conservation, completion of last mile irrigation projects, manufacturing, port and rail connectivity are a few such areas. Development of quality urban infrastructure is an imperative need to make our cities and towns more competitive for the growth of both industries and service sector.

110. Fifty-five percent population still thrives on agriculture and allied sector. Intervention to protect predominantly dry-land farming against these vagaries of nature and providing a consistent and predictable policy regime of pricing, marketing and export of agriculture products is the priority requirement.

111. Transformation of Mumbai Metropolitan Region into a world class urban agglomeration is vital for both Maharashtra and the country. Special window for megacities to upgrade transport, housing, environment infrastructure in this region, as also in Pune and Nagpur region should be considered in the twelfth plan.

## **Conclusion**

112. Central programs have played vital role in the development of Maharashtra. We need specific support of Planning Commission for Dry Land Farming; timely release of AIBP funds; participation of Central Government in state sponsored Rajiv Gandhi Jivandayee Yojana in Health sector. We expect central participation in Civil Aviation Projects; state share in Railway projects to be reduced; PMGSY-2 for upgradation of rural roads; JNNURM-2 for other cities and semi-urban towns in the State; Integrated Low cost Sanitation Scheme in Total Sanitation Campaign for Rural and Urban Area to be continued; support in implementing Right to Education Act; Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme for the textile sector to be continued, raising the central share in Indira Awas Yojana and to introduce the concept of “National Projects for Mega Cities” and “Green Bonus” for forest areas.

113. I am sure that the Planning Commission will take a positive view of the suggestions made above, and the State will certainly get financial support as expected in the form of central share.

114. Maharashtra with its strong industrial and service sector bases drives the national economy. We are committed to make all out efforts to achieve twelfth plan targets. This definitely requires both policy support and enhanced financial support of the Government of India.

115. I look forward to a fruitful discussion and useful inputs and guidance from the Planning Commission. Finally, I request you to approve our Annual Plan for 2012-13 as well as the Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17

**Thank you.**

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