



**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**

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**OUTLINE  
OF  
ACTIVITIES  
For 1978-79  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

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**FOR 1978-79**  
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## PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Planning is basically allocation of resources to the various sectors of development in order to achieve the National and State development goals. An element of choice is, therefore, implicit in the planning process, a choice between the alternative investment channels. Considering the specialised nature of the work, a full-fledged Planning Department was constituted at the State level in September 1972. The job of the Planning Department does not merely end with resource allocation but extends to monitoring and evaluation. While monitoring finds itself to the achievement of the physical goals over a predetermined time frame, evaluation seeks to measure the impact of the programmes and projects taken up under the plan in terms of the costs and benefits. The Planning Department also functions as the administrative department of certain projects which involve a coordinated approach by several administrative departments. These projects are the Drought Prone Areas Project and the Western Ghats Development Projects. The department also administers the Employment Guarantee Scheme as many plan projects with a measurable economic return are funded from the E.G.S. funds and are taken up under the scheme. The department also coordinates the flow of institutional finance to the activities undertaken by the various administrative departments.

For many of the functions of the Planning Department, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics acts as the technical counter-part and the field studies are entrusted to the Directorate.

2. In the following pages, an outline of the working of the different wings of the Planning Department is given.

## **FORMULATION OF THE ANNUAL PLANS AND THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN**

The function of the Programme Wing of the Planning Department is to formulate and review Five-Year Plan and Annual Plans of the State. The year 1978-79 would have been the fifth year of the Five-Year Plan started from 1974-75. The Government of India has terminated the Fifth Five-Year Plan by end of 1977-78 and started the new Rolling Plan from the year 1978-79.

2. The proposals for the Annual Plan 1978-79 were invited in August 1977 from the Administrative Departments in respect of State level schemes and the District Planning and Development Councils in respect of District level schemes. These proposals were finalised in discussions with the Heads of Departments, Administrative Departments and the District Planning and Development Councils. A draft Plan so prepared involving an outlay of Rs. 700 crores was forwarded to the Planning Commission in December 1977. After discussions with the Central Working group in January 1978, the outlay for the Annual Plan 1978-79 was fixed at Rs. 735 crores. Of this, in the Interim Budget an outlay of Rs. 658-99 crores was provided. Government has, since, decided to increase the Annual Plan outlay from Rs. 735 crores approved by the Planning Commission to Rs. 745 crores. The total outlay of Rs. 745 crores includes Rs. 96-90 crores representing resources of MSEB, MSRTC and OMBs of other Corporations. For the Tribal Sub-Plan, Government has decided to provide an outlay of Rs. 49-78 crores.

3. The progress of implementation of district level schemes is being watched on a monthly basis by the District Planning and Development Councils by holding monthly meetings for reviewing the progress of plan implementation and for considering corrective measures and reappropriation of plan outlays. A review of State level schemes is proposed to be done on a similar basis by Divisional Plan Monitoring Committees to be set up by Government shortly.

## INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

The Institutional Finance Wing assists the various Government departments in obtaining institutional finance for their concrete proposals/schemes. The Institutional Finance constitutes an adjunct to the State Government resources.

The functions of this wing are—

(1) Coordination of general work in connection with securing institutional finance.

(2) Providing guidelines to various departments for formulation of concrete proposals for obtaining institutional finance.

The aim is to maximise the flow of financial assistance from the financing agencies for development work and schemes already in operation or those which could be formulated hereafter.

2. As part of its coordination function, the Institutional Finance Wing has to provide secretarial service to the State Level Committee constituted to review the progress of the Lead Bank Scheme and the Banks operations in the State. It has also to provide liaison to the State Level Bankers' Committee with the State Government agencies. With a view to channelising the institutional finance for Agricultural Development and other priority programmes such as water supply, housing for weaker sections etc. this wing is having a constant dialogue with the financing agencies and the concerned Government Departments. Persistent efforts are also being made for securing refinance from the A.R.D.C. for ayacut development programme in the commands of irrigation projects. At present, the main stress is on securing clearance to various schemes from the financing agencies and ensuring flow of institutional funds into these projects. This Wing functions as the contact point for Commercial Banks for securing clarification from various Government Departments, raising issues requiring policy decisions and setting procedural and other difficulties affecting flow of institutional finance to Agriculture and other priority sectors.

