



GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

**OUTLINE
OF
ACTIVITIES
for 1977-78 and 1978-79**

**SOCIAL WELFARE, CULTURAL AFFAIRS,
SPORTS AND TOURISM DEPARTMENT**

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department

OUTLINE OF ACTIVITIES

1977 - 78

and

1978 - 79

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CONTENTS

	PAGES
ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP	1
1. Backward Class Welfare	2
2. Tribal Sub-Plan	8
3. Social Welfare	10
4. Activities Relating to Cultural Wing	19
5. Schemes Relating to Sports and Games	28
6. Tourism	33

CONTENTS

	PAGES
1. Administrative set up	1
2. Sports Wing	1
3. Cultural Wing	2
4. Educational Concessions	2
5. Exemption from payment of tuition and examination fees and award of scholarships.	2
6. Hostel facilities	3
7. Economic Uplift	5
8. Improvement of Harijan Bastis	5
9. Health, Housing and other schemes	6
10. Financial assistance (subsidy) to Backward Class for individual and group housing.	7
11. Eradication of Untouchability	7
12. Tribal Sub-Plan	8
13. Remand Homes	11
14. Certified Schools and Fit-Person Institutions	12
15. Fit-Persons Institutions	12
16. Juvenile Guidance Centres, Child Guidance Clinics and Multipurpose Community Centres.	13
17. Juvenile Guidance Centres	13
18. Child Guidance Clinics	13
19. Multipurpose Community Centres	13
20. Non-institutional Service to Children	14
21. Orphanages	14
22. Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped	14
23. Prevention of Begging	16
24. Programmes for Welfare of Women	17
25. Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal	18
26. Stage Performance Scrutiny Board	19
27. State Dramas Festival	20
28. State Sangeet Nritya Mahotsav	21
29. State Tamasha Mahotsav	21
30. Festival of Folk Arts in Maharashtra	21
31. Marathi Chitrapat Mahotsav	21
32. Training in Dramatic Art	22
33. Grants to Cultural Institutions	22
34. Financial Assistance to Artists	23

(i)

CONTENTS—*contd.*

	PAGES
35. Library of tape-recorded Music	23
36. Awards to outstanding Artists in the field of performing arts	23
37. Archives of Marathi films	24
38. Development of folk art of Maharashtra	24
39. Research and preservation of folk music and dances of Maharashtra	24
40. Film City Project	25
41. Film, Stage and Cultural Development Corporation	26
42. Release of financial assistance to Marathi Film Producers	28
43. Sports Scholarships	29
44. Coaching facilities	29
45. Sports Festival	29
46. Development of play-grounds	30
47. Development of Stadia	30
48. Women's Sports Festival	30
49. Development of Gymnasia	31
50. Wrestling	31
51. Yoga Education	31
52. Adventurous Sports	31
53. Shiv Chhatrapati State Awards in Sports and Games	32
54. Sports Bodies	32
55. Physical Education	32
56. Tourism	33
57. Holiday Camps	35
58. Conducted Tours	35
59. Production of Souvenirs	36
60. Production of publicity material	37
61. Information Counters	36
62. Development Schemes	37
63. Development of Sea-Side Resorts	37
64. Development of Cave Areas	38
65. Elephanta Island	38-40
66. Ajanta-Ellora-Aurangabad-Daulatabad Complex	38
67. Development of Holy Places	39
68. Development of Water Sports	39
69. Development of Camping and Caravaning Sites	39
70. Tourist Bungalows	39
71. Assistance to Hotel Industry	39
72. Reception and Hospitality	40

SOCIAL WELFARE, CULTURAL AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND TOURISM DEPARTMENT

SOCIAL WELFARE AND TRIBAL WELFARE WING

Administrative Set-up

The Department of Social Welfare as it is constituted today is a conglomerate Department covering activities relating to Backward Class Welfare, Social Defence, Tribal Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department is, therefore, designed as Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department. At the Ministerial level, the Department is headed by a full-fledged Minister for Social Welfare and a State Minister for Social Welfare. The Sports, Cultural Affairs and Tourism likewise have a Minister and a State Minister. The Secretariat of the Department consists of one Secretary and one Secretary & Tribal Commissioner in the super time-scale of the IAS, 4 Deputy Secretaries, 7 Under Secretaries and a number of Desk Officers.

At the field level, on the tribal and social welfare side, the Department has a full-fledged Director of Social Welfare and a Director of Tribal Welfare. At the Divisional level, the Director is assisted by four Divisional Social Welfare Officers, one for each Division. For tribal welfare work there are twelve Tribal Welfare Officers posted in twelve Districts having large concentrations of tribal population. Besides, two Additional Tribal Commissioners and 16 Project Officers have also been appointed for Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

Sports Wing

The Sports Section at the field level is headed by a Director of Sports in IAS cadre. The Director of Sports is assisted by an Assistant Director of Sports and an organizer for Indian Games Sports. These two latter posts are in Class I. The Director of Sports at the Headquarters is assisted by one P. A., one Assistant Director of Sports, one Project Officer (N. S. S.), one Account Officer and one Assistant Director of Sports (N. F. C.). All these four posts are in Class II scale except the post of Assistant Director which is in Class I.

At the District level, there are 31 posts of District Sports Officers in Class II. Four District Sports Officers have been posted at the Sports Headquarters in Pune and two in Bombay Division. The remaining 25 District Sports Officers have been posted in Districts, one each. There are also 25 posts of Sports Coaches for different games and Sports.

Cultural Wing

The Cultural Affairs Section of the Department is headed by a Director of Cultural Affairs. This Director is assisted by an Assistant Director of Cultural Affairs in Class II scale. At the District level no particular field agency has been provided to the Director of Cultural Affairs. However 3 Managers in Class III scale have been appointed for management of Government Theatres (two in Bombay and one at Kolhapur).

1. BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE

1.1. The programme is intended for the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, denotified tribes and nomadic tribes. The entire programme under this sector falls into four broad categories:—

- (1) Educational concessions;
- (2) Economic uplift of backward classes;
- (3) Health, Housing and other schemes; and
- (4) Eradication of untouchability.

(1) Educational Concessions

1.2. The assistance given to the backward classes in the field of education consists of—

- (a) exemption from payment of tuition and examination fees and award of scholarships;
- (b) opening of Government hostels for boys and girls; and
- (c) payment of grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies for running hostels for students belonging to backward classes.

Exemption from payment of tuition and examination fees and award of scholarships.—The students belonging to scheduled castes

and scheduled tribes, denotified tribes and nomadic tribes are exempted from payment of tuition and examination fees and other compulsorily payable fees at all levels of education, irrespective of age and income. Such fees are reimbursed to the education institutions by the Social Welfare Department.

1.3. Scholarships are also awarded to the S. C., S. T., V. J. and N. T. students of the pre-S. S. C. standards. For post-S. S. C. education, there is a special scheme sponsored by the Government of India viz., "Award of post-S. S. C. scholarships to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students." The scheme is intended to cover most of the expenses of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students. The scheme is implemented by the State Government and expenditure upto the level of 1973-74, which is of the order of Rs. 256.04 lakhs is entirely borne by the State Government. The expenditure over and above (this amount) is borne by the Government of India. The Government of India do not extend these concessions to the students belonging to denotified and nomadic tribes. The State Government has, therefore, extended the scheme to these three categories entirely from the State Funds. The programme will continue during 1978-79 and a provision of Rs. 297.82 lakhs has been proposed for the above programme in the budget estimates for 1978-79. As for the denotified tribes, nomadic tribes a provision of Rs. 72.10 lakhs has been proposed for 1978-79.

1.4. The Government of India have extended the scheme to the new XI and XII standards under the uniform pattern of education viz. 10+2+3 from the year 1975-76. The State Government has likewise extended the scheme to the V. J. and N. T. students in the new XI and XII standards of the uniform pattern of 10+2+3.

1.5. *Hostel facilities.*—In order to enable students belonging to backward class to take advantage of educational concessions, hostel facilities are provided by Government. In the Government hostels, all facilities, including those of free boarding and lodging, text books, stationery articles, uniform and bedding, free medical aid, conveyance and coaching facilities etc. are provided. Currently, 69 such hostels are being run by Government. A provision of Rs. 93.27 lakhs is proposed in the budget estimates for 1978-79 on

account of this scheme. 11 Backward Class Hostels were sanctioned in the Tribal Sub-Plan Area in 1976-77 and 1977-78. It is proposed to open 10 Government B. C. hostels for girls and boys at the cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and 12 Government Hostels for B. C. Girls and E. B. C. Girls at the cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs during 1978-79.

