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# **SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW**

## **GUJARAT STATE**

**1990-91**

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**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS**

**GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT**

**GANDHINAGAR**

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## **PREFACE**

Socio-Economic Review of Gujarat State, 1990-91 attempts to depict a picture of the economic activities in the State during the year 1990-91. The Review also contains notes on economic trends, statistical statements and charts, relating to different sectors of the economy and presents together available data on economic activities in the State.

The Directorate is grateful to the various Government Departments for their co-operation in making the statistical data available for inclusion in this publication.

Gandhinagar,  
Date: 7th February, 1991

V. B. SAVDASIA,  
Director

## **EXPLANATORY NOTES**

The following symbols and abbreviations have been used in this publication

— = Nil

N.A. = Not available.

N = Negligible.

P = Provisional.

R.E. = Revised Estimates.

B.E. = Budget Estimates.

Q = Quick Estimates.

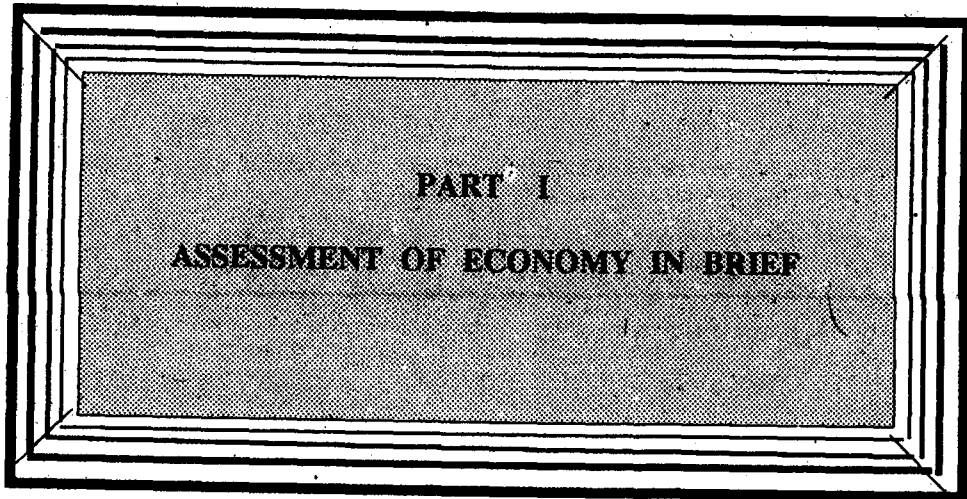
S.R.S. = Sample Registration Scheme.

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**PART I**

**ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMY IN BRIEF**



**ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMY IN BRIEF****I**

1.1 The South-west monsoon was generally favourable during 1989-90. Out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions of the country, 29 sub-divisions received normal or excess rainfall and 5 received slightly less than normal rainfall. The total foodgrains production during 1989-90 is estimated at about 170.6 million tonnes showing a moderate increase of 0.4 percent on top of the record rise of 20.8 percent in 1988-89. This consists of estimated kharif foodgrains output of 101.0 million tonnes and rabi output of 69.6 million tonnes. Sugarcane production in 1989-90 is estimated at 210 million tonnes showing an increase of 2.4 percent over that in 1988-89. Cotton output is expected to reach a record of 115 lakh bales as against 87 lakh bales in 1988-89 showing an increase of 32.2 percent. However, the oilseeds production declined to 17.2 million tonnes from 17.9 million tonnes in 1988-89, mainly due to adverse weather conditions in groundnut producing tracts of Gujarat and in rapeseed/mustard producing areas of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The average growth rate of agricultural production for the Seventh Plan period works out close to the plan target of 4.0 percent per annum. Agricultural growth during the Plan period has, however, been characterised by considerable degree of volatility and crop imbalances.

1.2 The industrial growth showed a perceptible slow down in the initial period of 1989-90, but has picked up substantially towards the end of the year, resulting in an overall growth of 8.3 percent, which was only marginally smaller than that achieved in the previous year (8.7 percent). The growth during 1989-90 in the index of industrial production for mining and quarrying was 5.9 percent, that for manufacturing output was 8.3 percent and that for electricity output was 10.7 percent. The average growth in industrial production for the Seventh Plan period (1985-86 to 1989-90) works out to 8.4 percent which is marginally higher than the plan target of 8 percent. The rate of growth in 1989-90 of basic, intermediate and consumer durable goods industries suffered a setback, while those of capital goods and consumer non-durable goods industries showed a noticeable improvement. The Indian economy experienced a reasonably good performance in 1989-90 with an estimated growth of about 4.5 percent in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which was on top of a large growth of 10.4 percent during 1988-89. The average growth rate for the Seventh Plan period works out to about 5.6 percent as against the target of 5 percent per annum. The rate of domestic savings showed a sizeable improvement from 20.8 percent in 1988-89 to 21.4 percent in 1989-90. Continued buoyancy in the primary and secondary capital markets during 1989-90 was also a conspicuous phenomena. The export growth was also substantial for the fourth year in succession. It is estimated that during 1989-90, the exports in rupee terms grew by around 36.3 percent while the imports grew by 25.6 percent. It is estimated that the ratio of current amount deficit to GDP may show a fall from 2.7 percent in 1988-89 to 2.3 percent in 1989-90. The inflation rate, as measured by the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) accelerated from 5.7 percent in 1988-89 to 9.1 percent in 1989-90.

1.3 During the year 1990-91, the progress of the South-West monsoon in the country was on an average adequate and evenly distributed. The kharif foodgrains production in 1990-91 is expected to be about 105 million tonnes. The production of rabi foodgrains is expected to be in the range of 75 to 76 million tonnes. The total foodgrains production in 1990-91 is likely to be around 180 million tonnes. The kharif oil seeds production is estimated to be 8.5 to 9 million tonnes. It is anticipated that the overall index number of agricultural production during 1990-91 would show 3.8 percent rise over 1989-90 and Industrial Production would register a rise of 7.7 percent. As such the real gross domestic product of the country is anticipated to increase by 5 percent.

1.4 The average monthly Index of Industrial Production (Base: 1980-81=100) for the period from April, 1990 to October, 1990 works out to 200.0 (provisional), which shows an increase of 10.8 percent when compared with the average index of 180.5 for the corresponding period of the

previous year.

1.5 The new industrial policy announced on in July, 1990, aims at reorienting industrial growth to subserve the objectives of employment generation, dispersal of industry in rural areas, promotion of small scale industries generally and enhancing their contribution to exports, modernisation and upgradation of technology and achieving international competitiveness. Apart from focussing on the promotion of small-scale and agro- processing industries, the new policy provides for relaxation in procedures for industrial approvals concerning some important areas such as licencing, foreign collaborations and import of capital goods, raw materials and components.

1.6 According to the provisional figures for 1990-91, the foreign trade of the Country has registered a deficit of about Rs. 7193 crore during the period April-November, 1990 against a deficit of RS. 4533 crore during the corresponding period of the preceding year, on account of increased imports of petroleum products and crude oil. The exports during the period of April-November, 1990 are higher by 20.4 percent over the corresponding period of the previous year while imports are higher by 28.5 percent.

1.7 The National Development Council approved a new formula for determining the quantum of central assistance to States during the Eighth Plan. The allocation on population has been scaled down from the existing 60 percent to 55 percent. For the first time 5 percent allocation has been made for fiscal management under the new formula. The allocation for distribution on the basis of per capita income has been raised from 20 percent to 25 percent and for the special development problems has been raised from 10 percent to 15 percent. Of the 25 percent for per capita income, 5 percent would be based on the distance method and 20 percent will be reserved for State with per capita income below the national average. The States have been called for stringent fiscal management especially in the light of gulf crisis.

1.8 During the year 1989-90, the Government of India has launched a new rural employment scheme, viz., Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) by integrating the earlier employment generation schemes like Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP). The scheme is centrally sponsored on a 80:20 sharing basis between the Centre and the States. A special feature of this programme is that 30 percent of the employment generated would be reserved for women. The programme aims at providing employment to atleast one person in the families living below poverty line in rural areas for 50 to 100 days a year and would be handled by the village panchayats. During the year 1990-91, 97.75 crore mandays is targetted to be generated under this Yojana, of which 18.32 crore mandays are generated up to September 1990.

1.9 The Central Government has allocated Rs. 113.13 crore for three schemes under Nehru Rozgar Yojana, viz., micro enterprises, wage employment and employment through Housing and urban shelter upgradation during 1990-91 for different States and Union Territories.

1.10 The Government of India has launched a Rs. 500 crore Grameen Rozgar Yojana for the rural unemployment during the year 1990-91. The scheme independent of the ongoing Jawahar Rozgar Yojana would be implemented in a phased manner and 50 districts have been identified for the purpose during the current year 1990-91.

1.11 The Government of India announced on 7th August, 1990 the decision to reserve 27 percent jobs for Socially and Educationally Backward classes in services under the Central Government and Public undertakings on the basis of the Mandal Commission Report. The Commission has also recommended inter alia that the other Backward Class (OBC) candidates recruited on merit basis in open competition should not be adusted against 27 percent quota, unfilled reserved quota

should be carried forward for three years, relaxation in the upper age limit for direct recruitment should be given to OBC candidates on lines of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, residential schools should be built up for OBC students, Special coaching facilities should also be arranged in technical and professional institutions for OBC Students, special institutional finance and technical assistance should be provided to members of village vocational communities and to promising OBC candidates with vocational training to set up small scale industries, and that the recommendations of the Commission may be reviewed after 20 years.

1.12 With a view to incorporating certain suggestions in respect of development of small scale industries, irrigation and human resources, the Eighth Five Year Plan approach paper has been revised. Some of the important issues stressed in the paper are: (a) For the development of agricultural sector, stress is placed on irrigation, fair prices to the farmers and on diversification to more remunerative areas, such as food processing and export of surpluses, (b) A growth rate of 5.5 percent is suggested for the next five years. To achieve this, the rate of saving may be raised from the present level of 20.5 percent of GDP to 22 percent with exports rising at 12 percent, (c) To avoid the debt trap, the rate of external borrowings should be restricted to 1.5 percent of the GDP, (d) The employment growth rate has been fixed at 3 percent, (e) The role of Centre and the States should be limited to macro level planning and monitoring and implementation of large and inter-State projects. The area plans should be implemented by local authorities, (f) The transfer of resources should be on the basis of poverty level, (g) It emphasises energy conservation and development of biomass in the agricultural sector, (h) For generating more employment, the development of labour intensive industries and use of energy and capital saving technologies in production have been recommended and (i) On the resource side, it is suggested that strict fiscal discipline should be exercised to reduce revenue deficit and the non-development expenditure should be checked.