3. This Wing is also watching the progress of the schemes for the transfer of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies to Commercial Banks and the establishments of the Farness Service Societies and efforts are being made to resolve the difficulties carrying in the way of the smoth implementation of these schemes. The Wing is also keenly involved in the problems of the functioning of the Marathwada Gramin Bank, Nanded and is extending assistance to the Marathwada Gramin Bank in solving the problems relating to its operations.

4. This Wing has also associated itself in ensuring implementation of the District Credit Plans prepared by the Lead Banks and is giving guidance for the Branch Expansion Programme of Commercial Banks in rural areas.

During the year 1978-79, this Wing proposes to concentrate on questions pertaining to securing institutional finance for the following important programmes :—

- (1) IDCOM Activities.
- (2) Intensive Rural Electrification Schemes.
- (3) CADA/DPAP/SFDA Programmes.
- (4) Ayacut Development.
- (5) Cattle and Fisheries Development.
- (6) Dairy Development.
- (7) Housing Programmes for Economically Weaker Societies.
- (8) Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes (LIC loans).
- (9) Horticultural Development.
- (10) Large-scale Godown Programme.

## EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME

For achieving the objectives of the Employment Guarantee Scheme following steps were taken during the year 1977-78.

(i) For assessing the estimated demand for employment the guidelines for preparation of man-power budget were prepared and issued with a request to prepare Panchayat Samiti-wise man-power budget in accordance with the guidelines.

(ii) For proper planning of the Employment Guarantee Scheme revised instructions regarding preparation of blue-prints for Employment Guarantee Scheme for 1977-79 were issued. All the District Collectors have now prepared the blue-prints for 1977-79.

(iii) Considering the peculiar conditions obtaining in Konkan Region a committee was constituted to examine the types of works under the agriculture programme that can be taken up under the Employment Guarantee Scheme in Konkan Region. The Committee has submitted its report and the recommendations are being examined.

(iv) The scope for selection of works under the Employment Guarantee Scheme was enlarged to cover roads connecting two villages or connecting a village to National Highway, State Highway and district roads subject to certain conditions. Besides, in the adivasi areas new village tanks were permitted for taking up under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. In addition to above, the work of eradication of *Gajara* grass, was also permitted under the Employment Guarantee Scheme.

(v) A bill to make effective provision for securing the right to work by guaranteeing employment to all adult persons who volunteer to do unskilled manual work in the rural areas in the State was initiated by the Government and the same was passed by both the houses of State Legislature in August, 1977. The assent of the President to the bill is still awaited.

(vi) A Working Group under the Chairmanship of Shri V. S. Page, has been constituted for examining the question of an integrated Block Level Plan for full employment and suggest a methodology for the preparation of such plans.

2. During the year under review the expenditure under the Employment Guarantee Scheme was about Rs. 52.50 crores. The highest labour attendance in the State during the year 1977-78 was 6,19,524 in the month of May 1977. At the end of March 1978 there were in all 9965 works in progress under the scheme on which 4,35,821 labourers were working.

3. An amount of Rs. 60.00 crores have been provided for 1978-79 for the Employment Guarantee Scheme. Provision of Rs. 11.00 crores is expected to be utilised for labour intensive component of major irrigation projects. Out of the remaining Rs. 49.00 crores, Rs. 20.56 crores would be provided in the district plans and the balance of Rs. 28.44 crores would be kept with the State as a reserve and allocation from the reserve will be made to the districts in accordance with their needs.



## PROGRAMME OF INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF WESTERN GHATS

A Centrally sponsored scheme with 100 per cent financial assistance from the Government of India (50 per cent is treated as 'Loan' and 50 per cent is treated as 'Grant') is in operation since 1974-75 for the development of Western Ghats lying in the five States of the country viz. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Goa. The Planning Commission had appointed a High Level Committee with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra as the Chairman and Chief Ministers of concerned States as members with a view to suggest plans to bring about accelerated development of hilly areas so as to bring them on par with other areas. The objective of the programme is to bring about a rapid, all round, social and economic development of the local population residing in Western Ghats. To subserve this objective, it was decided to have a time bound programme laying emphasis on certain key sectors of the economy such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Minor Irrigation, Roads, Dairy Development, Tourism, Industries, Forests etc.