1.6. In addition to the hostels run by Government, voluntary agencies are paid grant-in-aid by Government at the rate of Rs. 45 p. m. for boys and Rs. 50 p. m. for girls, as capitation grant, as per rules. Those hostels which are given assistance under W. F. P. programme, are given capitation grants at the rate of Rs. 35 p. m. and Rs. 40 p. m. respectively for boys and girls. They are also given grants towards the salaries of a full-time trained Superintendent and rent of buildings. Assistance is also given under the World Food Programme to a majority of these hostels. It is proposed to increase the capitation grant by Rs. 15 p. m. per inmate in case of these hostels at the cost of Rs. 60.00 lakhs during 1978-79.

1.7. There are 1,227 aided B. C. Hostels run by voluntary agencies. Against the sanctioned strength of 55,434 students, 55,233 students were admitted as on 1-4-1977. Communitywise classification of students admitted during 1976-77 is as under :—

Scheduled Castes	...	28,421
Scheduled Tribes	...	11,213
Nomadic Tribes	...	2,778
Vimukta Jatis	...	2,503
Economical Backward Classes	...	10,318
		<hr/>
Total	...	55,233
		<hr/>

Against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 200.82 lakhs of 1977-78, a provision of Rs. 226.64 lakhs has been proposed for 1978-79.

1.8. In addition to this, a programme of balwadis is also being undertaken to inculcate the habits of cleanliness etc. amongst the backward class boys. The educational programme also provides

for financial assistance to voluntary agencies conducting Ashram Shalas for Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes.

(2) Economic Uplift

1.9. For the economic uplift of backward classes there are schemes designed to benefit backward class agriculturists and those engaged in cottage industries viz. (a) Scheme for grant of loan-cum-subsidy for cottage industries and professions, (b) Grants of loan-cum-subsidy for propagation of improved agricultural implements, (c) Loan-cum-subsidy for irrigation wells, development of land belonging to or cultivated by backward class agriculturists, (d) Financial assistance to industrial co-operative societies, (e) Installation of pumping sets etc.

1.10. In addition to this a scheme for imparting training in motor-car driving has been undertaken, with facilities to train 100 persons belonging to backward classes, in collaboration with the S. T. authorities.

1.11. The schemes for financial assistance to backward class cultivators are operated through Z. Ps. With a small budgetary provision very few beneficiaries can be covered under the scheme. It is, therefore, proposed to revise the following two schemes:—

(a) Special agricultural assistance scheme for backward classes.

(b) Scheme for assistance to backward classes for small industries.

Revision will enable a substantially large number of beneficiaries to take advantage of the schemes. However, the scheme at (b) above has been revised under G. R., S. W. C. A. S. and T. D., No. SCW 1075/14764-D-VII, dated 3rd April 1976.

1.12. *Improvement of Harijan Bastis.*—The Harijan Bastis in rural areas lack many basic amenities. It is, therefore, proposed to improve the conditions of the Harijan Bastis by improving sanitary facilities, providing tap water, electrification of the area etc. The work centres involving unclean occupations are proposed to be removed to outside areas. The work of improvement of bastis would be taken up with the help of local bodies. Against a

provision of Rs. 7.02 lakhs for 1977-78, a provision of Rs. 11.50 lakhs is proposed for 1978-79 for this scheme.

(3) Health, Housing and other schemes

1.13. Under this programme individual and group housing as also housing by co-operative societies are encouraged.

1.14. *Backward Class Co-operative Housing Scheme.*—Under this scheme Co-operative Housing Societies of various Backward Classes are given interest free loans and subsidies on the following pattern:—

1	Government Assistance		
	Interest free loan 2	Subsidy 3	Personal contribution 4
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
RURAL AREAS			
(1) Scheduled Caste, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and Nav-Buddhas.	65	25	10
(2) Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis and Tribals outside the specified areas of Vidrabha.	57½	37½	5
URBAN AREAS			
(1) Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Nav-Buddhas.	50	25	25
(2) Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis	37½	37½	25

The above assistance is on the construction cost per tenement, the ceiling for which is as follows:—

- (1) Rs. 8,000 in Bombay, Pune, Solapur and Nagpur.
- (2) Rs. 5,000 in Districts and Municipal Towns.
- (3) Rs. 4,000 at other places,

In Municipal areas 15 per cent of the estimated cost of construction is given for development of site. The loan is repayable within 20 years in quarterly equated instalments.

In order that construction should run smoothly, the financial assistance is released to the respective Housing Board after the Housing Society executes the necessary bond through the Maharashtra Co-operative Housing Finance Society Ltd., against Government guarantee. No supervision charges are to be recovered by the Housing Board. Government waste lands wherever available are allotted for such societies free of cost.

1.15. *Financial assistance (subsidy) to Backward Classes for individual and group housing.*—The scheme is mostly in the rural areas and therefore, it is implemented through the Zilla Parishads. Under the scheme, a Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes person wishing to build a house for himself is paid a subsidy of Rs. 750. The individual contributes Rs. 250 in cash or by way of manual labour or the material costing Rs. 250. The cost of the house is limited to Rs. 1,000.

A provision of Rs. 9.03 lakhs is proposed for the individual or group housing scheme for 1978-79. As for the co-operative housing scheme, a provision of Rs. 28.59 lakhs is proposed for 1978-79.

(4) Eradication of Untouchability

1.16. In spite of the efforts made by Government, it has not been possible to eradicate the practice of untouchability, which is deep rooted in the society. The enforcement of the untouchability Act, 1954, enacted by the Government of India rests with the Home Department and the work of this Department is confined to help to create public opinion in favour of removal of untouchability and through means of district vigilance committee, secure co-ordination of efforts voluntary and official in this direction. The district vigilance committees constituted by this Department are doing good work in connection with the enforcement of the Act, and in fact the Government of India have suggested that it is necessary to have similar committees at the taluka level also.

1.17. These committees have received several complaints about preventing the use of drinking water, boycotts, personal abuses

with reference to caste, refusal to provide living accommodation, atrocities against women, discrimination on grounds of caste in hostels, schools, entry into temples etc.

1.18. A Harijan fortnight is also being celebrated throughout the State, when community dinners, propaganda meeting etc. are organised by Government.

1.19. A provision of Rs. 67,000 is proposed by the District Planning and Development Councils for this programme for 1978-79 against a provision of Rs. 49,000 for 1977-78.

1.20. During the year 1977-78 Government have established Backward Class Development Corporation *vide* G. R. Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department, No. SCW 1077/56026-D-VII, dated 2-2-1978 to undertake the task of economic development of the Backward Classes (Scheduled Castes, including Nav Buddhas, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes in general and Scheduled Castes and Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes in particular). Government have accordingly incurred an expenditure for Rs. 1.00 lakh for meeting the expenditure towards stamps duty for the memorandum and Articles of Association registration fee. The authorised share capital of this Corporation is Rs. 2,50,00,000. During current year 1978-79 a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed towards share capital contribution.

1.21. It is proposed to observe the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 as "Samata Year". During this year it is proposed to establish Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Vichar Pith and Granth Samiti to publish works and literature for which a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed. One small cell is also proposed for effective implementation of Samata Year estimating expenditure of Rs. 0.50 lakh during 1978-79.

2. TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

2.1. In Maharashtra, Scheduled Tribes are concentrated in three district regions namely, Western Region including part of Thane, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Pune, Ahmadnagar and Kulaba

districts, Northern Region comprising of Melghat Tahsil of Amravati District and Eastern Region including Chandrapur and parts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Yeotmal and Nanded Districts. Maharashtra State stands sixth in the country according to the size of the tribal population and shares about 7.3 per cent of its total population. The principal Scheduled Tribes in the State are the Bhil, Koli, Mahadeo or Donger Koli, Gond, Rajgond Warli, Kokana, Thakur or Thakar, Kathedi (Kathari), Koli-Malhar, Andh, Korku, Dhanka.

2.2. To remove the area restrictions that were in existence in the State in regard to the Scheduled Tribes notified under the Constitution, Parliament has recently enacted the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976, by which the Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra are now listed as Scheduled Tribes throughout the State into 47 tribal groups.