1.13 The Government of India had initiated a number of steps to ensure control on prices particularly of essential commodities. These measures inter alia include (1) Measures to curb liquidity and growth in money supply, (2) Stricter enforcement of credit squeeze on edible oils and restrictions on its stock limits, (3) Effective de-hoarding operations and (4) Strictest economy of foreign travel and use of vehicles in government and public sector.

1.14 In order to achieve the objectives of providing remunerative prices to the farmers and simultaneously to supply the essential commodities to the public at reasonable prices, the Government of India has announced the procurement/support prices of agricultural food and non-food commodities for the year 1990-91 marketing season. The procurement price of paddy (Common) has been raised from Rs. 185 in 1989-90 to Rs. 205 per quintal, of coarse grains from Rs. 165 to Rs. 180 per quintal, of wheat from Rs. 183 to Rs. 215 per quintal, of arhar, moong, and urad from Rs. 425 to Rs. 480 per quintal, of gram from Rs. 325 to Rs. 471 per quintal, of barley from Rs. 145 to Rs. 180 per quintal, of groundnut from Rs. 500 to Rs. 580 per quintal, of mustard from Rs. 460 to Rs. 510 per quintal and of sunflower seed from Rs. 530 to Rs. 600 per quintal. The support price for F-414/H-777 variety of Cotton for the 1990-91 season has been fixed higher at Rs. 620 per quintal against Rs. 570 per quintal in October, 1989. The minimum support price for long staple H-4 cotton has also been raised to Rs. 750 per quintal from Rs. 690 per quintal in October, 1989. For the year 1991-92, the support prices of wheat, barely, gram, rape seed and sunflower have been fixed at Rs. 225, Rs. 190, Rs. 450, Rs. 600 and Rs. 575 per quintal respectively.

1.15 The Government of India has announced a series of measures to curb consumption of petroleum products like petrol, diesel, kerosene and aviation turbine fuel to effect an estimated saving of Rs. 850 crore in the import bill. In terms of quantity the saving is tentatively estimated at 2.8 million tonnes of petroleum products. The steps inter alia include i) a 20 percent reduction in the consumption of petrol and high speed diesel by Central and State Governments and public

sector vehicles, ii) Closure of retail pump outlets on all Sundays and restricting their working hours iii) a 10 percent cut in diesel consumption by railways, iv) a 10 percent cut in the consumption of fuel by power houses, fertiliser and petrochemical plants, v) restrictions on the consumption of kerosene, liquified petroleum gas (LPG) and other fuels by the industrial sector, vi) restricting the consumption of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) for domestic services and vii) curtailing the consumption of petrol and diesel in Government vehicles by 20 percent in 1990-91 over that in 1989-90 in respect of vehicles of State Governments, local bodies, State public sector undertakings and Corporations. The State Road Transport Corporations have been advised to reduce consumption by 10 percent over the level reached in 1989-90 mainly through conservation measures without affecting the travelling public. The Government of India on 12th October, 1990 imposed a 15 percent across the board cut in supplies of petrol and other petroleum products except kerosene and LPG to all sectors of the economy to conserve scarce foreign exchange reserves in the face of Gulf crisis. A hefty 25 percent increase in the prices of petrol and other petroleum products besides a 7 percent additional surcharge on corporate income tax were announced by the Government of India on 14th October, 1990 to ease the burden resulting from the Gulf Crisis. Domestic cooking gas has been exempted from this increase. The Government of India announced the withdrawal of 10 percent cut on retail supply of High Speed Diesel(HSD) from 26th November, 1990. The cut on the HSD would, however, continue for the Government vehicles. The companies were instructed to ensure supply of HSD to farmers in view of the onset of the rabi season on a priority basis in consultation with the State Governments.

1.16 The overall rate of increase in prices, which got moderated to some extent in 1988-89, again accelerated in 1989-90 despite good kharif production. On a point to point basis, the rise in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) (Base : 1981-82=100) in 1989-90 was 8.6 percent as compared to 5.5 percent in the previous year. All India Wholesale Price Index number which stood at 170.1 in March, 1990 increased continuously and reached to peak level of 184.3(provisional) in November, 1990 registering an increase of 10 percent during the year (April-November, 1990). The annual average index number for all commodities for the year 1990-91 (April - November, 1990), works out to 178.4(provisional) which is higher by 8.6 percent than in the corresponding period of the previous year(164.3). Thus, the spectre of double digit inflation haunts the horizon of the economic scenario in 1990-91. It is true that the recent gulf crisis and the consequent rise in domestic petrol and petroleum products have accentuated the inflation pressures, but the price situation is disturbing when judged against the favourable factors like growth in National Income from 4.5 to 5.0 percent, bumper foodgrains production and a significant deceleration in money supply during 1990-91.

1.17 In the meeting of the All-India Advisory Council on the Public Distribution System (PDS)), it was decided that the fair price shops coming under the PDS will sell pulses, spices, tea, toilet soaps and match boxes apart from the cereals and sugar now available at these outlets. It has also called for 1) better inter-State co-ordination in moving products from surplus to deficit States to ensure easy availability, 2) steps to strengthen and streamline PDS coverage of underserved areas, 3) sustained and effective implementation of the Essential Commodities Act, 4) removal of transport bottlenecks and 5) provision of additional items of mass consumption.

1.18 The Government of India has launched a massive project with the assistance of the World Bank to enable State Governments to upgrade their polytechnics in capacity, quality and efficiency. The project is being taken up in two phases. The first phase 1990-95 will cover about 280 polytechnics at an estimated cost of over Rs. 800 crore. The World Bank will provide a credit of \$ 235 million. The States covered under phase-1 are Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The main emphasis of the project will be on i) increasing the existing annual admission capacity by more than 50 percent, ii) introduction of courses in emerging technologies such as fibre optics, opto-electronics, micro electronics, medical electronics, computer aided design/manufacture and information technology, iii) special attention

on women's participation by creating opportunities in all disciplines, iv) a special polytechnic for handicapped at Mysore, v) introduction of multi-point entry credit system on an experimental basis, (vii) to retrain over 30000 technicians under the continuing education programme during the next seven years etc. The World Bank has sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 65 crore for the development of polytechnics in Gujarat State.

## II

1.19 According to Quick estimates, the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Gujarat State for the year 1989-90 at constant (1980-81) prices is placed at Rs. 10542 crore, showing an increase of 1.5 percent over the phenomenal increase of 37.9 percent in 1988-89. The increase in the Net State Domestic Product is mainly due to the increase in the tertiary sector by about 7.9 percent, followed by increase of about 5.6 percent in the secondary sector consisting of Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas and Water supply and construction. In the tertiary sector, the sub-sector of Public Administration and other Services has shown an increase of about 9.7 percent, Banking and Insurance, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services has shown an increase of about 7.0 percent and Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Transport, Storage and Communication has shown an increase of about 7.6 percent. However, the primary sector comprising of Agriculture, Forestry and Logging, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying has shown a decrease of about 10.8 percent due to less favourable monsoon as compared to excellent monsoon of 1988-89 resulting in lower foodgrains production in 1989-90. As a result, the per capita Net State Domestic Product for the year 1989-90 at 1980-81 prices is estimated to be Rs. 2629 which is about at the same level as in 1988-89.

1.20 The agricultural year 1989-90 was the second successive satisfactory year due to adequate and even distribution of rainfall despite floods in some parts of the State. As a result the total foodgrains production in the State during 1989-90 is estimated at about 47.88 lakh tonnes. However, this is lower than the production of 53.26 lakh tonnes in 1988-89. The production of groundnut during 1989-90 is estimated at 16.94 lakh tonnes and the production of cotton is estimated to be about 17.56 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each.

1.21 The agricultural year 1990-91, despite heavy floods in many parts of the State was generally normal. As a result the State is expected to harvest 26.05 lakh tonnes of kharif foodgrains. In respect of Kharif groundnut the State is expected to have a production of about 7.67 lakh tonnes. The production of cotton is likely to be around 13.30 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each. The production of groundnut and cotton was adversely affected in the State due to deficient rains in Saurashtra between June and mid-August.

1.22 The State Government has decided to bring an additional 2 lakh hectares of land under farming in the next five years at a cost of Rs. 83 crore under the National Watershed Development Scheme covering 134 talukas of the State.

1.23 The State Government has decided to introduce drip and sprinkler system in less rainfed areas of 14 districts of the State. This system would be extended in other similar districts in due course.

1.24 The State Government has decided to continue the comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme for rabi and summer seasons. The scheme will cover wheat (irrigated and unirrigated) gram, rape and mustard, summer groundnut and summer bajra.

1.25 The State Government had initiated measures to make payment to co-operative banks to write off debt of farmers upto Rs. 10,000 following the revision of norms by the Centre for providing relief to those farmers who had been hit by drought even once in three years. Previously two drought years were taken into account. Thus nearly 1.14 lakh additional farmers will be benefitted

to the tune of Rs. 82 crore.

1.26 The State Government has finalised a master plan costing Rs. 51 crore for providing potable water in Saurashtra-Kachchh region. Of this, Rs. 31 crore would be spent to provide drinking water for Saurashtra.

1.27 The State Government has sanctioned a scheme to provide Narmada Waters to the rain-starved Saurashtra-Kachchh region through a pipeline-cum-bridge across the Gulf of Cambay costing Rs. 611 crore. This envisages carrying the Narmada Waters from Devda in Bharuch district to Adhelai near Vallabhipur in Bhavnagar district through a pipeline which would be laid on a 15 km road-bridge to be constructed across the Gulf of Cambay. This road-bridge will also carry the gas pipeline. The road bridge will reduce the distance between Saurashtra-Kachchh region and the rest of the State by about 100 kms.

1.28 The State Government has decided to set up a Fisheries College at Veraval under Dantwada Agriculture University. The training regarding fish catch and other allied subjects will be imparted at this college and the college would be eventually developed into an Oceanography Institute.

1.29 The Central Government has decided to set up an industrial estate specially for fisheries at Okha near Jamnagar at a cost of Rs. 10 crore. The new industrial estate for fisheries will be specially helpful for deep sea fishing operations. The estate will have a special finger type jetty, water lines, boat repair station, a new slip-way auction house, cold storage, ice factories, processing and canning units.

1.30 The State Government has set up the Gujarat Rural Labour Welfare Board, the first of its kind in the Country for carrying out various welfare activities pertaining to agriculture labourers and rural artisans.

1.31 The State Government has imposed a new tax on open plots in urban areas including the Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Nagar Panchayats with effect from 7th August, 1990. The tax will be levied by way of increasing the rate of stamp duty by an additional 25 percent. This will cover the instrument of conveyance of vacant land, exchange of vacant land and sale of vacant land as well as transfer of lease of vacant land.