2. The Planning Commission had earmarked an assistance of Rs. 20 crores during the Fifth Plan for the development of Western Ghats in the 5 States. According to the principles of allocation of funds laid down by the H. L. C. the State of Maharashtra is eligible for assistance of Rs. 6-47 crores over a period of five years. In all, 10 sectors have since been sanctioned under the programme. They are as follows:—

1. Techno Economic Survey.
2. Agriculture.
3. Forests.
4. Animal Husbandry.
5. Tourism.
6. Industries.
7. Roads.
8. Minor Irrigation.
9. Dairy Development.
10. Water Supply Scheme in 'Difficult' villages.

3. As against the allotment of Rs. 40-90 lakhs received during 1974-75, an expenditure of Rs. 31-05 lakhs was incurred by the State Government under the various schemes sanctioned under the programme. During 1975-76, an allocation of Rs. 45 lakhs was sanctioned by the Planning Commission and the entire amount was utilised. For the year 1976-77, an allocation of Rs. 140 lakhs was sanctioned by the Planning Commission. However, due to various reasons (e.g. posts of Subject Specialists not filled in, less response from beneficiaries of mango plantation scheme, stay orders given by Courts in land acquisition cases,

delay in receiving Government of India's sanction for new schemes etc.), it was not possible to utilise the entire amount of Rs. 140 lakhs. The actual expenditure was Rs. 116.92 lakhs. For the year 1977-78, the Planning Commission sanctioned an amount of Rs. 195 lakhs. Out of that, an amount of Rs. 189.07 lakhs has been utilised for implementation of the programme.

4. The Planning Commission has indicated an allocation of Rs. 234 lakhs as Central assistance for the year 1978-79.

## DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME

Drought Prone Areas Programme is being implemented in 12 districts of the State. The programme can be classified into the following three categories depending upon the source of finance :—

(i) *Programme assisted by IDA.*—The programme in two districts of Ahmadnagar and Solapur is being assisted by the IDA. The size of the programme during the fifth plan in these two districts therefore is Rs. 8 to 9 crores out of which Rs. 4 crores would be provided by the Government of India by way of Central assistance.

(ii) *Programme assisted by the Government of India.*—In four districts, viz., Satara, Sangli, Pune and Nashik, the size of the programme is Rs. 4 crores out of which Rs. 2 crores would be provided by the Government of India, as Central assistance.

(iii) *Programme financed by the State Government.*—The programme in 6 districts, viz. Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Beed, Dhule, Jalgaon and Buldana, is being entirely financed from the State Plan as Government of India have not agreed to the extension of the Centrally sponsored programme to these districts. The size of the programme in these districts is Rs. 30 lakhs per taluka and varies from Rs. 60 lakhs to Rs. 2.10 crores.

2. Watershed has been accepted as a unit of development and planning for the programme. Initially, only one watershed from each drought prone tahsil was selected for implementation of this programme. In 1977-78, Government decided to select one more watershed from the tahsils 6 districts for which Central assistance is received. Accordingly, additional watersheds from tahsils in Solapur, Ahmednagar, Nashik and Sangli districts have already been selected. Action to select additional watersheds from tahsils in Pune and Satara districts is being taken.

3. The objective of the programme is the achievement of optimum utilisation of land and water resources. The composition of the programme includes a wide range of activities including Soil and Water Conservation, Minor Irrigation, Forestry, Cattle and Dairy Development, Sheep Development and Poultry Development. From 1978-79, the Fisheries development scheme and horticulture development scheme are also proposed to be taken up under this programme.

4. Since the preliminary work of selection of watersheds was undertaken during the year 1974-75, it was not possible for the DPAPs to make much headway during that year. However, in the 2 districts assisted by the World Bank annual plans were sanctioned indicating various sectoral allocations according to the schemes proposed by the IDA in its appraisal report. In the remaining 4 Centrally assisted districts efforts were concentrated on the Soil and Water Conservation works and Spillover works of Minor Irrigation Tanks of the Fourth Plan and to a large extent expenditure was incurred on the completion of these works. During 1974-75 an expenditure of Rs. 178.49 lakhs was incurred on DPAP in the six Centrally assisted

districts. However, during 1974-75, no programme was implemented in the six districts where the programme is wholly financed by the State, because the work regarding selection of watersheds and formulation of project outline was not then completed.