2.3. Having regard to the existing level of Socio-Economic development of the Tribal Areas and peoples inhabiting the same and the experience gained as a result of development efforts made in the past, the objective of the Tribal Sub-Plan is to narrow down the gap between the levels of development of tribal and other areas by improving the quality of life of the tribal communities. By formulating the Tribal Sub-Plan, the State Government has taken a major step towards speeding up pace of development of tribals in the 13 districts of Maharashtra. In order to remove the prevailing exploitative practices in money lending and marketing, Government enacted a comprehensive law, viz. the Maharashtra Tribals Economic Condition (Improvement) Act, 1976 under which past debts of the tribals have been liquidated throughout the Tribal Sub-Plan areas. The vacuum caused by the removal of money lenders and traders from the Tribal Sub-Plan Area is proposed to be filled by the establishment of multipurpose Adiwasi Co-operative Societies. It has been decided to set up 261 Adiwasi Co-operative Societies during the fifth plan period. So far 350 Adiwasi Co-operative Societies have been established.

2.4. In order to prevent the exploitation of tribals at the hands of the traders, Government introduced monopoly purchase of specified agriculture and minor forest produce in 7 talukas of

the Tribal Districts. This scheme is however continued from 11th December 1977 on voluntary basis. The Tribal Development Corporation has been working as main agent of the Government under the above said Act for purchase of agriculture and minor forest produce in Tribal Sub-Plan area. The Corporation has purchased 1.05 lakhs quintals of specified commodities at the total cost of Rs. 1.29 crores upto 31st March, 1978.

2.5. Government has recently decided to introduce "Monopoly Purchase" of specified produce and minor forest produce in 40 Talukas of the Tribal Districts. Similarly Government has decided to give "Consumption Finance" to the Adiwasis in the said area. This consumption finance would be given 70 per cent in kind and 30 per cent in cash and would be given to all tribals, including landless and defaulters. Similarly the Managing Director, Tribal Development Corporation is also being declared as Additional Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the above purposes.

2.6. For the effective implementation of the schemes in Tribal Sub-Plan Area, Government has appointed 14 Project Officers for 14 I. T. D. Ps. and two Project Officers for the Additional Tribal Sub-Plan Area of Bhandara and Chandrapur Districts. The schemes and projects participating in the Tribal Sub-Plan Area are being implemented by the concerned functional Departments of Government. The Project Officers are responsible for coordinating the functions of the various Departments into a time bound and project oriented programme and to produce its achievement.

2.7. The Government of India has indicated the availability of Special Central Assistance of Rs. 3.97 crores during 1978-79 for the Tribal Sub-Plan. The State Government has proposed an outlay of Rs. 49.48 crores inclusive of the special Central Assistance of Rs. 3.97 crores for the programme under the Tribal Sub-Plan during 1978-79.

3. SOCIAL WELFARE

3.1. The Social Welfare Programme in the State broadly seeks to provide social security to the weaker sections of the community, such as, victimised, neglected, destitute, homeless

children and orphans, juvenile delinquents, women in distress or in moral danger, physically handicapped like the blind, the deaf-mute, the crippled, the mentally retarded and the beggars. The programme is broadly divided into two categories, namely, (1) statutory work relating to social legislations like the Bombay Children Act, 1948, the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 and Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956; and (2) non-statutory work pertaining to the education and training of handicapped persons, women in distress, prevention of juvenile delinquency, rehabilitation of leprosy affected persons and the welfare of the aged and the infirm.

3.2. For the purpose of implementing this programme, Government and voluntary agencies have set up a number of institutions shown below:—

Remand Homes

3.3. Remand Homes under the Bombay Children Act, 1948 provide temporary accommodation to children rounded up under the Children's Act. The Juvenile Courts, after examining the children's cases on the basis of Probation Officer's reports either commit the children to a 'Certified School' or a 'Fit-Person Institution' or release them after due admonition. Normally the period of child's stay in the Remand Home is about 2 to 6 months and, in order to keep a child usefully occupied during this period, arrangements are made in the Remand Home for training in simple crafts and some sort of basic elementary education. Government has so far set up three Remand Homes.

3.4. A large number of Remand Homes are also being maintained in the voluntary sector under the agencies of the Maharashtra Probation and After-Care Association and District Probation and After-Care Association and District Probation and After-Care Association which are the affiliates of the organisation mentioned above. The number of Remand Homes run by the District Probation and After-Care Association is 31, 24 of which are at the District level and 7 at the regional level, that is, taluka places. In addition, the Children's Aid Society, Bombay, which is registered body under the Societies Registration Act, is also running 3 Remand Homes, one at Umarchadi

and the other two at Chembur. For the maintenance of these Remand Homes, voluntary agencies, namely, District Probation and After-Care Association and the Children's Aid Society are given grants by Government.

3.5. The total number of children taken care of in all the Remand Homes of Government and the voluntary associations is 2,500. The annual expenditure incurred by Government on these remand homes is roughly about Rs. 22 lakhs.

Certified Schools and Fit-Person Institutions

3.6. The number of certified schools maintained by Government today is 19 and the total annual expenditure which Government is incurring on account of running these institutions is about Rs. 44.38 lakhs for the year 1977-78 and a provision of Rs. 47.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1978-79. The number of boys and girls at present accommodated in these certified schools is about 2,200. The certified schools not only provide shelter, care, food and treatment to their inmates but also have arrangements for providing education either in their own premises or in nearby primary and secondary schools. Only children below the age of 16 years are committed by Juvenile Courts to these Certified Schools and they are detained in the Certified Schools until they attain the age of 18 years. As per amended Children's Act of 1975, girls are detained upto the age of 20 years. They are taken charge below the age of 18 years. The average duration of stay of children in these certified schools is about 5 to 6 years.

3.7. Voluntary organisations are also running 19 Certified Schools with a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 45 per child per month. The total annual expenditure to Government on account of this grant-in-aid for 19 private certified schools is about Rs. 12 lakhs. The total number of boys and girls accommodated in these 19 certified schools is about 2,200. During 1978-79 it is proposed to open two Government certified schools at Parbhani and Sangli at the cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

Fit-Person Institutions

3.8. As pointed out earlier, the Juvenile Courts commit children also to certain private institutions where they are

provided with shelter, food and care. The private institutions are called 'Fit-Person Institutions' and have been recognised by Government under the Children's Act. The total number of Fit-Persons institutions in the State today is 90 and these institutions are today maintaining about 3,500 children with a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 45 per child per month. The Fit-Persons institutions are also provided some assistance for purchase of medicines and books. The total annual expenditure incurred by Government for giving grants, as above, comes to about Rs. 15 lakhs.

Juvenile Guidance Centres, Child Guidance Clinics and Multipurpose Community Centres.

3.9. (a) *Juvenile Guidance Centres*.—For the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, Juvenile Guidance Centres are being run both in the voluntary sector as well as in the Government sector. The total number of such centres in the State today is 29, of which 25 are maintained by voluntary bodies and 4 by Government. So far as Government Juvenile Guidance Centres are concerned, Government is incurring an expenditure of Rs. 15,000 per annum on each centre. Similarly, a grant of Rs. 3,000 per annum is provided to each centre of the voluntary body. The total expenditure to Government on account of this activity is roughly Rs. 1.08 lakhs per annum.

3.10. (b) *Child Guidance Clinics*.—For the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, voluntary agencies are also running institutions called, 'Child Guidance Clinic'. The number of such clinics today is 5. The total expenditure which Government is incurring on giving grants to voluntary agencies running Child Guidance Clinics is about Rs. 25,000 per annum.

3.11. (c) *Multipurpose Community Centres*.—A scheme called 'Multipurpose Community Centres' is also in operation in the State. So far, Government has opened 4 such Multipurpose Community Centres in the State. The underlying idea is to provide help to local children, youths and their families in a community setting so as to ensure that these children do not take to delinquency. These centres provide recreational, educational and medical facilities to the local children and their

families. The total annual expenditure incurred by Government on maintaining of these centres is about Rs. 80,000. A provision of Rs. 1.35 lakhs has been proposed for 1978-79. The total number of beneficiaries covered by this programme is about 3,000. One more centre is proposed at the cost of Rs. 2.31 lakhs during 1978-79.

Non-institutional Service to children

3.12. The provision of non-institutional service to children is a recent development and is viewed by social scientists as a better approach for providing care, shelter and treatment to destitute and orphan children. A voluntary organisation has been set up in the State for this purpose. The organisation is registered under the Societies Registration Act and its main objective is to establish a net work of Bal Sadans and Balgrams in the State. This voluntary organisation is called: 'Bal Gram Maharashtra'. Each Bal Sadan provides accommodation for maintenance of about 9 to 10 children with a 'House-Mother' incharge. Government is at present giving to this organisation a grant of Rs. 50 per child per month and the total anticipated expenditure to Government for 1977-78 is Rs. 1.24 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 3.62 lakhs has been proposed for 1978-79. About 150 children have so far been accommodated in these Bal Grams and Bal Sadans.