1.32 The Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd. an autonomous body formed in April, 1988 for the speedy execution of the project has taken up the work of construction of main dam, underground power house, canal head power house, Vadgam Saddle dam and construction of main canal upto 144 kms. i.e. right from its off take to the Mahi river. For rehabilitation of oustees, the State Government has announced very liberal measures which go beyond the directions of the Narmada Tribunal and the recommendations of the World Bank. Upto the end of November, 1990, 2331 oustees have been resettled in Gujarat and over 10000 acres of agricultural land has been distributed to the project affected persons. In addition, subsidy to each family for the purchase of productive assets, free transportation, coverage of Group Insurance Scheme, jobs as clerks, peons and chowkidars and subsistence allowance have been provided to the project affected persons (PAP) families. For environmental protection, Nigam has decided to carry out a massive programme of afforestation, fisheries development, control of malaria and such other diseases. The Nigam has also sought the co-operation of voluntary organisations in implementing rehabilitation and environmental programmes.

1.33 During the year 1989-90, the availability and supply of power in the State was satisfactory due to satisfactory monsoon resulting in increased hydro power generation and decrease in demand for agricultural purpose. During the year, no power cut was imposed on HT industries except a nominal power cut for few days. The power supply to agricultural sector was given on an

average 19 hours per day except some pockets of North Gujarat and Saurashtra where restricted power supply for 12 to 14 hours per day had been given.

1.34 With the commissioning of one unit of 60 MW of Kadana Hydro Electric Project, one unit of 210 MW of Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station Unit - III and one unit of 70 MW of Lignite based Thermal Power Station in Kachchh and increased availability of additional share of 114 MW from Korba Super Thermal Power Project and 38 MW share from Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station, the total installed capacity in the State for power generation including the share of Tarapur Nuclear Power Station and the shares from above power stations has increased to 4823 MW at the end of the year 1989-90.

1.35 During the year 1990-91 the power position in the State is expected to improve with the completion of ongoing projects. These projects include one unit of 60 MW of Kadana Hydro Electric Project Unit II, one unit of 70 MW of Lignite based Thermal Power Station Unit II in Kachchh, 102 MW of Ahmadabad Electricity Company and 98 MW of gas turbine of Gujarat Industrial Power Company (GIPCO). Considering these projects and increased availability of additional share of 46 MW from Korba Super Thermal Power Project and 154 MW share from Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station and considering retirement of 45 MW of AEC, net installed capacity will reach to 5306 MW at the end of 1990-91.

1.36 The State Government is setting up a 135 MW gas based Power Station at Pipavav in joint sector involving an investment of Rs. 200 crore. The parties involved in this project are Gujarat State Financial Corporation, Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Ltd., Petrofils and Gujarat Electricity Board.

1.37 The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has laid a eight inch diameter pipeline from its central tank farm at Kalol in Mahesana district to the Vatwa Plant of the Ahmadabad Electricity Company to supply gas at a pressure of 22 kg. per sq. centimetre.

1.38 According to the Annual Survey of Industries 1986-87, the share of Gujarat State was 11.4 percent in the gross value of output and 10.2 percent in the net value added by manufacture in the entire factory sector of the Country. Gujarat ranked second amongst the States of India in respect of percentage share in gross value of output and ranked third in respect of percentage share in net value added by manufacture in the factory sector in the Country.

1.39 The number of registered working factories in Gujarat State has increased from 12836 as at the end of 1988 to 13000(provisional) as at the end of 1989, showing an increase of about 1.3 percent in 1989. The average daily employment in working factories has increased from 6.38 lakh in 1988 to 6.46 lakh(provisional) in 1989, showing an increase of about 1.2 percent in 1989. The analysis of working factories shows that Chemical and Chemical Products (except products of petroleum and coal) group with 12.5 percent of the working factories ranks first amongst all working factories in the State, while Non-metallic Mineral Products group with about 10.6 percent of the working factories ranks second. Considering employment, however, Cotton Textiles group occupies first rank with about 24.9 percent of the total number of workers in respect of employment even though it occupies fifth rank in respect of working factories. Chemical and Chemical Products (except products of petroleum and coal) group with about 14.2 percent of the total number of workers ranks second in respect of employment.

1.40 During the year 1989-90, 21 licences with an anticipated capital investment of Rs. 229.88 crore in land, buildings, plant and machinery were issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for starting new industrial undertakings in Gujarat. In addition, 21 licences with an anticipated capital investment of Rs. 82.64 crore were issued for either substantial expansion or for manufacture of new products in the existing units. During the first two quarters

of 1990-91, 9 licences with an anticipated capital investment of Rs. 25.66 crore were issued for starting new undertakings and 10 licences with an anticipated capital investment of Rs. 23.16 crore were issued for substantial expansion or for manufacture of new products in the existing units.

1.41 The industrial structure in the State has been gradually diversifying with the development of industries like chemicals, petrochemicals, fertilisers, engineering, electronics etc. Some of the highlights of the recent industrial development in the State are outlined below :

- 1) Gujarat Hi-Rel Controls Ltd. plant for manufacturing uninterruptible power supplies and adjustable frequency drive for AC motors of upto 500 HP capacity with an investment of Rs. 1.96 crore was inaugurated at Gandhinagar electronics industrial estate. The project is in the associate sector by Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation and Hi-Rel (High Reliability) Group of U.S.A. The project envisages employment opportunities for over 2.11 lakh persons.
- 2) The largest gas based Sponge Iron plant of Essar Gujarat Ltd. was commissioned at Hazira at a cost of Rs. 680 crore. The plant has an installed capacity of 8.80 lakh tonnes per annum and is using natural gas as fuel.
- 3) The Gujarat Narmada Electronics Ltd. (GNEL) promoted by Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilisers Company Ltd. (GNFC), Bharuch has started implementing TV Glass shell project of the GNFC to produce annually 1.7 million Colour TV Glass shells and 0.39 million black and white TV Glass shells at a cost of Rs. 240 crore.
- 4) The Nitric Acid Plant, a unit of the Nitrophosphate Complex established by the Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertiliser Company (GNFC) at Bharuch has gone into commercial production at a cost of Rs. 237 crore. The plant produces 100 tonnes of concentrated nitric acid and 630 tonnes of diluted nitric acid.
- 5) The State Government has agreed to extend financial assistance under its Large Electronics and Engineering Project (LEEP) scheme to the Hindustan Motor Ltd. for setting up a commercial vehicle manufacturing project in Panchmahals district at a cost of Rs. 315 crore. The first phase of the project has been completed.
- 6) Incorporated Engineers Ltd. (IEL), a hi-tech engineering company with its unit at Makarpura near Vadodara is putting up a project for manufacturing sophisticated metal products in technical collaboration with a U.S. based company at a cost of Rs. 20 crore. The Project will roll out mild steel and stainless steel products for wide ranging industrial applications.
- 7) Gujarat JHM Hotels Ltd. a joint venture of Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation and JHM Hotels Inc. of the U.S. is setting up a four star luxury hotel in Surat at a cost of Rs. 11 crore.
- 8) Unity Steels Ltd. has decided to establish pig iron manufacturing project at Sihore in Bhavnagar district with an installed capacity of producing 6.20 lakh tonnes of pig iron per annum. In the first phase, the company proposes to establish manufacturing facilities for 1.50 lakh tonnes of pig iron per annum. The project cost for the first phase is estimated at Rs. 80 crore. The project is estimated to be commissioned in 1992.
- 9) For the first time in the State, an Ayurvedic Medicine Plant is being set up by the Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation Ltd. (GSFDC) in the GIDC estate at Por village on the outskirts of the Vadodara City. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 25 lakh and will manufacture 21 different brands of ayurvedic medicines.



10) A Toolroom project is being set up in Ahmadabad city in joint sector to provide standard tools to various industries and job opportunities to skilled labourers at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.64 crore. The project has been sponsored jointly by the Governments of West Germany, India and Gujarat.

11) The Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Ltd. has decided to go for a technical tie up with DU Pont (U.S.A.), WR Grace (West Germany) and other foreign companies for setting up plants to manufacture detergents like zeolite with a total investment of Rs. 180 crore.

12) The Gujarat State Fertiliser Company (GSFC) has inaugurated the pilot plant for Xylitol, a natural sweetener at the company's R and D centre on 30th May, 1990. Xylitol is an agro waste product which is developed from sugarcane bagasse.

13) Gujarat Apar Polymers Ltd. (GAPL) promoted by Apar Ltd., and Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation (GIIC) is setting up a project in the associate sector for the manufacture of Acrylonitrile Butadiene Rubber (NBR) and Latexes with installed capacity of 6250 tonnes per annum at Dugri village in Bharuch district with a project cost of Rs. 38.30 crore. The project is being set up under a technical assistance and licence agreement with Good Year Tyre and Rubber Company of USA. NBR Latexes are used for paper making and manufacturing non-woven fabrics, artificial leather making and finishing/water proofing of real leather.

14) A foundation stone of bauxite calcination plant at Gadhsisa in Mandvi taluka of Kachchh district was laid on 5th January, 1991 at a cost of Rs. 8.25 crore. The plant has an installed capacity to manufacture 15000 tonnes per annum of calcine bauxite.

15) A memorandum of understanding was signed between Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation and M/s. Quality Steels and Forgings Ltd. and its associates to manufacture speciality cables such as flouroplastic cables, instrumentation cables, seismic cables, air craft cables, klynar cables etc. at Asoj village in Waghodia taluka of Vadodara district at a cost of Rs. 15 crore.

1.42 The State Government has decided to conduct a survey of mineral deposits in the State by using the latest remote sensing technology. A pilot project at a cost of Rs. 16 lakh will be carried out with the assistance of the Space Application Centre, Ahmadabad and Remote Sensing Service Centre, Bangalore. This will help the Government in getting accurate information of all mineral deposits expeditiously.

1.43 With a view to facilitate transfer of technology from Switzerland and other countries in Europe both for new as well as existing enterprises, Gujarat Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation Ltd. (GITCO) has signed a memorandum of understanding with a Swiss Firm Technology For The people (TFTP), Switzerland. This will enable GITCO to offer new products and technologies to entrepreneurs in Gujarat.

1.44 The State Government has cleared a proposal of the Gujarat State Plastic Manufacturers' Association (GSPMA) for setting up an exclusive industrial estate for plastic to be known as Plastic Zone near Khakharla Tappa village about 15 kms. from the Ahmadabad City. The plastic zone will have 100 units with a total investment of Rs. 10 crore and having further expansion capacity upto 500 units in a phased manner.

1.45 The State Government has set up a high power committee headed by Chief Secretary to seek the co-operation of the Non- Resident Indians in the U.K. and the U.S.A. to mobilise their support and to induce them to contribute to the industrialisation of the State. The committee will have constant dialogue with the working groups of NRIS, to ensure that they invest, set up new units or revive sick units in the State.