5. After the selection of watersheds was completed by the District Planning and Development Councils, the Project Formulation Cell in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics prepared the project reports for the Centrally assisted districts and project outlines for the State sponsored districts. On the basis of these project reports/outlines the annual plans for Drought Prone Areas Programme districts were formulated during the year 1975-76 and 1976-77 and 1977-78. The expenditure under DPAP in all the 12 districts during 1975-76 to 1977-78 *vis-a-vis* the approved outlays for the programme for these years is indicated below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Year	Approved outlay	Expenditure	Percentage of (3) to (2)
1	2	3	4
1975-76	656	323	49.24
1976-77	752	579	76.99
1977-78	926	706	76.24

6. An outlay of Rs. 1198 lakhs has been approved during the year 1978-79 for the Drought Prone Areas Programme in all the 12 districts.

### **PROJECT FORMULATION CELL**

For stepping up substantially the flow of World Bank assistance to the irrigation projects, World Bank has suggested that adoption of a programme approach would be essential rather than project by project approach. Accordingly six major irrigation projects are being posed as Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project for World Bank assistance. These six projects are—Krishna, Warna, Kukdi, Bhima, Upper Penganga and Upper Wardha projects. For the coordination of the work involved, a Project Formulation Cell was created in January 1978. In addition to the Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project presently being posed to the World Bank the Cell will also study, analyse and coordinate the work in connection with the Major schemes that may come to the Planning Department for being posed to the World Bank for loan assistance.

## PERSPECTIVE PLANNING, CENTRAL ASSISTANCE AND EVALUATION

### (a) *Formulation of the Five Year Plan (1978-83).*

From 1st April 1978, the Planning Commission suggested a new strategy of plan formulation, which is termed as the 'Rolling Plan Technique'. A detailed note indicating its operational implication and merits and demerits was prepared. The Draft Five Year Plan, 1978-83, as prepared by the Planning Commission was discussed in the National Development Council for which the State reactions and suggestions were prepared and incorporated in the speech of the Chief Minister in the Council. In this speech, several aspects such as State Government's reactions to the concept of rolling plan, pattern of Central Assistance to the States and other problems regarding plan formulations were covered.

Preliminary work of preparation of the State Five Year Plan, 1978-83, has also been started and respective Departments have been requested to prepare the sectoral plans. It is proposed to prepare Five Year Plan, 1978-83, alongwith the Annual Plan 1979-80 during the year 1978-89.

### (b) *Evaluation.*

During 1977-78, the work of evaluation of Plan Schemes was transferred to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Certain on going studies are, however, being completed in the Planning Department.

In 1977-78, the draft reports on following studies were submitted to the Project Evaluation Committee :—

(i) *Government Milk Supply Scheme, Nagpur.*—The P. E. Committee approved the report, subject to certain observations. These are being followed up.

(ii) *Intensive Cattle Development Project.*—The report has been approved by the P. E. Committee and has been sent for printing.

(iii) *S. F. D. A. and M. F. A. L.*—As observed by the P. E. Committee the report has been updated and modified.

(iv) *Mechanised Logging.*—As observed by the P. E. Committee the report is being updated and modified.

The following studies will be continued :—

(1) Impact of Broadcasting of Agricultural Programmes on Agriculturists.

(2) Soil Conservation Programme.

(3) Afforestation for Soil Conservation.

(4) Community Wells.

(c) *Man Power Planning.*

Presently, because of the vacancy of the post of Additional Manpower Officer for a long time, no original studies were taken up about the Manpower Planning in the State. It is proposed to activate the Section and take up useful studies regarding the employment and manpower planning in the State, particularly in view of considerable emphasis in the next Five Year Plan on the employment aspect.