Orphanages

3.13. Voluntary institutions are also running 23 orphanages. These orphanages are being provided with financial assistance from Government at the rate of Rs. 45 per orphan per month for maintenance of over 1,100 orphans.

Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped

3.14. The problems of the physically handicapped covering the blind, the deaf-mute, the crippled, the mentally retarded, the aged and the infirm etc. are receiving much closer attention at the hands of Government. All such people require special type of care and treatment and education and training for their ultimate rehabilitation in society in general. The Department of Social Welfare and voluntary organisations are running a number of programmes and schemes for the education and training of these

people which ultimately aim at their rehabilitation. The broad nature of these programmes cover activities such as, special schools for handicapped children, Sheltered Workshops for adults, award of scholarships, supply of artificial limbs, financial aid for self-employment, training programmes of teachers for special schools, etc. Under this programme, institutions for the aged and the infirm as well as institutions for leprosy patients are also given financial aid.

3.15. Physically handicapped persons have not only be educated and trained in various vocations so as to fit them for their ultimate rehabilitation in the society in general, but also, in the meantime, to be provided with shelter, food and specialised treatment for physical rehabilitation. For this purpose Government have opened 13 such schools/institutions in the State.

3.16. The major part of education and training programmes for the physically handicapped is being handled by voluntary organisations for which Government provides necessary grant-in-aid at specified rates. During 1978-79 it is proposed to increase in the rates of capitation grant from Rs. 45 to 60 per inmate to Voluntary School.

3.17. Voluntary insitutions are running special schools for the blind, the deaf-mute, the orthopaedically handicapped and the mentally retarded. The total number of such schools run by voluntary institutions is 50. Voluntary institutions are also maintaining workshops for various types of physically handicapped persons and the number of such workshops is 15. The total number of children in these schools run by voluntary institutions is 3,320 and number of trainees in the workshops is 600.

3.18. Details of proposed expenditure likely to be incurred during 1978-79 on the physically handicapped programmes run by Government and Voluntary institutions and the number of beneficiaries are as shown below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	Approximate annual expenditure	Number of beneficiaries
1	2	3
(1) Education and training of the physically handicapped grants to Voluntary Agencies.	21.40	2220
(2) Government institutions for the blind, the deaf-mute and the crippled (Schools and Sheltered workshops).	18.07	575
(3) Government Multipurpose Complexes for the physically handicapped.	2.78	95
(4) Training of staff employed in institutions, for the physically handicapped.	0.25	10
(5) Supply of artificial limbs, appliances, physical aids etc. ...	0.40	140
(6) Scholarships for the blind, the deaf-mute and the crippled children.	2.33	675
(6) (a) Government of India Scholarships for physically handicapped.	4.00	410
(7) Financial Assistance to physically handicapped persons ...	8.27	--
(8) Grants-in-aid to institutions for aged and infirm ..	2.38	460
(9) Grants-in-aid to leprosy patients institutions	7.26	1100
Total ..	67.14	5685

Prevention of Begging

3.19. In regard to the containment of the problem of Beggary, the Social Welfare Department's activities and actions are covered by the provisions of the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959. Broadly the provisions of the Act provide for the initial arrest of persons apprehended for soliciting alms and further long-term detention in regular Detention Homes established under the Prevention of Begging Act.

3.20. In pursuance of the provisions of the Prevention of Begging Act, Government has so far set up 3 Receiving Centres for Beggars and 10 Beggar Homes. The total number of beggars accommodated in all these Receiving Centres and Beggar Homes is about 3,430.

3.21. In addition to Government Receiving Centres and Beggar Homes, 14 voluntary institutions certified as Beggar Homes or Certified Institutions under the provisions of the Act are maintaining beggars on behalf of Government on grant-in-aid pattern. The total number of beggars maintained in the voluntary institutions today is about 450.

3.22. The Prevention of Begging Act, is at present applicable only to the Cities of Pune, Nagpur and Bombay and the Municipal Corporation of these areas are sharing the expenditure on the maintenance of beggars domiciled in their areas to the extent of 50 per cent of maintenance cost. The proposed expenditure for maintenance of Receiving Centres and Detention Homes is Rs. 108.85 lakhs and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for grants to voluntary agencies during 1978-79.

3.23. With effect from 1st March 1976, Government has launched a Crash Programme for massive arrests of beggars in Bombay. Government has also sanctioned a comprehensive scheme for this purpose, which includes provision for giving employment to able-bodied externed beggars on Government development projects.

Programmes for Welfare of Women

3.24. Pursuant to the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, the State Government has established a Protective Home for Women and Girls who are in moral danger. This Protective Home is located at Chembur in Bombay. Under another programme called the Social and Moral Hygiene Programme, the State Government has also established 10 Reception Centres and 3 State Homes. The number of beneficiaries covered by the Protective Home, the Reception Centres and the State Homes is about 850. Voluntary organisations are also maintaining Rescue Homes for distressed women and women in moral danger and the total number of beneficiaries covered by these Rescue Homes is 930. The expenditure to Government on account of these institutions is about Rs. 14.62 lakhs per annum and the number of beneficiaries covered is about 1,800. Under the Social and Moral Hygiene programme, it is proposed to open two new Reception Centres for distressed women and women who

are in moral danger. These centres are estimated to cost Rs. 2.38 lakhs.

3.25. In the field of women's development, Government has set up a Corporation for the Economic Development of Women called "The Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.". This is in the form of a Company, having been registered in February, 1975 under the Indian Companies Act.

3.26. The main objective of the Corporation is to provide employment to needy women, particularly those belonging to the lower strata of the society. The company has a Managing Director and has also a Board of Directors. During the period of the last three years of its existence the Corporation has taken up quite a few activities aiming towards the provision of employment to women. The activities undertaken include distribution of milk to consumers through Mahila Mandals, stitching of uniforms for the students of Ashram Shalas, preparation of bed sheets, pillow covers, petticoats and other articles of general domestic consumption like masala and condiments including pickles, chatnis, preparation of toys, wall-hanging and other decorative articles for beautification of homes, running catering establishments in the form of canteens and a central sales' centre for organising sales of all types of articles produced by Mahila Mandals and middle class women in their own homes. Recently the Corporation has introduced 'Limbu Sharbat' prepared by Mahila Mandals which is getting good market. Similarly the Corporation has undertaken manufacture of exercise books and it would be marketting about 2 lakhs of exercise books in June 1978.

3.27. It is estimated that the Corporation's various economic and other activities such as those mentioned above have provided employment to as many as 4,000 women. The Corporation is still in a formative stage but once, it has fully developed, it should be able to reach out its benefits to larger and larger sections of the needy and distressed women.

3.28. The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 1 crore and the State Government has so far provided economic assistance to the Corporation in the form of share capital to the extent of

about Rs. 8.50 lakhs, inclusive of the share capital contribution of Rs. 1 lakh from the Khadi and Village Industries Board. Assistance has also been provided by the State Government to the Corporation in the shape of grants required for setting up its office, purchase of furniture and equipment, purchase of a vehicle etc. A provision of Rs. 1.05 lakh has been proposed for 1978-79.

4. ACTIVITIES RELATING TO CULTURAL WING

State Performances Scrutiny Board

4.1. The Board has been reconstituted by Government under Section 33 of the Bombay Police Act, 1951, with effect from 1st June, 1977 for a period of three years from that date. It consists of a Chairman and 14 other members who are eminent in the field of dramatic or literature.

4.2. The model rules have been framed by Government for licensing and controlling places of amusement and performances for public amusement including Melas and Tamashas. These rules are enforced through the Commissioner of Police in Bombay and the District Magistrate in their respective districts. The Board scrutinises the scripts received by it in accordance with the rules framed by Government and effects cuts in the scripts after giving opportunity to the authors to place their point of view before the board. If the authors or persons who have submitted the script to the Board are not satisfied with the decision given by the Board, it is open for them to approach Government for revising the decision of the Board. The prescribed scrutiny fees are as under:—

(1) Scripts of drama	... Rs. 30
(2) Scripts of Lokanatya	... Rs. 15
(3) Scripts of one act play	... Rs. 10
(4) Script of variety programme	... Rs. 10
(5) Script of Tamasha Vag and Lavanis	... Rs. 5
(6) Script of Mela	... Rs. 3

During 1977-78 (upto December 1977) 1,105 scrips falling under the above categories have been scrutinised by the Board. An annual revenue of Rs. 30,000 is generally expected on account of fees charged on the scripts.