1.46 The Gujarat Gas Company (GGC), promoted by the Mafatlal Industries and Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation (GIIC), has signed an agreement with the Gas Authority of India Ltd.(GAIL) for daily supply of 3 lakh cubic metres of natural gas to Surat City. As per the agreement, Gas Authority of India Ltd.(GAIL) would collect natural gas from the Hazira Gas processing complex of the ONGC and supply it to the Gujarat Gas Company at the rate of Rs. 1400 per one thousand cubic metres. In turn, the Company would supply gas to industrial, commercial and domestic users of Surat.

1.47 The State Government announced a new industrial policy on 26th July, 1990 which encourages rapid industrialisation, balanced growth of industries and to generate employment in the rural and less developed areas. Under the Policy, package of incentives to accelerate industrial growth have been offered for five year period of 1990-95. They are capital investment subsidy, sales tax benefits, incentives to employment oriented industries, pioneer units, prestigious unit and special incentives for setting up 100 percent export-oriented units. It also offers special incentives to electronic industry.

1.47.1 The salient features of the new incentive package are 1) 140 talukas have been declared eligible to avail benefits under the incentive package and they have been grouped into two categories to provide a wide choice for locations, 2) The tiny units have been separated from small scale industries and are offered incentives at higher rates, 3) The existing units undertaking expansion for diversification are offered incentives at the same rate, 4) The list of ineligible industries has been reduced to the minimum and 5) The definition of eligible fixed capital investment has been widened.

1.47.2 The rate of subsidy given under the Capital Investment Subsidy are - 1) the tiny units would be given 35 percent subsidy in the first category and 25 percent in the second category areas, 2) the small scale units would get 30 percent subsidy upto a limit of Rs.30 lakh in the first category and 20 percent upto a limit of Rs. 20 lakh in the second category areas and 3) the large and medium units would get 30 percent subsidy upto a limit of Rs. 25 lakh in the first category and 20 percent upto a limit of Rs. 15 lakh in the second category areas. Moreover, scheduled castes, scheduled Tribes, Economically Backward Class and Women entrepreneurs will be eligible for 5 percent additional State Cash subsidy for SSI units in addition to above mentioned rate subject to ceiling limit mentioned above.

1.47.3 The small and tiny units would be allowed 100 percent sales tax exemption or deferment in both category areas, while the medium and large units would be given concession in sales tax at the rate of 80 percent of the fixed eligible investment in the first category and 60 percent of the fixed eligible investment in the Second category. The period of such exemption in Category I is for nine years for all types of units and for Category II it is for six years. The above rates of sales tax exemption or deferment shall be admissible under certain conditions.

1.47.4 Under Pioneer Units Scheme, a special incentive scheme has been formulated for units with minimum fixed capital investments of Rs. 5 crore or above, employing atleast 100 workers and employing their manpower from the local persons according to the New Employment Policy. The maximum number of units that could be set up at one centre under this scheme has been increased from one at present to 10. The units would receive sales tax relief of 100 percent of the fixed capital investment for a period of 10 years in the first category and 75 percent of the fixed capital investment for a period of 8 years in the second category area. A similar scheme has been worked out for 100 percent export oriented units.

1.47.5 For the first time in the State, a special incentive scheme has also been formulated for the Prestigious Units having an investment of over Rs. 100 crore or more and employing atleast 100 workers on the permanent basis. Only one unit per taluka will be given prestigious Status.

the unit shall have to reinvest the amount equal to 50 percent of sales tax incentives availed under this scheme in the new project in the State within five years. Under this scheme the eligible areas have been classified into three categories. A 100 percent sales tax relief for a period of 10 years will be given to the units in category I, 75 percent sales tax relief for a period of 8 years in category II and 25 percent sales tax relief for a period of 10 years in category III. except the six cities of Ahmadabad, Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar.

1.47.6 Under the scheme of Employment Oriented Units, the new tiny and small scale units have been divided into three different categories. The units with rate of investment upto Rs. 25000 per permanent employment generated come in category I, the units with the rate of investment more than Rs. 25000 but less than Rs. 50000 per permanent employment generated come in category II and the units with the rate of investment of more than Rs. 50000 but less than Rs. 1 lakh per permanent employment generated come in category III. These categories of areas will get the sales tax relief at 20 percent, 15 percent and 10 percent respectively.

1.47.7 With a view to attract investments in electronics industry in the State, a scheme for Capital Investment Subsidy and Sales Tax incentive has been formulated. Besides the sales tax incentive which would range from 70 percent to 100 percent, the rate of subsidy for new units coming up in the first category would be entitled for subsidy at the rate of 35 percent of the investment or Rs. 35 lakh whichever is less. In the Second Category the rate of subsidy will be 30 percent of the investment or Rs. 20 lakh whichever is less and in the third category it will be 25 percent of the investment or Rs. 15 lakh whichever is less.

1.47.8 Moreover the investment limit for a cottage industry has been raised from Rs. 35000 to Rs. 60,000. The subsidy for purchasing machinery for quality testing of raw materials and finished goods has been increased from Rs. 10000 to Rs. 50000. The subsidy for the testing of raw materials in the laboratories has been raised from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000 per annum. The subsidy for constructing a laboratory building has been increased from Rs. 25000 to Rs. 1 lakh.

1.47.9 An Industrial Extension Cell (INDEXT-C) has been set up to provide services to the cottage and small units on the lines of INDEXT-B which provides assistance to medium and large units.

1.48 The State Government has announced a new employment policy on 19th June, 1990, which aims at providing more jobs to the local people in State Government, State Owned Corporations and Boards, Central Government Undertakings and private industrial units. The local people have been defined as those living in Gujarat for fifteen years and more. According to the policy, atleast 80 per cent of the vacancies in the lower categories in a unit would be filled with the local people. The bonafide residents of the State would also be appointed in atleast 50 per cent of the posts of manager or supervisor.

1.49 Gujarat State has achieved a significant breakthrough in formulating a strategy for reopening of closed textile mills in the State without resorting to nationalisation. The strategy evolved is based on the pattern adopted for acquisition of Nagri Mills by Arvind Mills of the Lalbhai Group. The rehabilitation strategy envisages acquisitions by private parties including Non-resident Indians. The scheme envisages the sale of surplus land, machinery and other goods of unviable units and the use of funds so generated for revamping the viable units. Under this scheme, the Arvind Mills had acquired the closed textile mill, namely, Nagri Mills and the same has been reopened on 29th September, 1990 pursuant to the sanction from the Gujarat High Court. The Industries Department had prepared a profile of the closed textile mills with full details about the unit. Some industrialists had made offers to take over atleast nine closed mills which have been referred to the Gujarat High Court. About 4 to 5 of the total closed textile mills in Gujarat are expected to be reopened by March, 1991.

1.50 A foundation stone of an industrial estate for the jobless textile workers costing Rs.78.98 lakh was laid on 17th January, 1991 at GIDC industrial estate at Vatwa in Ahmadabad. The estate has been set up as a part of a rehabilitation programme for workers of closed mills in the city. Under this, the workers and their dependents have been provided training at the centre for entrepreneurship Development to enable them to set up their own industry.

1.51 In the unorganised sector, the registration of small scale industrial units with the office of the Commissioner of Industries has shown considerable increase in the recent years. At the end of 1989, 105685 units were registered. During the year 1990 (till september, 1990) additional 7033 units have been registered. Thus, the total number of registered units as at the end of September, 1990 has increased to 112718.

1.52 The State Government has prepared an Action Plan costing Rs. 14 crore for total eradication of illiteracy from Gujarat within next five years. The State Government has also launched an incentive scheme which ranges from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 25000 for the cent percent literate village. The amount of incentive will depend on the population size of the village.

1.53 The World Bank has sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 65 crore for the development of polytechnics in Gujarat State. The funds would be used for introducing new technology, courses, special facilities for girls' education, intensive training to teachers, provision of hostels and staff quarters. 15 seats each in the computer course at the Bhavsinhji Polytechnic, Bhavnagar, advance diploma course in micro processor technology at Rajkot Polytechnic and advance diploma course in construction technology at the Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology (CEPT), Ahmadabad. Besides, a polytechnic would be set up at Gandhinagar with 210 seats in various diploma courses of which 25 percent would be reserved for girls.

1.54 The upgradation of the Ahmedabad Airport to International Standards has been almost completed and the international flights from Ahmedabad airport have started from the Republic Day of 1991. The first flight carrying international passengers has taken off from Ahmadabad to London and New York via Bombay on 26th January, 1991. At this airport, the two most sophisticated Russian made radars will be installed at a cost of Rs. 22 crore by the end of 1990-91. The Ahmadabad airport will be the first in the country to have Russian Approach Surveillance Radar and Air Route Surveillance Radar. These radars will provide for most accurate information both to the Air Traffic Control tower as well as pilots regarding visibility, distance and height from the runway and also help the Air Traffic Control in locating air craft at any point between take off and destination.

1.55 The Government of India has approved the proposal of Indian Oil Corporation for laying a 1330 km. long pipeline from Kandla in Gujarat to Bhatinda in Punjab. The estimated cost of the pipeline project is Rs. 917.55 crore including foreign exchange. The pipeline would pass through the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab with a branch pipeline of 123 kms. from Kota to Jodhpur. The project is expected to be completed by 1993.

1.56 The four-lane Ahmadabad-Vadodara Express Highway which is under construction will be extended in phases upto Bombay at a cost of Rs. 500 crore in view of heavy traffic on this route. The World Bank is expected to release a sizeable loan for this project. The expansion will be taken up in two phases, from Vadodara to Surat and from Surat to Bombay.

1.57 Gujarat Communications and Electronics Ltd. (GCEL) has been awarded a turn-key order of Rs. 4.7 crore for design manufacture, supply, installation, testing and commissioning of digital communication system by Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC). The project when commissioned will facilitate IOC with speech, conference, telemetry and supervisory control over the 450 km. long Salaya-Viramgam-Koyali (SVK) pipeline. The proposed telecommunication system is the digital

radio which will be manufactured and supplied by GCEL in technical collaboration with an Australian Firm.

1.58 The first STD pay-phone (coin-operated) was inaugurated at Ahmadabad on 12th September, 1990. At this phone, one can dial national and international calls and is operated with a visual display of the number dialled and the credit available. It can be operated by using five-rupee and one-rupee coins and one can dial more than one line with the credit available with its follow on facility.

1.59 The Ahmadabad Telecom District (ATD) has decided to permit voluntary organisations and private agencies to install, maintain and operate STD pay phones approved by the department. Under this, the STD pay phone holders will have to pay a minimum monthly guarantee of Rs. 1600 per phone. A security deposit equivalent to six months' guarantee will have to be paid either by cash or by bank guarantee.