The Secretary, Planning Department, was member of the Advisory Committee on the studies undertaken by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research. This Department's comments and suggestions on the draft report of the studies, viz. (1) Gur and Khandsari Industries and (2) Metal Fabrication Industries were offered.

The detailed outline of the next year's programme in the Manpower Planning Division is being evolved in consultation with the Manpower Division of the Planning Commission.

#### **Miscellaneous Studies**

This Division is occasionally expected to undertake some special studies on *ad hoc basis*. For example, a detailed project appraisal for Maharashtra Electros melt was prepared during 1977-78. Similarly, the Secretary, Planning Department, is also Member of the Working Group on Block Level Planning appointed by the Planning Commission. The Working Group has more or less finalised its recommendations and the Planning Department actively participated in the deliberations of the Working Group and submitted certain notes and made suggestions in this respect. During 1978-79 also such *ad hoc* studies will be undertaken as and when received.

## DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

1.1. The main functions of the Directorate as the principal statistical office in the State are to carry out field enquiries and collect data through censuses, surveys and type studies on such matters for which official statistics are inadequate and to analyse these data; to bring out statistical publications; to hold training classes for statistical personnel; to co-ordinate the work of the Statistical Sections in the different departments of the State Government and to give them technical guidance and to act as a liaison between the State Government and the Central Government on all statistical matters.

1.2. The set up of the Directorate broadly is that at the State head quarters there is the Head Office, where the major functions of the Directorate are carried out. The work is assigned to different sections according to the subjects. At the district level, 25 District Statistical Officers and at the Divisional level, four Regional Offices function.

1.3. The activities of the Directorate are broadly outlined in the following paragraphs.

### 2. Co-ordination

2.1. At present every department has its own statistical wing manned by officers of the department themselves and sometimes by officers from the Directorate on deputation. The Cabinet Sub-Committee on Economy Measures has suggested that the statistical work of the Government as a whole should be the responsibility of the Directorate and that the statistical wings of the various departments should be considered as extension of the Directorate itself. This, of course, would involve bringing all the personnel working in the statistical wings of all the departments into one statistical cadre of the State and the implementation of this will be taken in due course. The immediate proposal now under consideration is to have an annual technical review by the Directorate of the Statistical activities of all the departments.

### 3. Official Statistics

3.1. *Community Development Statistics.*—The Government of India have prescribed quarterly and annual progress reports on various activities undertaken in the Community and Tribal Development blocks. The returns pertaining to various programmes in these blocks, numbering 343 in the State, are scrutinised and compiled and consolidated progress reports are periodically sent to the State and the Central Government.

3.2. *Statistics for Village Panchayat, Municipalities and Zilla Parishads.*—Annual financial accounts relating to about 23,000 Village Panchayats, 239, Municipal Councils, Municipal Corporations and Cantonment Boards and the 25 Zilla Parishads are tabulated and analysed. A publication titled 'Municipal Year Book' containing important information



about income and expenditure of Municipal Councils and amenities like water supply, educational institutions, medical facilities, transport etc. is brought out every year. The census of State Government employees as on 1st July, 1974 was completed in 1976-77 and the report thereon would be published in 1978-79.

3.3. *Publications.*—Following publications are periodically brought out by the Directorate :

- (1) "Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra".
- (2) Quarterly Bulletin of Economic and Statistics.
- (3) "Maharashtra an Economic Review" (now called Economic Survey of Maharashtra) in English and Marathi.
- (4) "Information Card" showing Maharashtra economy in figures.
- (5) "Hand Book of basic statistics of Maharashtra State" in English and Marathi.

These publications contain several statistical tables, the data for which are required to be collected, scrutinised and compiled before sending to the press. Apart from bringing out the publications every year, statistics on various topics are required to be supplied to several agencies from time to time. Graphs and charts are included in the publications of the Directorate. They are also prepared for exhibition. The Directorate also maintains a good library with collection of over 6000 books and a large number of periodicals on statistics, economics etc.

#### 4. Statistics for Planning and Economic Analysis

4.1. *State Income.*—Annual estimation of the State income at current and constant (1960-61) prices is undertaken in the Directorate. These estimates are prepared sectorwise. Every year the provisional estimates of State income for the latest year are prepared and the provisional and preliminary estimates are revised in the light of the latest data. Type studies and surveys are undertaken for filling in the statistical gaps. These studies are also useful for building up the data base for constructing regional accouts and supporting tables.