4.3. The Directorate of cultural affairs is primarily responsible for execution of all Government schemes relating to cultural activities. They include organisations of the State Dramatic Festival, State Festival of Music and Dance, State Tamasha Festival, State Festival of Marathi Films and State Festival of Folk Arts. The Directorate also executes the scheme of giving financial assistance to artists and authors in indigent circumstances and sanctioned grant-in-aid to cultural institutions. There are two State owned theatres in Bombay namely, Rang Bhavan and Ravindra Natya Mandir and one in Kolhapur namely Keshavrao Bhosale Natya Griha. The maintenance of these theatres is with the Directorate. The hire charges, etc., are being collected by the Maharashtra, Film, Stage and Cultural Development Corporation Ltd.

State Drama Festival

4.4. The State Drama Festival is intended to encourage dramatic art by organising competitions amongst amateur dramatic scripts in Marathi, Hindi and Sanskrit. The institutions participating in the festival as also individual artists are awarded prizes. Government is also making some efforts to encourage the children's theatre by organising a Bal Natya Saptaha. Over 200 institutions are participating in the various Natya Mahotsavas. A separate competition is also being organised for Marathi Musical Drama which is special feature of the culture of Maharashtra. Urban Marathi dramatic competitions were held at 11 centres in Maharashtra including Goa and Rural Marathi dramatic competitions at two centres. Also finals of Marathi Urban dramatic competitions were held at Bombay and finals of Marathi rural dramatic competitions were held at Pune. Hindi drama competitions were held at Bombay and Nagpur, Sanskrit dramatic competitions were held at Pune and Sangeet drama competitions were held at Pune during 1977-78 and an expenditure of about Rs. 3.26 lakhs was incurred. provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1978-79.

State Sangeet Nriya Mahotsav

4.5. To popularise the Indian Classical Music and Dances amongst the lovers of Art in Maharashtra and to give encouragement to promising artists, the Sangeet-Nriya Mahotsav is being organised every year. An Advisory Committee has been appointed to assist Government in selection of places and artists.

4.6. Only one Sangeet Nriya Mahotsav was held at Nasik and further Sangeet Mahotsav proposed to be held at Akola could not be held. An expenditure of about Rs. 0.24 lakh was incurred during 1977-78. A provision of Rs. 0.80 lakh has been proposed for 1978-79.

State Tamasha Mahotsav

4.7. This is one of the schemes undertaken by the Government for promotion of Folk Arts. The main purpose underlying the scheme is to popularise Tamasha amongst the urban people. Similarly this is one of the schemes which caters to the cultural needs of the people in the rural areas. Selected Sangeet Baris and Dholki Phads are expected to participate in the festival.

4.8. One Tamasha Mahotsav was held at Biloli, district Nanded and further Tamasha Mahotsav proposed to be held at Kolhapur could not be held. An expenditure of about Rs. 0.41 lakh was incurred during 1977-78. A provision of Rs. 0.80 lakh has been proposed for 1978-79.

Festival of Folk Arts in Maharashtra

4.9. This festival is intended to revive old folk arts of Maharashtra. This festival includes traditional folk arts and tribal dances and community dances etc. About 50 troupes comprising of about 500 artists from various parts of Maharashtra participate in this festival. No festival was held during 1977-78. A provision of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been proposed for this purpose for 1978-79.

Marathi Chitrapat Mahotsav

4.10. The Marathi Chitrapat Mahotsav is being organised every year with a view to give a State recognition to the best

Marathi Film Industry and to encourage it in its endeavour to produce high standard films. Marathi films censored during the period from 15th August to 14th August every year are shown to Judges specifically appointed for the purpose. The films which are adjudged as best are given cash awards. Similarly the artists who are selected as best artists of the year including play-back singer, technicians etc. are given awards. 20 prizes were awarded during 15th Maharashtra Rajya Marathi Chitrapat Mahotsav.

4.11. An expenditure of Rs. 1.06 lakh has been incurred in 1977-78. A provision of Rs. 1.20 lakhs has been proposed for 1978-79.

Training in Dramatic Art

4.12. This scheme has been sanctioned in order to impart modern and scientific training in all aspects of dramatic art. Artists who are awarded prizes in the drama competitions staged by Government are generally selected for training in acting, back-stage work, make-up, stage lighting, direction etc., at a camp organised in Bombay for about 30 days. A number of lectures and demonstrations are given by experts on the various aspects of dramatic art. Practical training also forms part of the curriculum prescribed for this training course. The camps at Nasik and Nagpur were held for children. Tamasha Training Camp was held at Bombay.

4.13. A provision of Rs. 78,000 is proposed for 1978-79 against an expenditure of Rs. 58,000 incurred in 1977-78 for the purpose.

Grants to Cultural Institutions

4.14 The scheme is intended to encourage cultural institutions so as to enable them to pay special attention to the growth and development of performing arts, besides providing healthy entertainment. Grants-in-aid are given to the Cultural Institutions to expand their activities. They are required to submit audited statement to the Director, Cultural Affairs every year. Over 150 such institutions are getting grants-in-aid from Government.

4.15 A provision of Rs. 2,50,000 is proposed for 1978-79 against equal provision made for 1977-78. An amount of Rs. 2,50,000 was given to Lokmanya Tilak Smarak Trust during 1977-78.

Financial Assistance to Artists

4.16. Artists and authors who had rendered meritorious service in the field of drama, literature, music, folk art, etc. are given financial assistance towards maintaining themselves and their families in their old age and in poor financial circumstances. Under this scheme 504 artists were given financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra to the tune of Rs. 3.24 lakhs (approx.). A provision of Rs. 2.76 lakhs has been proposed for 1978-79.

Library of tape-recorded Music

4.17. Many eminent musicians who have inherited a rich cultural heritage from their Gurus have also become old. If, therefore, timely steps are not taken by Government to tape-record music from these categories of musicians, Government may lose a rich heritage of Indian classical Music. It is therefore, proposed to tape-record music from outstanding musicians and to maintain it in a library of tape-recorded music. This can be useful not only to the discerning lovers of music but also to the scholars of musicology.

4.18. A provision of Rs. 45,000 is proposed for 1978-79 against an expenditure of Rs. 16,000 (approx.) incurred during 1977-78.

Awards to outstanding Artists in the field of performing arts

4.19. State awards for outstanding work in the cultural field on the lines of Chhatrapati Awards for sports are given to artists who had done outstanding work in the different branches of performing arts. During this year 8 artists were selected by a Committee specially appointed for this purpose and awarded an amount of Rs. 1,111, a memento, a shawl and Shriphal. This scheme will be continued during 1978-79. A provision of Rs. 0.28 lakh has been proposed for 1978-79 against an expenditure of Rs. 0.28 lakh (approx) for 1977-78.

Archives of Marathi Films

4.20. Under this scheme five old films viz. (1) Ayodhecha Raja, (2) Agni Kankan, (3) Amrit Manthan, (4) Manoos and (5) Ramshashtri were purchased during 1977-78. Similar outstanding films will also be purchased during 1978-79. A provision of Rs. 0.45 lakh has been proposed for 1978-79 against an expenditure of Rs. 0.45 lakh (approx.) for 1977-78.

4.21. During 1978-79, it is also proposed to have Inter-State Cultural Exchange Programme (Rs. 1.76 lakhs) and Open Air Theatre (Rs. 2.00 lakhs).

Development of folk art of Maharashtra

4.22. Folk art of different parts of Maharashtra, which has a long cultural heritage, is dying day-by-day. There are very few groups left, who have real traditional link in their practice of different form of folk arts. Under the circumstances, it is very necessary that the forms in their origin be recorded in order to study and subsequently to provide facilities to learn and practice in its original form as well as in the improved form. It is, therefore, proposed to engage an expert, and with the help of this expert, train at last about 4 troupes from the different parts of Maharashtra in order not only to perform for the benefit of people outside the State, as also for the people outside the country but also train the future generations in their area.

4.23. These trained units should be available whenever required for performances within 48 hours notice. This scheme will not only be useful for performances for showing to the public a cultural aspect of Maharashtra but also to develop the rural and tribal folk art of the State. A provision of Rs. 40,000 is proposed for the year 1978-79.