1.60 The Inland Container Depot (ICD) for moving export and import cargo started functioning at Sabarmati railway yard in Ahmadabad City from 2nd September, 1990. With this, Ahmadabad comes on the map of the country's dry ports category alongwith New Delhi, Ludhiana, Gauhati, Bangalore, Guntur, Coimbatore and Anaparti (Andhra Pradesh). The ICD has been made as per the specifications of the International Organisations for standards. The depot provides single window composite package services to shippers including customs formalities. The ICD has been linked with almost all the major ports of the Country. It has handled its first ISO (International Standards Organisations) container, moving out with the export cargo of Arvind Mills for United Kingdom within a record time.

1.61 The third container freight station of the Central Warehousing Corporation of India was commissioned at Adalaj in Gandhinagar district on 15th October, 1990. The Station would have all the facilities for export processing and import clearance under one roof. Customs officials would be available for completing various formalities. Two godowns for import and export have been provided with chasis operational facilities. The station was already linked with the International Container Depot at Sabarmati and is likely to be linked with Kandla Port shortly.

1.62 The Gujarat Cancer Research Institute has commissioned a Rs. 3 crore computerised Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Unit in its Extra Corporeal Shockwave Lithotripsy Centre. The machine is imported from Germany. MRI can help in detecting many diseases where CT scanning and X-rays are of no use.

1.63 The State Government has announced that Tourism will be treated as an industry in the State and the Government will grant concessions in various taxes to hotels, motels, amusement parks and swimming pools coming up beside or on way to tourist centres. The tourist centres which fall in the concession range have been classified into three categories. Fifty centres have been placed in category-I. The hotels and motels situated within 5 kilometres' range of these centres will be given cent percent exemption from sales tax on cooked food, 40 percent in power surcharge and 50 percent relief in luxury tax for the first six years of their inception. Motels coming up along the National and State highways will get concessions under category-II. They will be allowed 50 percent relief in sales tax on cooked food and 25 percent in power surcharge and luxury tax for six years. The third category includes amusement parks, swimming pools and ropeways which will be exempted from the entertainment tax for the first six years of their inception.

1.64 The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) aims at identification of the rural poor families and raising their level of income to above poverty line, starting with the weakest target group. The programme has been included in the 20 point economic programme. During the

year 1989-90, 1.02 lakh families were provided assistance under the programme for procuring productive assets. During the year 1990-91, 72.03 thousand new families have been targetted to be covered under the programme. Against, this target, about 59.24 thousand families have been assisted upto December, 1990, comprising of 58.05 thousand new families and 1.19 thousand old families. During the year 1990-91, 11.00 thousand Scheduled Caste families and 20.91 thousand scheduled tribes families have been targetted to be covered under the programme. Against this target upto December, 1990, about 8.52 thousand families of Scheduled castes and 20.05 thousand families of scheduled tribes have been assisted.

1.65 The Government of India has launched a new rural employment scheme viz. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana(JRY) with effect from April, 1989 by integrating the earlier employment schemes like Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme(RLEGP) and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP). This new scheme aims at providing employment to atleast one person in the families living below poverty line in rural areas for 50 to 100 days a year and will be handled by the village panchayats. During the year 1990-91, an outlay of Rs. 80.91 crore have been provided and upto December, 1990 an expenditure of Rs. 25.02 crore has been incurred generating 50.70 lakh mandays of employment.

1.66 The State Government has decided to introduce Special Employment Programme as a State plan scheme and had allocated Rs. 21 crore in the year 1990-91. The programme aims at eradicating unemployment and poverty in the State and has three pronged strategy comprising of 1) Self employment, 2) Wage employment and 3) Vocational training. Under self employment, emphasis will be given to cover all the left out Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) beneficiaries for self employment. Gandhinagar and Dangs districts have been selected for zero unemployment under this programme. Under wage employment emphasis will be given primarily in the areas of social forestry and land based works such as soil conservation and water harvesting. The vocational training will be imparted to the youths in the age- group of 18 to 35 years in rural areas as being imparted in TRYSEM under IRDP.

1.67 During the year 1989-90, Government of India have introduced a new Urban Employment Scheme, viz., Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) in the urban areas which is a counterpart of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. It has three components namely i) Support for setting up of Urban Micro Enterprises in all urban settlements, ii) Provisions for urban based employment for a) settlement below 20,000 and b) settlement between 20000 and 1 lakh in the first phase and iii) provision of employment through housing and shelter upgradation for urban settlements between 1 lakh and 20 lakh. During the year 1990-91 the Government of India has released an amount of Rs. 1.86 crore as a Central share and the State Government has released Rs. 3.85 crore for this scheme. Under micro enterprises, Urban Local Bodies have identified 14845 beneficiaries upto the end of December, 1990 against the target of 13000 beneficiaries for the year. Moreover, urban local bodies have already started 59 training classes for imparting training in various trades and have started 169 works to create public assets which is expected to create 604268 mandays of employment.

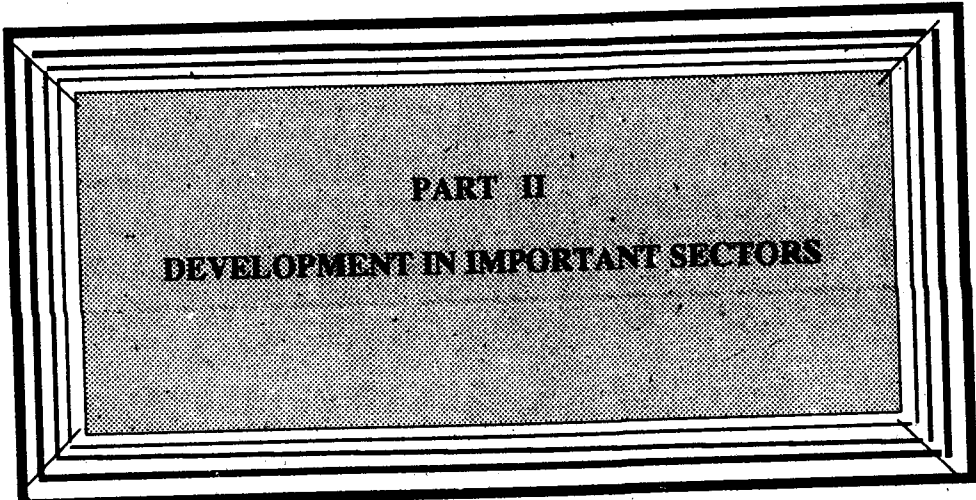
1.68 The State Government has set up the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., with a view to procure foodgrains and other essential commodities, to streamline the public distribution system, to supplement existing outlets by opening outlets in remote and tribal areas, to make essential commodities easily available to the vulnerable sections of the society and to bring more commodities under distribution through the fair price shops. A network of about 12.1 thousand fair price shops ensures the distribution of essential commodities like wheat, rice, coarsegrains, edible oil, sugar, controlled cloth etc. The offtake of foodgrains through the fair price shops had been 9.54 lakh tonnes in 1990 as compared to 8.38 lakh tonnes in 1989. The Corporation has put into operation a scheme of running 31 mobile shops in 13 districts of the State for sale of essential commodities at reasonable prices. With a view to enable the public good quality of essential commodities at reasonable rate. The Corporation has started departmental stores titled

Kalpataru at Gandhinagar, Himatnagar, Vastrapur (Ahmadabad), Bhuj, Bharuch and Surendranagar. Moreover, a new departmental store at Surat has also been opened recently. The Corporation has also obtained agencies for distribution of LPG at Ahmadabad, Palanpur, Surat, Nadiad and Bhuj. The Corporation has also got agencies for petrol pumps at Gandhinagar and Gandhidham.

1.69 The CPI for Industrial Workers (Base:1982=100) at Ahmadabad Centre registered an increase of 9.3 percent on a point-to-point basis during 1989-90, which was significantly higher than that of 5.4 percent recorded in 1988-89. The rate of increase in the CPI, on the basis of annual average was 5.9 percent in 1989-90 which was lower than that of 6.6 percent recorded in the preceding year. During the year 1990-91 on a point-to-point basis (i.e. October, 1990 over october, 1989) the CPI for Industrial workers registered a phenomenal increase of 13.1 percent which was significantly higher than that of 5.4 percent recorded in the corresponding month of the previous year. The rate of increase in the CPI, on the basis of annual average was 12.0 percent in 1990-91(Average of April-October) which was significantaly higher than that of 5.3 percent recorded in the corresponding period of the previous year.

1.70 The State Government has decided to constitute a State Planning Commission for balanced regional development of the State. The Commission would concentrate on development of the less developed areas of Saurashtra, Kachchh, North Gujarat and the adivasi strip from Panchmahals district to Dangs district. It would suggest ways and means for resource mobilisation and the removal of imbalances and also ways to foster people's participation.

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**PART II**

**DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS**



## POPULATION

According to 1981 population Census, the population of Gujarat State was 3.41 crore. The sex ratio was 942 females per 1000 males. Amongst the States in India, Gujarat ranks tenth in respect of population and ninth in respect of area. The density of population for Gujarat in 1981 was 174 persons per sq.km. as against 216 persons per sq.km. for India.

Of the total population of 3.41 crore, about 2.35 crore (68.9 percent) was residing in rural areas and 1.06 crore (31.1 percent) was residing in urban areas. The corresponding proportions for India are 76.7 percent and 23.3 percent respectively. Thus the degree of urbanisation in Gujarat is higher than that in the Country. In respect of urbanisation, Gujarat ranks third among the States in India.

The growth rate of population in Gujarat has slightly declined from 29.4 percent in 1961-71 to 27.7 percent in 1971-81. However, it is higher than the growth rate of 25 percent for All-India.

Of the total population of 341 lakh of the State, 109.84 lakh were main workers, 17.19 lakh were marginal workers and 213.83 lakh were non-workers. Thus main workers constituted about 32.2 percent of the total population and marginal workers constituted about 5.1 percent of the total population of the State.

In respect of literacy, as per 1981 census, Gujarat ranks fourth amongst the States in India. The literacy rate in the State was 43.7 percent. It was 36.2 percent in the rural areas and 60.3 percent in the urban areas. Among males, nearly 54.4 percent were literate whereas among females, 32.3 percent were literate.

Of the total population of 341 lakh of the State, 24.38 lakh (7.2 percent) belonged to Scheduled Castes. About 67.3 percent of the Scheduled Castes population resided in rural areas and the remaining 32.7 percent resided in urban areas of the State. Among Scheduled Castes, 39.8 percent were literate.

The population of the Scheduled Tribes in the State was about 48.49 lakh (14.2 percent). About 92.7 percent of Scheduled Tribes population lived in rural areas and the remaining 7.3 percent lived in urban areas of the State. Among Scheduled Tribes, 21.1 percent were literate.