4.2. *Public Finance.*—A publication namely 'Budget in brief' which gives in nutshell the salient features of the State budget is presented to the State Legislature every year. Economic *cum*-functional classification of the State Government Budget which highlights the economic and functional significance of the budgetary transactions is also prepared.

4.3. *Price Statistics.*—Data on wholesale and retail prices of several commodities and wage rates are regularly collected. The urban retail prices are collected weekly from all the 26 district headquarters. The rural retail prices are collected from 3 centres in each district except Greater Bombay every fortnight. Based on these prices urban retail price and rural retail price index numbers for Maharashtra are computed each month and a monthly review of prices is prepared and submitted to Government. The wholesale prices of about 140 selected commodities involving about 45

centres in the State are collected either on fortnightly or monthly basis. Wholesale price index number based on these prices is computed on experimental basis. Agricultural Wage rates are collected from the 75 rural centres selected for rural retail prices. Besides this, prices of chemical fertilizers are collected from selected centres. The prices of essential commodities are obtained weekly from the office of Commissioner of Labour for the seven centres viz. Bombay, Pune, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Solapur, Nanded and Nagpur for which consumer price index numbers for working class are prepared by the office. Weekly price trends are prepared on the basis of the above price data and notes are submitted to the Food and Civil Supplies Department. The monthly consumer price index numbers for working class for the above seven centres calculated by the office of the Commissioner of Labour are checked. The above assignments are of continuous and of regular nature.

4.4. *Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) and Industrial Statistics.*—The data on important characteristics of different industries collected from about 8,000 factories under the Annual Survey of Industries are compiled and industrywise estimates at State and district level are built up. Industrial statistics are also being compiled under various legislative and administrative measures concerning labour and industry under the Factory Act, 1948 the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, and the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. About 10,000 returns under the Factory Act 9,000 returns under the Payment of Wages Act and 2,000 returns under the maternity Benefit Act are received every year which are tabulated in prescribed forms for submission to the Labour Bureau, Simla.

4.5. *State Index of Industrial Production.*—At present index numbers of industrial production are compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation. For studying trends in industrial production at the State Level a scheme to construct such index for the State is undertaken. The preliminaries for construction of the index such as fixation of weights and sources were completed. The provisional index numbers for six quarters (January 1975 to June 1976) have been worked out during 1977-78. However, due to certain limitations the indices could not be finalised for publication.

4.6. *District Statistical Organisation.*—In each of the districts of the State excluding the district of Greater Bombay, a District Statistical Office is set up. These offices are engaged in collection of district and talukawise primary data. An annual publication called the District Statistical Abstract is brought out by each of these offices. They also collect prices, data for village index cards etc. The field work of various surveys and studies undertaken by the Directorate are supervised by these offices. As the Joint Secretary of the District Planning and Development Council of respective districts the District Statistical Officer statistically assists the Council in the work of formulation of district and annual plans and assessment of development. The Regional Offices of the Directorate at the Divisional headquarters co-ordinate the activities of the respective District Statistical

Offices. For attending the work regarding District Planning and Development Council one Class II Officer is attached to the office of the Collector, Greater Bombay.

4.7. *Economic Analysis.*—Economic analysis on the basis of existing data in the field of agriculture, industries, labour and allied activities is done for the purpose of planning. Notes pertaining to the topics of current interest as required by the Government are prepared and assistance is rendered for giving advice to the Government. During 1977-78, work on studies regarding management information system for the Directorate of Industries, minimum wage fixation in different centres and grouping of centres for that purpose, implications of the proposed guarantee of employment, memorandum to the Finance Commission, investment at constant prices in the Fifth plan, the Study group on Wages, income and price policy, and electricity consumption and its impact on employment in industries and agriculture etc. was carried out. This type of work would continue in 1978-79.

4.8. *Monitoring.*—Monitoring System in respect of some projects is introduced. Monitoring technique is a recent introduction and there is very little experience and precedence available in the country. For the present the system is introduced for 15 major and 25 medium irrigation projects of Irrigation Department and 17 construction works of Public Works and Housing Department. Based on experience gained, the system will be extended to other Projects. For the present work is in preliminary stage.