Research and preservation of folk music and dances of Maharashtra

4.24. In addition to Tamasha, a popular folk art of Maharashtra which has a tradition of over 150 years, there are several folk arts numbering about 50, prevalent in Maharashtra. There are traditional arts like Vasudeo, Gondhal, Bharud, Lalit, Fisherman's dances, etc. several women's fastiv dances like Phugadi,

Zima, Pinga, Kombada, etc. Besides, there are innumerable tribal dances like those of Gonds, Madias, Korkus, Bhills, Vanjaras, etc. All these dances are on the verge of extinction. It is necessary that an intensive and extensive research is done in regard to these dances and songs, to preserve these dances, and songs in the form of tape-recorded music and film which will catch choreographical patterns of these dances. It will be necessary to send a team of experts to tour the various parts of Maharashtra and record their music and choreography through tapes and films. The team of experts will have to tour interior parts of Kolhapur, Marathwada, Vidarbha, Khandesh and Konkan. In the first instance only three parts viz. Kolhapur, Konkan and Khandesh will be covered. The expenditure will be required for travelling expenses of the team, tapes and films and fees of movie cameraman, honorarium to expert leader, honorarium to artists, hire charges of costumes, etc.

4.25. A provision of Rs. 40,000 is proposed for the year 1978-79 against the expenditure of Rs. 36,000 (approx.) incurred during 1977-78.

Film City Project

4.26. With a view to providing up-to-date and modern facilities for the Film Industry in general and Marathi Film Industry in particular, Government of Maharashtra has initiated Film City Project in 1969-70.

4.27. For the Film City Project, an area admeasuring 350 acres near Aarey Colony, Goregaon, with a back-drop of forest hills and beautiful lakes, was selected. The construction of Government Studios and ancillary buildings and infra-structural development of this project was entrusted to the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation in 1969-70.

The following services are available at the Film City :—

(i) Major Studio.

(ii) Minor Studio.

- (iii) Suite Blocks.
- (iv) Perview-cum-dubbing theatre.
- (v) Make-up rooms.
- (vi) Make-up Halls for group make-ups.
- (vii) Workshops for preparation and erection of sets, moulding Paintings, etc.
- (viii) Office premises for producers.
- (ix) Editing rooms.
- (x) Recording rooms.
- (xi) Outdoor locations.
- (xii) Canteen.

4.28. Upto 31st March 1978 M. I. D. C. has spent Rs. 1,34,72,156 on constructions and development work of Film City including 15 per cent ETP charges.

Corporation

4.29. With a view to promoting and developing film and cultural activities in Maharashtra, the State Government had decided in 1975 to set up a Corporation called: "*Maharashtra Sanskritik Vikas Mahamandal*". However, before this Corporation was registered Government decided that it should be amalgamated with the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation. As a result, a new, amalgamated Corporation, was set up under the title of "*Maharashtra Cultural and Tourism Development Corporation*". This amalgamated Corporation was registered in January 1977. This matter was again reconsidered by Government and it was decided to form an independent Corporation for the development of film, stage and cultural activities in the State. Accordingly, a new Corporation called "*Film, Stage and Cultural Development Corporation*" was established in September, 1977 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 2.50 crores. A Board of Directors for this Corporation has also been set up with Deputy Chief Minister as its Chairman and Shri V. Shantaram as its Vice-Chairman.

4.30. The Corporation, having been established in September, 1977, is still in its formative stages. Yet, the Corporation has been assigned with the important work of developing the Chitra Nagari (Film City) at Goregaon near Aarey Milk Colony. Under the guidance of the Corporation and its Board of Directors the Film City has, within a short period of time, made considerable progress. The studios are now being rented out to film producers for shooting their films. As a result of hiring these two studios to film producers the Corporation expects to realise about Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs per annum. This annual income of Rs. 8 lakhs to 10 lakhs is apparently small because the policy of the Corporation is to keep hire charges as low as possible so as to attract a large number of film producers and also to enable Marathi Film producers in particular to make full use of the studios at comparatively lower rates. The studios are being equipped with modern equipments, including cameras, moive-lights, micro-phones, trollies, stage properties, etc. The Corporation proposes to take up the following important activities during the current financial year :—

- (i) Airconditioning of studios.
- (ii) Purchase of indigenous equipment.
- (iii) Construction of temporary godowns in the Film City.
- (iv) Modern equipment for Marathi Film Production Centres at Kolhapur.
- (v) Modernisation of Keshavrao Bhosale Natya Griha, Kolhapur.
- (vi) Construction of theatres in urban and rural areas.
- (vii) Loans to producers for production of films good themes.

4.31. So far, i. e. upto the year 1977-78 the State Government

has provided financial assistance to the Corporation to the extent of Rs. 94.27 lakhs as shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Share capital contribution ...	75.00
(2) For purchase film studio equipment (treated as share capital contribution of Government).	15.00
(3) Earnest money from the lessees of the plots of land in the studio complex (treated as share capital contribution of Government) ...	2.97
(4) Initial expenditure on registration, etc. (treated as share capital contribution).	1.30
Total ...	94.27

4.32. In the current year it is proposed to provide an additional share capital contribution of Rs. 15 lakhs to the Corporation.

Release of financial assistance to Marathi Film Producers.

4.33. This scheme is sanctioned by the Government under G. R., S. W. C. A. S. and T. D. No. ENT-1075/15309-D XII, dated the 7th June, 1975. Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to Marathi Film Producers, for production of their new ventures, from the entertainment duty collected from their previous pictures. Under this scheme 7 Marathi Film Producers have received financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 15 lakhs during 1977-78. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1978-79.

5. SCHEMES RELATING TO SPORTS AND GAMES

5.1. The activities of the Sports Department which are being organised by an independent Directorate of Sports and Youth Services since the year 1970-71, are being continued and expanded to the extent possible.

5.2. The following are the main activities which are being continued during 1977-78 and proposed to be continued during 1978-79.

I. Promotion of sports in Education Institutions

5.3. (a) *Sports Scholarships*.—Government has introduced 244 sets of Sports Scholarships for secondary school students and 36 sets of Scholarships for college students from the year 1970-71. Government has also introduced 130 scholarships based on proficiency in certain games for secondary school students. Government spends about Rs. 1.50 lakhs on this scheme each year.

5.4. (b) *Coaching facilities*.—Government has started during 1970-71 three District Coaching Centres in Sports, one each at Poona, Nasik, Aurangabad and one Regional Coaching Centre at Nagpur. Subsequently three more District Coaching Centres have been sanctioned at Dhulia, Amravati and Bombay. Four trained coaches at each of District Coaching Centres are appointed by Government. These Coaches train scholarship-holders in Sports and hold coaching camps every year. Against an anticipated expenditure of about Rs. 1.74 lakhs for 1977-78, a provision of Rs. 2.56 lakhs has been proposed for 1978-79.

5.5. (c) *Sports festivals*.—The broad objective of this scheme is to encourage wider participation of secondary school students in sports and help them to improve their sports standards. Under the scheme, started in the year 1970-71, sports festivals for secondary school students are held every year in two sessions i. e. in autumn and in winter. The games included in autumn festival are swimming, basket-ball, kabaddi, table tennis, kho-kho for boys and girls, and football for boys only. The games included in winter festival are athletics, volley-ball, badminton, gymnastics and hockey for boys and girls, and wrestling for boys only. There are three stages of each sports festivals that is, at the district level, the divisional level and then finally at the State level. At the State sports festival, students adjudged competent are selected for participating in the National Schools Games conducted by the Government of India each year. The average annual expenditure incurred by Government on the holding of these sports festivals is about Rs. 2 lakhs.

5.6. (d) *Development of Playgrounds.*—In order to encourage educational institutions, especially secondary schools, to develop their open spaces into well laid out playgrounds by fencing, marking tracks, etc. financial assistance on a matching basis to educational institutions is provided at the following rates:—

- | | | |
|--|-----|----------------|
| (i) Educational institutions in rural area | ... | Rs. 2,500 each |
| (ii) Education institutions at taluka places | ... | Rs. 4,000 each |
| (iii) Institutions at district towns | ... | Rs. 6,000 each |

So far about 335 Institutions have received the benefit of this scheme which was started in the year 1972-73. Against the anticipated expenditure of about Rs. 3.82 lakhs during 1977-78 a provision of Rs. 5.28 lakhs has been proposed for 1978-79.