The first stage work of 1991 population census (preparation of house-lists) has already been completed and the second stage work of imparting necessary training to the field staff is in progress. The enumeration work as well as work of preparing district level and State level provisional results will be completed by the end of March, 1991. Alongwith the houselisting work of population census, the work of Economic Census, 1990 was also undertaken.

## NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

According to the 'Quick' estimates, the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Gujarat State for the year 1989-90 at constant (1980-81) prices is placed at Rs. 10542 crore which is higher than that of the preceding year by 1.5 percent. The increase in the (NSDP) is mainly due to increase over the preceding year in the contribution of tertiary sector (Trade, Transport, Communications, Banking, Ownership of dwellings, Public administration etc.) by about 7.9 percent followed by increase in the contribution of secondary sector (Manufacturing, Electricity, Water Supply and Construction etc.) by about 5.6 percent. In the Tertiary sector, the sub-sector of Public Administration and other services has shown an increase of about 9.7 percent, Banking and Insurance, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services has shown an increase of about 7.0 percent and Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Transport, Storage and Communication has shown an increase of about 7.6 percent. However, the primary sector comprising of Agriculture, Forestry

and Logging, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying has shown a decline of 10.8 percent against an increase of 232.0 percent in 1988-89 due to less favourable monsoon as compared to excellent monsoon of 1988-89 resulting in lower foodgrains production in 1989-90. The other sub-sectors of primary sector have, however, shown significant increase in their contribution to the NSDP during the year 1989-90 as compared to that in 1988-89. As a result the per capita NSDP for the year 1989-90 at 1980-81 prices is estimated at Rs. 2629 which is almost at the same level as in 1988-89.

According to the 'Quick' estimates, the Net State Domestic Product for the year 1989-90 at current prices is placed at Rs. 21668 crore which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 12.11 percent. The per capita Net State Domestic Product for the year 1989-90 at current prices is estimated at Rs. 5404. This is higher than that of the preceding year (Rs. 4893) by about 10.44 percent.

### AGRICULTURE

**Season** :- The agricultural year 1989-90 was second successive satisfactory year due to adequate, evenly distributed and favourable rainfall after three consecutive drought years. However the total foodgrains production in the State during 1989-90 is estimated at about 47.88 lakh tonnes as against 53.26 lakh tonnes during the previous year. The production of groundnut during 1989-90 is estimated at 16.94 lakh tonnes as against 28.75 lakh tonnes during 1988-89. The production of cotton is estimated at about 17.56 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each as compared to about 14.70 lakh bales during the previous year.

During the year 1990-91, the first showers of rain were received during the last week of May and first week of June in about 85 talukas of 17 districts out of 184 talukas of the State. This premonsoon rainfall was adequate for sowing of kharif crops in some parts of the State. The sowing of kharif crops like groundnut, cotton, bajra, jowar, tur and other pulses was started in some areas of the State.

The second round of rainfall was received during the last week of June, 1990 in Vadodara, Bharuch, Valsad, Mehsana, Banaskantha, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Surat, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Janagadh, and Rajkot Districts and it continued during the first week of July in the areas of South Gujarat, Middle Gujarat and North Gujarat. There was scattered rainfall in Saurashtra and Kachchh regions. The sowing of kharif crops such as bajra, jowar, maize, tur, groundnut, cotton etc. could be done in the areas where this rainfall was adequate. The condition of the crops sown during premonsoon period was reported satisfactory.

During the last week of July, 1990, there was third round of rainfall in Vadodara, Bharuch, Valsad, Kheda, Mahesana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and Surat districts whereas there was complete lull in Saurashtra and Kachchh regions. The sowing of kharif crops could be done in the areas wherever this rainfall was adequate. The transplanting of paddy could also be done in some of the paddy growing areas of the State during this period.

The rainfall received during the months of May, June and July was very scattered and unevenly distributed with a few number of rainy days. However, the condition of some of the kharif crops was reported to be satisfactory except in Saurashtra and Kachchh regions where the rainfall received was very less and the condition of crops like kharif groundnut, pulses, sesamum, etc. was reported to be poor. Because of long dry spells between first three rounds of rainfall, the kharif groundnut crop was affected very severely in almost all parts of the State, particularly in Saurashtra and Kachchh regions.

During the first week of August, 1990, there was widespread good rainfall in Ahmadabad, Banaskantha, Vadodara, Dangs, Gandhinagar, Bharuch, Valsad, Kheda, Surat, Mahesana,

Panchmahals and Sabarkantha districts, whereas it was scattered in the districts of Saurashtra region and negligible in Kachchh district.

During the second fortnight of August, there was widespread rainfall all over the State. During 16th to 19th August, 1990, there was heavy rainfall in most of the talukas of Bhavnagar district, which damaged the roads, bridges and kharif crops of the district. During the last week of August, 1990 also, there was torrential rainfall in the State due to which, most of the parts of Middle Gujarat, North Gujarat and South Gujarat covering 14 districts were flooded. This heavy rainfall damaged the kharif crops, soil and water conservation works, farm houses, wells, electric motors, pumps etc.

During the last two weeks of August, 1990, there was good rainfall in Saurashtra and Kachchh regions, which was beneficial to the standing kharif crops. Moreover, sowing of the crops like jowar, castor, sesamum etc. could be done in the areas wherever it was not done earlier. The transplanting of paddy could also be done in the paddy growing areas.

During the month of September, 1990, there was good rainfall in the areas of South Gujarat, Middle Gujarat and North Gujarat whereas scattered rainfall was reported in Saurashtra and Kachchh regions. This rainfall was beneficial to the standing kharif crops. The agricultural operations like weeding, top dressing of fertilizers, irrigation plant protection measures etc. were undertaken wherever necessary. The condition of kharif crops was reported to be satisfactory in almost all the districts of the State except in Amreli district, where the condition of kharif groundnut was reported to be poor.

During the first week of October, 1990, scattered and very negligible rainfall was received in most of areas of the State.

During the month of November, 1990, harvesting of kharif crops such as bajra, maize, groundnut etc. was started. The initial agricultural operations like preparation of land for sowing etc. for rabi crops were started. The total rainfall received during the monsoon season of 1990-91 was, thus, on an average adequate and evenly distributed. However, the condition of kharif groundnut is not reported to be as good as that for the last two years.

The State is expected to harvest about 26.05 lakh tonnes of kharif foodgrains and about 7.67 lakh tonnes of groundnut during the kharif season of the year 1990-91. The production of cotton is likely to be around 13.30 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each.

**Floods :-** Torrential rains and floods were reported during the second fortnight of August, 1990 in most parts of the State except in Kachchh and Jamnagar districts. In all, 69 talukas of 9 districts were affected due to this heavy rainfall. Out of these 69 talukas, 52 talukas received rainfall ranging from 200 mm. to 400 mm. in a short period from 24th to 27th August, 1990 and the remaining 17 talukas received rainfall ranging from 150 mm. to 200 mm. Kheda, Vadodara and Mahesana districts were more affected as compared to other districts of the State. Nearly 5798 villages in 18 districts of the State were affected.

**Land Utilisation :-** According to season and crop report of 1985-86, out of total reporting area of 188.3 lakh hectares in the State, 94.0 lakh hectares (49.92 percent) was under plough as against the area of 96.5 lakh hectares (51.25 percent) in the preceding year.

During the year 1985-86, the gross cropped area has decreased by about 5.24 percent as compared to the year 1984-85. The area under food crops was more than the area under non-food crops during the years 1980-81 to 1985-86.

**Area and Production :-** The trend in the area and production of principal food crop and non-food crops during the last three years based on the final forecasts can be seen from the following table

**TABLE - 1**

(Area in '000 Hectares,  
Production in '000 Tonnes)

Sr. No.	Crop	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Rice	347	279	536	886	601	817
2.	Wheat	192	351	649	1512	619	1102
3.	Jowar	526	125	781	425	873	433
4.	Bajra	786	346	1489	1488	1332	1325
5.	Total Foodgrains	2697	1361	4703	5326	4733	4788
6.	Cotton*	719	295	1091	1470	1187	1756
7.	Ground-nut	1051	140	1823	2875	2072	1694

\* Production in '000 bales of 170 kg. each.

The production of foodgrains during the year 1987-88 was affected due to severe drought conditions in the State. The production of foodgrains during the year 1989-90 is estimated at 47.88 lakh tonnes as against 53.26 lakh tonnes in 1988-89 and 13.61 lakh tonnes in 1987-88.

The production of cotton during the year 1989-90 was higher at 17.56 lakh bales than that in 1987-88 (2.95 lakh bales) and 1988-89 (14.70 lakh bales). The production of groundnut during the year 1989-90 was 16.94 lakh tonnes which was lower than that in 1988-89 (28.75 lakh tonnes), but significantly higher than that in 1987-88 (1.40 lakh tonnes).

The productivity index for all crops (Base : triennium ending 1969-70 = 100) has decreased from 224.2(provisional) in 1988-89 to 196.0(provisional) in 1989-90.

#### **Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.**

In order to expedite the construction of Sardar Sarovar(Narmada) Project, the Government of Gujarat has set up the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.. The Nigam is a registered company with an authorised capital of Rs. 2000 crore and it started functioning from April, 1988. The cost of this project is expected to be Rs. 6406 crore at 1986-87 prices.

The Sardar Sarovar Project is a multipurpose project which envisages construction of concrete gravity dam across the river Narmada in Bharuch district, two power houses with a combined installed capacity of 1450 M.W., a 445 kms. long main canal (the largest lined irrigation canal in the world) with a discharge capacity of 40000 cuses and a 75000 kms network of water distribution system for irrigation..

The project will confer annual irrigation benefits in an area of about 18 lakh hectares spread over 12 districts and 62 talukas in the State. It is also envisaged to provide water for domestic and industrial uses in about 4720 villages and 131 townships. About 72 percent of the command

is in Drought Prone Areas including areas in Saurashtra, Kachchh, and North Gujarat.

The construction activities of this project were initiated by the Government in August, 1978. By the end of the year 1989-90, the following works were completed :

- (1) Infrastructural facilities like roads, residential and non-residential buildings at the dam site,
- (2) Diversion of river and excavation as well as treatment of main dam foundation,
- (3) Roof excavation of the machine hall,
- (4) Excavation for the access tunnel,
- (5) Excavation of approach channel and foundation for the Vadgam saddle dam and Canal Head Power House and
- (6) Survey and investigation works for branch canals upto Mahi. Moreover, for the construction of dam, earthwork of the main canal upto 21 Kms. has been completed and concrete lining work is in progress. The alignment Survey of the entire Narmada main canal had also been completed and the survey for the command area between Narmada and Mahi was in advanced stage of completion at the end of 1989-90.