#### 5. Surveys, Studies and Census

The Directorate undertakes various Censuses, Studies and Surveys, the brief account of which is given below :

5.1. *National Sample Survey.*—The Maharashtra State participates in the National Sample Survey initiated by the Government of India. The National Sample Survey is a continuous multipurpose integrated survey being conducted in the form of successive rounds, each round covering some topics of current interest. For building up more reliable State level estimates the State is canvassing additional sample. The work of the survey involves different phases such as collection of data through house to house field enquiry, scrutiny of data, coding and tabulation, preparation of final tables and writing of reports. The field work of 32nd round started in the month of July, 1977. The enquiries in this round pertained to "Employment and un-Employment situation" and Household Consumer Expenditure" in both rural and urban areas. The field work of this round will be completed by the end of June, 1978. From July, 1978 the field work of 33rd round will be started. In this round it is proposed to undertake the survey of non-directory establishments and own account enterprises under non-factory manufacturing sector.

5.2. *Ad-hoc Surveys.*—Under the scheme of *Ad-hoc* Surveys, socio-economic surveys are conducted. They mainly include survey on small scale industries, pre-project surveys in command areas of irrigation projects

etc. The surveys in hand at various stages of their operation during the year were Itiadh pre-project survey, survey of rural areas, pilot survey of mobility of workers employed at public works and the survey of socio-economic conditions of the inland fishermen. In 1978-79 a survey to study the Socio-Economic conditions of neglected sections in the Community is proposed to be taken up.

**5.3. Sample Registration Survey.**—Under the Sample Registration Scheme, the events of births and deaths as and when they take place are recorded for 150 randomly selected villages in the State. The information about these vital events is regularly supplied to the Government of India at which instance the work is undertaken. Estimates of vital rates based on this data are also prepared for the State.

**5.4. Evaluation Studies.**—With a view to enabling the Directorate to discharge its work more effectively in the field of information system and evaluation and in order to avoid repetition of work at the level of the Directorate and the Planning Department, the evaluation wing in the Directorate was reorganised during 1977-78 and the work pertaining to evaluation done by the Evaluation Cell in the Planning Department stood transferred to the Directorate, while the work pertaining to perspective planning and project appriassal is transferred to the Planning Department. Evaluation studies are taken up with a view to assessing the progress of the plan schemes, to quantify the benefits accrued to the people and also to the point out the difficulties and bottlenecks in the implementation of the schemes. Studies are also undertaken to assess the impact of various plan schemes on levels of living and consumption of the population. Normally, the programme of these studies is laid down by the State Project Evaluation Committee. The following nine studies at different stages of work, were in hand during the year : (i) Financial Assistance to Municipal Councils, (ii) Rural Piped Water Supply Scheme, (iii) Causes for increase in milk supply on various route of Government dairies, (iv) I.D.A. Dug-wells programme, (v) Repeat survey of facilities available in rural areas, (vi) Minor irrigation works, (vii) Small Farmers Development Agency projects, (viii) Labour Contract Societies and (ix) Industrial Estates.

**5.5. Evaluation of Employment Guarantee Scheme.**—The Evaluation of the Emppoyment Guarantee Scheme of Maharashtra is undertaken jointly by the Programme Evaluation Organisation (Government of India) and the Directorate on behalf of the Government of Maharashtra. The main object of the scheme of joint evaluation is to assess how far the scheme has been effective in attainment of its objective. The factors on which the effectiveness of the scheme depends are to be analysed and actions if any, will be suggested. The work of evaluation was started in two talukas/blocks selected from each of the four selected districts viz. Nashik, Solapur, Beed and Bhandara. Three working papers based on the findings of the study upto November 1976 have been published by he Planning Commission and the fourth paper in the form of mid-term report based on the data collected upto November, 1977 is prepared. The final report is proposed to be prepared in 1978-79.