II. Promotion of Sports for non-students

5.7. (a) *Development of Stadia.*—Government has sanctioned scheme of financial assistance of Rs. 2.00 lakhs per stadium for development of one stadium at each district headquarter on the matching basis. Accordance with this scheme an amount of Rs. 79.50 lakhs has been paid to various agencies in the State. The construction of six Stadia has been completed. A provision of Rs. 6.50 lakhs have been proposed for the year 1978-79.

5.8. In the effort to broad-base and take sports to as a large section of the rural youth as possible, Government has decided to provide an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs during 1978-79 for the purpose of providing playgrounds in rural areas. This allocation would be utilised for the purpose of levelling the playgrounds, providing fencing therefor, laying of 400 meter tracks, etc.

5.9. (b) *Women's Sports Festival.*—During the year 1977-78 the Women's National Sports Festival was organised at Bangalore in November 1977. The Maharashtra Women Teams have won Gold Medal in Hockey, Silver medals in Gymnasia and Kabadi and bronze medal in Kho-kho. Team championship in athletics and general championship have been shared with Karnataka State. In National Schools games (Autumn Meet) which were

held at Amritsar in November 1977 Maharashtra schools have won gold medals in Kho-kho (both boys and girls), silver medal in Kabaddi (Girls) and bronze medal in Basket-balls (boys).

5.10. (d) *Development of Gymnasias*.—Voluntary bodies conducting gymnasias are given financial assistance for purchase of equipment, development of facilities, etc. Grants at rates ranging from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 10,000 are sanctioned for gymnasias in District towns, taluka towns and rural areas. This scheme was started in the year 1972-73 and so far 211 voluntary institutions have been provided financial aid. Against the anticipated expenditure of about Rs. 3.47 lakhs during the year 1977-78 a provision of Rs. 5.04 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1978-79.

5.11. (e) *Wrestling*.—Promotion of wrestling in the State is encouraged through the voluntary organisation called the Maharashtra Rajya Kustigir Parishad. This institution was started in the year 1953 with the broad objective of promoting the art of wrestling organising orientation courses for amature wrestlers, organising competitions in wrestling and selecting wrestlers for award of scholarships. The institution has been recognised by Government and is being paid grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 3.00 lakhs per annum for award of scholarships, holding annual conference and coaching camps for wrestlers, etc.

5.12. (f) *Yoga Education*.—Yoga forms a part of our ancient cultural heritage and is based on time-honoured principles of truth and morality. Yoga is a system which teaches individuals to live healthy, peaceful and contented lives by helping them to develop physically, mentally, morally and spiritually. Syllabi for Yoga instruction in schools and colleges and for the general public have been prepared with the help of an Expert Committee. Accordingly Yogasanas have been included in the syllabus of physical education for Primary and Secondary Schools.

5.13. (g) *Adventurous sports*.—Government is also encouraging adventurous sports like mountaineering, sea-swimming, gliding, etc. In respect of sea-swimming. All India Sea-swimming competitions are held every alternate year in the State and gold medals are awarded to successful candidates from the amount of interest of the Fund of Rs. 1 lakh donated by Hari Om Ashram,

Nadiad. For holding these competitions Government incurs an expenditure of Rs. 40,000 per annum for mountaineering, gliding, etc. small grants are sanctioned by the State Government to voluntary institutions sponsoring such adventurous sports subject to availability of funds.

III. Shiv Chhatrapati State Awards in Sports and Games

5.14. Since the year 1969-70, the State Government has instituted these State awards for the best performance in sports and games on the lines of the Arjun awards instituted by the Government of India. So far 115 sportsmen/women and 14 sports workers and promoters have received the State awards. The annual expenditure to Government on account of this scheme is roughly Rs. 50,000.

IV. Sports Bodies

5.15. (a) There are as many as 600 to 700 recognised sports bodies in the State. They are paid maintenance grants as per rules. A provision of Rs. 12.50 lakhs has been proposed during 1978-79.

5.16. (b) *Guide Lines.*—With a view to ensuring that Sports Bodies work on a sound basis the Government of India have laid down certain guide lines in respect of National Level Sports Federations, to be observed by them as a pre-requisite for Government's financial and other assistance. The State Government has also decided to apply these guide lines to the State Sports bodies as pre-requisite for receiving financial and other assistance from the State Government.

V. Physical Education

5.17. There are five Colleges of Physical Education conducting one year post-graduate Diploma/Degree course in Physical Education, including the Government College of Physical Education, Kandivali. They produce about 500 trained teachers in Physical Education per year. A provision of about Rs. 4 lakhs is required annually for these Colleges, for payment of maintenance grants and stipends.

5.18. For the year 1978-79, a total provision of Rs. 1,74,15,000 is proposed for Sports and Youth Welfare Schemes (except those schemes transferred to E. D.), out of which a provision of Rs. 62,51,000 is plan provision and Rs. 1,11,64,000 non-plan provision.

6. TOURISM

6.1. Maharashtra occupies an important position on the national map of Tourism in India. Bombay City, the Capital of Maharashtra, is a gateway to India. The total foreign tourists visiting India in 1976 were 5,33,951 and in 1977 were 6,40,422 i.e. an increase of 19.9 per cent over the 1976 arrivals. Similarly those who disembarked at Bombay were 1,88,548 and 2,31,553 in 1976 and 1977 respectively i.e. an increase of 21.2 per cent over 1976 arrivals. Many of the tourists who disembark at other ports also visited Maharashtra. It is estimated that more than 54 per cent of the total foreign tourists visit Maharashtra. Our State is endowed with a rich variety of tourist attractions—world famous archaeological monuments, historical forts, ancient temples, beautiful sea beaches, scenic hill resorts, thick forests and varied wild-life, modern cities, hospitable people and colourful fairs and festivals.

6.2. The Directorate of Tourism was established in 1960 as a small cell in the Directorate of Publicity. Realising the increasing importance of Tourism and the tremendous potential possessed by Maharashtra, the State Government set up a full-fledged Directorate of Tourism in 1969. From then, the development of Tourism got impetus. Since its inception the State Directorate introduced a number of schemes for promotion of Tourism in the State. Important amongst these are Holiday Camps, conducted Tours to places of tourist interest, production of publicity material, production also of Tourist Souvenirs and development of infrastructural facilities at the tourist centres.

6.3. With a view to accelerating the pace of development, the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation was constituted in January 1975. All the activities coming under the heads 'Promotional' and 'Commercial' hitherto controlled by the Directorate of Tourism were then transferred to the Maharashtra

Tourism Development Corporation. While the activities belonging to the categories 'Promotional' and 'Commercial' stand transferred to the Corporation. 'Regulatory' activities e. g. Control of Hotels, Collection of Tax from Luxury Hotels, Recognition and licensing of various tourist services etc. continued to be handled by the Directorate of Tourism.

6.4. The broad objectives of the Corporation have been defined as under :

(1) To acquire and take over from the Department/Directorate of Tourism, Government of Maharashtra, all assets belonging to it and situated at any place within or outside the State of Maharashtra and which were being or are being or can be used in any manner whatsoever in connection with any activity or enterprise relating to Tourism, together with the liabilities, if any, thereof and in particular to take over all Tourist Homes, Tourist Bungalows, Holiday Camps, Travellers' Bungalows, State Guest Houses, Camping and Caravaning sites, pavilions and dormitories together with the catering establishments attached thereto, tourists information bureaux, 'youth hotels, convention centres, electric works, and water works etc. and thereafter to run the same with a view to promoting and developing in the State of Maharashtra Tourism both internal as well as international.

(2) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise howsoever, maintain and develop all places of tourist interest like wildlife Sanctuaries, Parks, Beaches, Beauty and Recreational Sports, etc., in the State of Maharashtra.

(3) To establish and manage transport units.

(4) To produce, distribute and sell publicity material and souvenirs.

(5) To provide entertainment by way of cultural programmes.

(6) To take all necessary steps for the development and promotion of Tourism except the regulatory activities and recommendatory functions.

6.5. *Holiday Camps.*—Maharashtra is the first State in India to set up its own Holiday Camps at as many as 17 places of tourist interest in the State. They are at the following places Ajanta (at Fardapur), Akloli, Amboli, Aurangabad, Bhandardara, Chikhaldia, Karla, Khinsey Talao, Khuldabad (Near Ellora), Mahabaleshwar, Matheran, Murud-Janjira, Panchgani, Panhala, Toranmal, Vajreshwari and Wardha. The total bed capacity of these Holiday Camps is more than 1,500. The primary objective of the scheme is to bring tourism within the reach of the middle class people. The scheme has received an overwhelming response from the tourists. To meet the increasing demand for accommodation, the Corporation has undertaken programme for construction of additional cottages and the expansion of the existing ones at a number of Holiday Camps and to set up Holiday Camps at new places. Estimate income for 1978-79 is Rs. 8.82 lakhs and provisional income for 1977-78 is Rs. 10.65 lakhs.