During the current year(1990-91), the following works are in progress :

- (1) Construction of main dam,
- (2) Construction of main canal upto 144 kms.,
- (3) Civil works for underground power house, Canal Head Power House and Vadgam Saddle Dam,
- (4) Procurement of generating sets for underground power house and Canal Head Power House
- (5) Construction of Miyagam branch, Vadodara branch, Jambusar branch, Por, Untia and Kundhela, Luvara, Ankleshwar and portion of Saurashtra branches and distribution system of Shedhi Branch Canal.
- (6) Survey and investigation works for branch canals beyond Mahi.

For rehabilitation of project affected persons (PAP), the Government has announced very liberal measures which go beyond the directions of the Narmada Tribunal and recommendations of the World Bank. The important measures taken by the Nigam till November, 1990 in this regard are as under :

- (1) In all 2331 oustees have been resettled in Gujarat and over 10000 acres of agricultural land has been distributed to the project affected persons,
- (2) 682 project affected persons (PAPs) have been provided with Rs. 8.97 lakh as rehabilitation grant,
- (3) A subsidy of Rs. 49.98 lakh to 1102 PAP families for the purchase of productive assets and free transportation to the new relocation sites have been provided,
- (4) All the project affected persons have been covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Oriental Insurance Company under which Rs. 6000 are provided in case of death and Rs. 3000 in case of accident. The Nigam has so far settled 9 such claims,
- (5) 342 dependents of project affected persons and 44 other persons from 6 villages have been provided with the jobs of clerks, peons and chowkidars, and
- (6) Subsistence allowance of Rs. 66.08 lakh has been provided to 2021 project affected persons.

For environmental protection, Nigam has decided to carry out massive programme of afforestation, fisheries development, control of malaria and such other diseases. The co-operation of voluntary agencies has also been sought in implementing rehabilitation and environmental programmes.

**Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation Ltd. :-** The main functions of the Corporation are exploration and development of ground water resources through tubewells and surface irrigation through Lift Irrigation in the State.

During the year 1989-90, the construction works of 40 tubewells in Draught Prone Areas, 50 tubewells in hard rock areas, 128 tubewells(exploratory) in tribal areas and 500 tubewells in alluvial and hard rock areas of the State were under progress.

At the end of 1989-90, the Corporation has commissioned 2443 tubewells creating irrigation potential of 181250 hectares. During the year 1989-90, an area of 81390 hectares was irrigated through all the 2863 tubewells with the Corporation. The irrigation was provided in 10250 hectares in kharif season and 32000 hectares in rabi season during the year 1990-91.

So far (by the end of November, 1990), the Corporation has drilled 2802 tubewells under different tubewells programmes and out of them 2447 tubewells have been put to irrigation.

The other important activity of the Corporation is construction of lift irrigation schemes on the irrigation projects. The Corporation has completed about 45 lift irrigation schemes on different irrigation projects and about 15 such lift irrigation schemes were in progress by the end of November, 1990.

During the year 1989-90, detailed geohydrological investigations were carried out in the area of 2121 sq. kms. in 11 talukas of Gujarat State alongwith reinvestigation in 3127 sq. kms. In order to locate the potential area for ground water development in the rocky areas of the State, an area of 1245 sq. kms. has been covered under Geophysical investigation.

During 1990-91 (April to July, 1990) the Corporation has covered about 100 sq. kms. area for Geophysical investigation for private parties as deposit works and 8675 sq. kms. areas for site selection of tubewells under 500 tubewells programme in the hard rock region.

**Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd :-** The main objects of the Corporation are to manufacture and to assist in the manufacture and purchases of equipments and machineries for agro- industries and other related industries and to provide agricultural services to the farmers of the State.

The main activities of the Corporation are 1) to manufacture and distribute dust and liquid pesticides, grain storage bins, canned fruits and pulps and agricultural equipments and to install gobar gas plants, 2) to purchase and distribute tractors, fertilisers, agricultural machineries, spare parts etc. 3) to provide aerial spraying services for pesticides and cloud seeding services, 4) to provide custom hiring services and workshop services to farmers in Gujarat and 5) to provide consultancy for development and establishment of agro-based industries.

During the year 1989-90, the Corporation had sold 439 tractors and during the year 1990-91 (upto November, 1990), it has sold 307 tractors.

The Corporation has established an energy cell which has taken up the activities of fabrication and erection of gobar gas plants in Gujarat and has developed mini-gobar gas plants for small and marginal farmers. It also fabricates improved grain storage bins. During the year 1989-90, the Corporation had installed 14141 gobar gas plants and 16472 grain storage bins were sold by the Corporation. During the year 1990-91 (upto November, 1990), the Corporation has installed 6561 gobar gas plants and has sold 9620 grain storage bins.

During the year 1989-90, the Corporation had sold 2127 tonnes of dust pesticides and 1022 kilolitres of liquid pesticides. During the year 1990-91 (upto November, 1990), the Corporation has sold 1318 tonnes of dust pesticides and 1038 kilolitres of liquid pesticides.

The Corporation has 1) two pesticides formulation plants at Naroda in Ahmadabad district and at Gondal in Rajkot district, 2) four agro service complexes at Vasana in Ahmadabad district, Gondal in Rajkot district, Navagam in Surat district and Mahesana in Mahesana district, 3) 17 agro service centres, 4) 145 depots owned and run by the self employed entrepreneurs, 5) four workshops for repairs and services to agricultural machineries, 6) an energy division for estab-

ishment of gobar gas plants and 7) two cold storages and ice plants at Deesa and Naroda (Ahmadabad).

Two projects namely Caster Oil project. and Fruit Drink Project had started functioning commercially since 1986-87. During the year 1989-90, 2495 tonnes of castor oil and 13198 tonnes of oil cakes were sold and during the current year (April, 1990 to November, 1990) 3884 tonnes of castor oil and 10241 tonnes of oil cakes were sold by the Corporation During the year 1989-90, 280 kilolitres of fruit drinks were sold. The canning units of the Corporation at Gandevi and Junagadh had sold 398 tonnes of mango products during the year 1989-90. During the year 1990-91 (upto November, 1990), the Corporation has sold 275 tonnes of mango products.

The Corporation has four complexes and 19 agro-services centres at district level. So far, 250 self-employed Agro Service Centres have been established in the State to provide necessary services to the farmers.

**Fisheries :-** Gujarat has long coastline broken by several bays, inlets, roadsteads, estuaries and marsh lands. The area available for fishing extends from Lakhpat in Kachchh district in North to Umbergaon in Valsad district in South. Important commercial varieties of fish namely Pomfrets, Jew fish, Bombay Duck, Prawns, Lobsters, Squid/cuttle, Dae, Hilsa, Shark, Cat fish, Mulletts etc. are found in large quantities in these areas. In addition, the Gulf of Kachchh has congenial conditions for the growth and sustenance of different types of oysters, shell fish and sea weeds.

According to the provisional figures of the 14th Livestock census, 1988, there are 726 fishing centres in the State, classified as marine(223), inland(433) and estuarine(70) villages, inhabited by 3.07 lakh fishermen. Out of this population, 1.16 lakh persons are active fishermen, who are engaged in fishing, marketing of fish, repairing of boats/nets etc. As on 30th October 1990, there were 16729 fishing boats registered in the State. Out of these, 7929 boats were mechanised boats.

Against the target of 4.75 lakh tonne of fish production in Gujarat for the year 1990-91, the production of 1.49 lakh tonnes has been achieved till September 1990. The marine fish production is of the order of 86.56 percent of total fish production in the State. Foreign export of fish production from the State during April, 1990 to July 1990, is reported to be of the order of 4278 tonnes worth Rs. 12.68 crore.

During the year 1989-90, the financial assistance given by the Nationalised Banks to the fishing industry was Rs. 112 lakh.

During the year 1988-89, the Department of Fisheries had provided Rs. 42.69 lakh as subsidy for the purchase of 129 marine diesel engines, 99 fibre glass boats and 139702 kgs. nylon mono-filament yarn for the development of fisheries. During the year 1989-90, the Department has provided Rs. 37.89 lakh as subsidy for purchase of 83 marine diesel engines, 128 fibre glass boats and 52600 kgs. nylon monofilament yarn for nets to fishermen.

The World Bank assisted Integrated Marine Fisheries Project costing about Rs. 31.42 crore has been completed during the year 1986-87. The project is implemented at Mangrol and Veraval harbours covering 9 fishing villages in the project area. During the year 1989-90. The fish production at Veraval and Mangrol was 1.74 and 0.16 lakh tonnes respectively.

**Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd . :-** Gujarat Agro-Marine Products Ltd., a subsidiary of the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., has been converted into a State owned Government enterprise, under the name of Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd. since 1983. It looks after the commercial development of fisheries sector. It provides assistance to the

fishermen of the State in various forms viz. distribution of high speed diesel, supply of wooden as well as Fibreglass Reinforced Plastic (FRP) boats of different sizes, sale of marine diesel engines and outboard motors etc. Moreover, it carries out deep sea fishing with its own imported Mexican trawlers and chartered trawlers and produces fish seeds through induced breeding technique.

The Corporation has put four trawlers with the help of Central and State Governments. The trawlers were put into operation at Vizag, in August, 1979. On 31st March, 1987, two indigenous trawlers viz. Gurjari-I and Gurjari-II were put into operation at Vishakhapatnam. During the year 1989-90, these trawlers landed 165 tonnes of fish catch valued at about Rs. 99.45 lakh. During the year 1990-91 (upto November 1990), these trawlers landed 78 tonnes of fish catch valued at about Rs. 103.00 lakh.

A boat building yard was set up by the Corporation at Mangrol in order to provide the fishermen quality boats at reasonable prices. In order to provide a better substitute for the wooden boats, the Corporation has developed fibreglass boats and has started its fabrication at Mangrol yard. During the year 1989-90, the Corporation supplied 45 Fibreglass Reinforced Plastic (FRP) boats of different sizes as per the requirements of fishermen and during the year 1990-91 (upto November, 1990), the Corporation has supplied 37 boats. In order to provide auxiliary services to the fishermen, the Corporation operates High Speed Diesel Pump outlets at Porbandar, Veraval, Okha, Mangrol, Jafrabad, Rupen, Aditra, Salaya and Jakhau. The total sale of diesel during the year 1989-90 was 36091 kilolitres. During the year 1990-91 (upto November, 1990), the sale was 15208 kilolitres.

In order to fulfil the social objectives and to provide better economic deal to the tribals of Panchmahals district, the Corporation has engaged members of Adivasi Co-operative Societies at Kadana for inland fishing. Encouraged by the success of operation at Kadana, the Company has taken up the task of organising adivasi fishermen for gainful employment in fishing in Panam reservoir. During the year 1989-90, the total fish catch of Kadana and Panam reservoirs was 194 tonnes valued at Rs. 34.14 lakh. The Corporation has supplied 28 tin boats to Adivasi Co-operative Societies, during the year 1990-91 (upto November, 1990). During this period, the total fish landings were 128.0 tonnes valued at Rs. 20.24 lakh. Recently, the Government has allotted Karjan, Vanakbori, Vatrak, Madhuban and Bhadar reservoirs for fishing. The Corporation has also taken GIDC reservoirs located at Ankleshwar, Panoli and Pandesara on lease basis for fishing.