**5.6. Economic Census.**—The Government of India has initiated a nation-wide programme of Economic Census and Surveys to fulfill the need of adequate and reliable information in the unorganised sectors of non-agricultural activities such as manufacturing, trade, transport, construction and services. The object of this Centrally sponsored scheme is to provide basis information on the distribution of non-household establishments engaged in unorganised non-agricultural sector, by location, activity, employment etc. During 1976-77 a pilot Economic Census was conducted in Jalgaon district. During 1977-78 the field work of the Economic Census was conducted throughout the State. In this phase of data collection small establishments in urban areas and bigger villages were located by collecting information by house to house visits. In smaller villages a village level enquiry was conducted to locate establishments. The provisional results for the State are supplied to Government of India and they are also released. During 1978-79 the processing and tabulation of data collected in the Economic Census will be undertaken and the report based on the results of Economic Census is proposed to be prepared. Follow up survey of directory establishments in manufacturing and repair services sector will be started in 1978-79.

## 6. Data Processing

**6.1. Tabulation.**—Large volume of data is collected in the course of large scale sample surveys conducted by the Directorate. The data is processed on the unit recording machines with the help of punch cards. The mechanical tabulation involves preparation of the scheme of punching, punching of cards and its verification, laying down the system for obtaining desired results and passing the cards through the unit recording machines.

**6.2. Electronic Data Processing Centre.**—Under electronic data processing, a large number of applications have been developed. Development of any computer application involves a number of stages such as system analysis, designing of the system, preparation of computer programme and running of the data transferred on punch cards. The project of computerisation of "State Government Accounts" has been aimed at making available to the Government suitable results relating to progress of expenditure and receipts periodically so as to enable the Government to exercise budgetary control in general and to get the position of progress of expenditure and receipts in particular. Application relating to "Government Accounts" has been developed and computerised monthly results are being made available to the Government. Apart from this, additional computer applications are also developed and are being developed in the areas of statistical work. Reports on computerised information system relating to the Directorate of Industries and the Employment Guarantee Scheme have been prepared. An order for installation of the computer has been placed and pending its delivery computer time is taken on hire from other agencies.

**6.3. Computerised Data Bank.**—Large volume of statistical data are collected on a wide variety of subjects by various departments including this Directorate. With the intention of making arrangements for storing data on some selected items at one place and to make the same speedily and

accurately available to different users a computerised rural Data Bank has been established. Initially, village-wise data on selected items collected in the recent censuses e.g. the Agricultural Census, the Livestock Census, the Population Census and the Census of Village Amenities and Facilities have been stored on magnetic tapes and are now available for retrieval. Special computer programmes have been developed for meeting the demands for supply of the stored data. The scope of the data bank is to be gradually enlarged by collecting additional items of information.

## **7. Area Development**

7.1. For formulating an integrated development plan for the Western Ghats a Techno Economic Survey of the Western Ghats Region of the Maharashtra State has been started as the Centrally sponsored Scheme. The survey under the overall direction from the Town and Country Planning Organisation of the Government of India aims at collection of data on the level of development of the Region reached so far and the resource base of the future development. The status report for this region was prepared in 1977-78. As a further step, type studies at selected places have been planned for the year 1978-79. The final techno economic survey report is expected to be completed during the year 1978-79, which will facilitate the formulation of the development plan for the Western Ghat.

## **8. Project Formulation**

8.1. There are twelve drought prone districts in Maharashtra. During the Fifth Plan, Drought Prone Area Programme is undertaken in all the twelve districts. The central assistance is available for Solapur, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sangli, Pune and Nashik districts. The programme in the remaining six districts viz. Dhule, Jalgaon, Buldhana, Osmanabad, Aurangabad and Beed is implemented with State's own resources. For building an element of advance planning in the Drought Prone Area Projects and for preparation of project formulation reports for each of the above districts for inclusion in the Fifth Plan the Project Preparation Cell has been established in the Directorate. The important activities of the programme are preparation of project reports for the selected Watershed in the drought prone areas and preparation of shelf of works for the balance drought prone areas. Monitoring of the Drought Prone Area Programme is continuously undertaken in the Directorate.

## **9. Training**

9.1. Training courses for various levels of Statistical Personnel are regularly arranged by the Directorate from time to time. In addition, persons in the Directorate are deputed for training courses organised by other agencies such as Administrative Staff College, Bombay, Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi etc.

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