Conducted Tours

6.6. The tours that are regularly conducted by the Corporation are :—

- (i) Daily City Sightseeing Tour.
- (ii) Suburban Tour on every Sunday and Public Holiday.
- (iii) Daily Elephanta Tour.
- (iv) Shirdi Excursion every Wednesday and Saturday.
- (v) Daily conducted tour to Aurangabad-Ajanta and Ellora.

The tours conducted during the fair tourist season are

- (i) Mahabaleshwar every day.
- (ii) Goa every day.
- (iii) Khandala-Lonavala every week end.

Occasional package tours conducted by the Corporation are

- (i) Kashmir.
- (ii) Calcutta and Darjeeling.
- (iii) Forts in Maharashtra.
- (iv) South India.
- (v) Maharashtra Darshan.
- (vi) Ashta Vinayak and many such package tours.

Seasonal transport services undertaken by the Corporation are

- (i) Bombay—Mahabaleshwar
- (ii) Bombay—Goa
- (iii) Bombay—Aurangabad (Daily by A/C Coach throughout the year).

6.7. The tours have become absolutely popular because of the reasonable rates and faultless arrangements as is evident from the response from the tourists to all our tours and services which has been ever increasing. This is evident from the fact that the total gross earning during the year 1976-77 amounted to Rs. 16.40 lakhs (approx.) and those during the year 1977-78 have amounted to Rs. 27.00 lakhs (approx). The said earnings during the year 1978-79 are anticipated to be 40 lakhs.

6.8. The transport unit of the M. T. D. C. at present consists of 6 luxury buses, 4 air-conditioned buses and 4 Mini Buses. It is proposed to supplement this unit by constructing 11 more luxury buses including one double decker luxury bus, at a total roughly estimated cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

Production and Sale of Souvenirs

6.9. It is gratifying to state that Maharashtra State is the pioneering State in the country to undertake the scheme for production and sale of tourist souvenirs in a systematic manner. The souvenir articles are produced in various media like wood, glass, metal, paper silk etc. and are mainly based on themes of touristic interest in Maharashtra. The workmanship is very

exquisite and therefore makes the articles and real and faithful reproductions of works of art and culture from the various archaeological monuments etc. The articles produced so far range over 50 in number.

6.10. The scheme has been receiving tremendous response from the tourists and others including the various ministries of Government of India. The total gross earnings during the last 1976-77 were Rs. 7.80 lakhs and the estimated gross income for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

6.11. *Production of Publicity material.*—Publicity plays an important part in promotion of Tourism. Good quality publicity literature is necessary for attracting tourists, especially foreign tourists. The Corporation has launched an ambitious programme for producing attractive publicity material of all types viz. inserts (folders giving factual information), brochures, folders, posters, guide-books, picture post-cards, port-folios and maps. The posters and port-folios produced by the Corporation have won prizes and certificates of merit in the competitions held at the national level from time to time.

6.12. *Information Counters.*—Information counters are very essential for guiding the tourists on the spot and distributing publicity material. The following information Bureaux are being conducted with the co-operation of local bodies at the following five places:—

- (i) Lonavala, (ii) Panhala, (iii) Matheran, (iv) Mahabaleshwar and (v) Panchgani.

6.13. Besides these counters, the Head Office of the Corporation, four Regional Offices at Bombay, Pune, Nagpur Aurangabad and Tourist Information Office, Panaji, Goa and New Delhi and the 17 Holiday Camp Offices also act as Information Counters for disseminating information and publicity material to the tourists.

6.14. *Development of Sea-side resorts.*—Individual beaches have been identified and land has been acquired at most of the places. The State Cabinet has already taken a decision that the land within 1.6 km. (one mile) from the beach would be reserved for Tourism purposes, that the land would be given on long leases at concessional rates and that the basic amenities such as roads, water

and electric supply would be provided. These important decisions would have a desirable effect on attracting entrepreneurs to this area.

6.15. *Development of Cave Areas.*—More than 80 per cent of the caves in India are in Maharashtra and they are a major attraction for foreign and domestic tourists visiting the State. Our scheme for development of cave areas envisages creation of facilities like drinking water supply, electrification, construction of approach roads, sanitary arrangements, betterment of steps etc. Water supply scheme for Kanheri Caves and the scheme for construction of steps right upto the Karla Caves have already been completed.

6.16. *Elephanta Island.*—Since the famous Elephanta Caves are located on the Island, which is within the Bombay harbour itself, this Island has tremendous significance for Tourism, both foreign and domestic. The Tourism Department has recently been entrusted with the role of a co-ordinator to look after various aspects of this Island. While it is planned to bring into effect short term measures like-creation of sanitary units, installation of a Very High Frequency Unit, establishment of an Information Centre etc. and integrated Master Plan is already prepared. Improvement of the present launch services and production of better quality motor launches has also been planned during 1978-79

6.17. *Ajanta Ellora Aurangabad Daulatabad Complex.*—This Complex which suffered from a vicious circle so far, because of (a) lack of adequate accommodation; (b) means of communication and (c) enthusiasm on the part of a private investor has now come into limelight through our constant persuasion. Indian Airlines have started a direct Boeing 737 touristic service, Bombay-Aurangabad-Jaipur-Delhi, to and fro. A master plan for this Complex is also under preparation. The Department has planned "Operation Aurangabad" with the sole intention of broadcasting this Complex in a very big way in the Tourism field. For this, the Department has succeeded in getting co-operation of various sectors of Travel Trade, e.g. Union Ministry of Tourism, Indian Tourism Development Corporation, Air-India, Indian Airlines, Travel Agents, Hotelliers, etc.

The State Department of Tourism will act as the Co-ordinator for launching and steering this novel scheme.

6.17. *Development of Holy Places.*—In the sphere of domestic tourism, pilgrimage has great importance in our country. Our scheme envisages creation of suitable accommodation, sanitary units etc. at selected places.

6.19. *Development of Water Sports.*—The tourists, especially the foreign tourists, have great fascination for water sports. Unfortunately, very little facilities for water sports are available in this country. This Department therefore, proposes to play a positive role in this sphere by providing facilities for water sports selected places.

6.20. *Development of Camping and Caravaning Sites.*—The concept of camping and caravaning is now in India. This facility is intended for the motoring tourists. While we would develop camping and caravaning sites at Aurangabad with the help of the Government of India, it is already taken on such site on our own at Lonavala for development.

6.21. *Tourist Bungalow.*—A big bungalow at Ghodbunder, belonging to Public Works and Housing Department, which has been handed over to the Directorate of Tourism is being altered to provide five good quality suites. These suites will be ready for occupation for tourists from April, 1979.

6.22. *Assistance to Hotel Industry.*—The growth of tourism is directly related to the provision of good accommodation. Over 30 per cent of the hotel accommodation in India is in Maharashtra. The State offers many incentives for encouraging entrepreneurs to set up hotels in Maharashtra. They include (i) Allotment of land on the basis of outright sale or long lease at concessional rate, (2) grant of loan for (i) purchase of land, (ii) construction and renovation of hotel building, (iii) purchase of machinery and (3) relaxation of the condition about F. S. I. etc. The Department of Tourism acts as a sponsoring authority in this matter and while the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation and the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra (SICOM) give the loans.

6.23. *Reception and Hospitality.*—Maharashtra receives maximum number of foreign tourists in India. This Corporation makes the best of this opportunity by receiving and extending warm hospitality to well-known writers, artists, painters, publishers, photographers, representatives of travel agencies etc. and ensures that their stay and travel in Maharashtra becomes comfortable.

6.24. *Integrated development of Elephanta.*—The Elephanta island which is very close to Bombay is one of the biggest attractions for domestic, as well as foreign tourists. It has an ancient rock-cut temple. In order to develop fully the tourist potential of Elephanta, a Master Plan for integrated development of Elephanta has been prepared at an estimated cost of Rs. 200.00 lakhs. This Master Plan envisages provision for water supply, landscaping, picnic huts, toilets, restaurants, parks etc. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed to earmarked for this purpose.

6.25. *Provision for 1978-79.*—The total outlay proposed for the development of Tourism during 1978-79 of the order of Rs. 60.00 lakhs.