In collaboration with Pathri Gram Panchayat in Gandevi taluka of Valsad district and Nani Kakrad farm, the Corporation has produced fish seeds by Induced Breeding Method. During the year 1989-90, 29.05 lakh seeds were supplied by the Corporation. During the year 1990-91 (upto November, 1990), 27 lakh seeds were supplied by the Corporation.

The Corporation has a small Fish Power Plant at Mangrol which caters to the needs of Poultry Farmers. During the year 1990-91 (upto November, 1990), the Corporation has supplied 98 tonnes of fish meal.

#### **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES**

The State Government distributes wheat, rice and coarse grains through fair price shops to ration card holders in fixed quantum and at fixed prices. The Government of India allots wheat and rice to the State for distribution under Public Distribution System (PDS). The coarse grains are purchased by the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation on behalf of the State Government. Wheat, rice and coarse grains are distributed under different schemes like Public Distribution System (PDS), Food For All (FFA), Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) etc.

**Public Distribution System** :- During the year 1990-91 (from April, 1990 to September, 1990) the State Government has distributed 235153 tonnes of wheat and 164971 tonnes of rice under



the public distribution system. The allocation and distribution for the period from April, 1990 to September, 1990 is given in the following table :

**TABLE - 2**

(Figures in Tonnes)

Sr. No.	Commodity	Allotment from Govt. of India	Distribution through fair price shops
1	2	3	4
1	Wheat .. .. .	480000	235153
2	Rice .. .. .	222000	164971
Total		702000	400124

**Food For All** :- The State government has launched the Food for All scheme with effect from 15-8-1985. Under this Scheme, maximum 3 kgs. of foodgrains (comprising 2.5 kgs. of wheat and/or coarse grains and 0.5 kg. of rice) are distributed at subsidised rates to the families whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 5000/- . The scheme is being implemented in all the 184 talukas of the State. Under this scheme, during the year 1990-91, (from April, 1990 to September, 1990) 80225 tonnes of wheat and 19211 tonnes of rice were distributed at subsidised rate of Rs. 1.80 per kg. and Rs. 2.10 to 3.05 per kg. respectively. The scheme of distribution of foodgrains at subsidised rates to the unemployed textile workers of the closed mills of Ahmadabad city has also been implemented by the State Government with effect from 15th August, 1985. Under this scheme, during the year 1990-91 (from April, 1990 to September, 1990) 285 tonnes of wheat and 209 tonnes of rice were distributed at subsidised rates of Rs. 1.80 per kg. and Rs. 2.10 to Rs. 3.05 per kg. respectively.

**Integrated Tribal Development Programme** :- The State government has implemented the Central Government's scheme of distribution of wheat upto 10 kgs. per head but limited to 40 kgs. per card and of rice upto 10 kgs. per head but limited to 40 kgs. per card to the people living in tribal areas of the State. About 53 lakh people living in 32 tribal talukas of 8 districts of the State are covered under this Scheme. Under this scheme, during 1990-91 (April, 1990 to September, 1990) 60556 tonnes of wheat and 52133 tonnes of rice were distributed at subsidised rates of Rs. 2.10 per kg. and Rs. 2.65 to Rs. 3.45 per kg. respectively.

**Fair Price Shops** :- The public distribution system in the State has been strengthened to cover the entire population of the State. On an average, a fair price shop covers an area of 5 kms. radius and/or population of 3000 persons. There were 12099 fair price shops in the State as on 30th September, 1990 of which 3636 shops were run through co-operative societies. 2336 shops were in urban areas and 9763 shops were in rural areas, of which 244 shops were in inaccessible areas. Moreover, 31 mobile shops were working in hilly, industrial and remote areas to provide ration and non-ration items. The commodities are distributed on ration cards which are of two types viz. 1) Food for All scheme cards which are issued to the families having annual income upto Rs. 5000 and on which foodgrains etc. are given at concessional rates and 2) Public Distribution System Scheme cards which are issued to the remaining families without any ceiling of income. As on 30-9-1990, there were 1544000 cards under Food for All scheme and 6362716 cards under Public Distribution System in the state.

**Procurement :-** The State Government has entrusted the work of procurement of wheat to the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., whereas the procurement of coarsegrains and paddy is undertaken by National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED). The Government has also issued instructions to purchase coarsegrains and paddy @ their price go below the support prices declared by the Central Government for the year 1990-91.

For the kharif marketing season of the year 1990-91, the support price of bajra, jowar, maize and ragi has been fixed at Rs. 180 per quintal and the support price for paddy has been fixed at Rs. 205 per quintal for common variety, Rs. 215 per quintal for fine variety and Rs. 225 per quintal for superfine variety. The State Government has issued orders for compulsory statutory levy on the milling of rice at the rate of 15 percent.

During 1990-91 rabi marketing season, the State Government has decided to procure wheat at the support price of Rs. 215 per quintal.

**Issue Price at Fair Price shops :-** The following table shows the retail prices of the foodgrains fixed by the Government for distribution through fair price shops under Public Distribution System for the year 1990-91.

TABLE - 3

Sr. No.	Commodity	Retail issue prices in Rs. per quintal with effect from 7-7-1990
1	2	3
1	Wheat	270 *
2	Rice:	
	2.1 Common	335
	2.2 Fine	405
	2.3 Superfine	430

\* With effect from 1-5-1990.

**Storage of Foodgrains :-** There are 196 godown centres with Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. having about 2.5 lakh tonnes storage capacity of foodgrains to be distributed under various schemes of the State Government. The total storage capacity available with the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. is 247828 tonnes as on 30th September, 1990 as against 235699 tonnes as on 30th September, 1989.

**Sugar :-** The Government of India have reintroduced partial control on sugar with effect from 17th December, 1979 with dual pricing mechanism. Under this scheme, 45 percent of sugar produced in each sugar factory is taken as levy at controlled prices fixed by the Government of India and the remaining 55 percent is released for free sale in the open market without any price control thereon.

The quota of levy sugar allotted to the State Government is lifted by the district nominees authorised by the District Collectors and is distributed through fair price shops under the Public Distribution System to card holders. Under this policy, the issue price of the levy sugar for distribution to the consumer was fixed at Rs. 5.10 per kg. with effect from 1st January, 1988 and it has been increased to Rs. 5.25 per kg. with effect from 1st January, 1989. The Government of India has revised ex-factory levy sugar prices with effect from 27th January, 1990 but the issue price of levy sugar for distribution to the consumers under Public Distribution System has not been revised.

The Government of Gujarat has been receiving monthly allocation of 16209 tonnes of levy sugar during the year 1990, which is being allotted to the districts on the basis of 425 grams per head per month by taking into account the projected population as on 1st October, 1986. However, the district authorities were experiencing difficulties in arranging equitable distribution at the rate of 425 grams per head per month. Hence, the State Government has reduced the quantum of distribution from 425 grams to 400 grams per head per month from September, 1988.

The following table shows the supply of levy sugar to the State during January, 1990 to October, 1990.

TABLE - 4

(In Tonnes)

Sr. No.	Year/month	Supply of levy sugar for public distribution
1	2	3
1	January, 1990	16209.9
2	February, 1990	16209.3
3	March, 1990	16209.8
4	April, 1990	16209.7
5	May, 1990	16219.0
6	June, 1990	16220.2
7	July, 1990	16225.6
8	August, 1990	16217.6
9	September, 1990	18660.6 *
10	October, 1990	18655.5 *

\* The Government of India, had made additional festival allotment of levy sugar in the months of September and October 1990.

**Imported Edible Oil** :- During the year 1990-91, (April 1990 to October, 1990) 67650 tonnes of palmolein oil was allotted to the State Government by the Central Government under the Public Distribution System and 56190 tonnes of Palmolein Oil was distributed through fair price shops at a fixed rate of 16.25 per kg. In addition to this, 3114 Kilogram palmolin oil was distributed to the card holders at the rate of Rs. 21.00 per Kg. during the Diwali festival.

**Superior Kerosene Oil** :- At present the allotment of superior kerosene oil for domestic purposes is made by the Government of India. After the receipt of allotment of kerosene from the Government of India, the districtwise monthly allotment of kerosene oil is made in consultation with the Oil Co-ordination Committee which consists of representatives of all oil companies and the State Government.

The information regarding yearwise allotment and lifting of superior kerosene oil for the years 1983 to 1989 are shown in Table - 5.

TABLE - 5

(In Kilolitres)

Sr. No.	Year	Allotment	Monthly average allotment	Lifting	Monthly average lifting
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1983	659019	54918	645444	53787
2	1984	693311	57755	691572	57631
3	1985	731186	60932	731606	60967
4	1986	777636	64803	777076	64765
5	1987	832006	69334	830208	69184
6	1988	890314	74192	894863	74571
7	1989	947785	78982	948326	79027
8	1990*	735211	81690	734443	81604

\* From January 1990 to September, 1990.

**Light Diesel Oil** :- The information regarding yearwise allotment and lifting of light diesel oil during the years 1983 to 1989 is given below.

TABLE - 6

(In Kilolitres)

Sr. No.	Year	Allotment	Monthly average allotment	Lifting	Monthly average lifting
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1983	354822	29569	287525	23960
2	1984	390309	32525	308673	25722
3	1985	432325	36027	243425	20285
4	1986	240030	20002	240030	20002
5	1987	213396	17783	213396	17783
6	1988	258993	21582	258993	21582
7	1989	299804	24983	299804	24983
8	1990*	200008	22223	200008	22223

\* From January, 1990 to September, 1990.

Light diesel oil is supplied through oil companies as per the demand. The supply position of this product in the State was satisfactory.

The maximum selling price of superior kerosene oil and light diesel oil in the districts is fixed by the District Collectors and by the Food and Civil Supplies Controller for Ahmadabad City.

**High Speed Diesel Oil** :- The position of high speed diesel oil in the State was satisfactory. It is supplied through oil companies as per the demand.

The information regarding yearwise break up of allotment and lifting of high speed diesel oil for the years 1983 to 1989 is given below.

TABLE - 7

(In kilolitres)

Sr No.	Year	Allotment	Monthly average allotment	Lifting	Monthly average lifting
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1983	962019	80168	936665	78055
2	1984	937973	78164	1053180	87765
3	1985	1057937	88161	1752401	146033
4	1986	1188120	99010	1188120	99010
5	1987	1242245	103520	1242245	103520
6	1988	1371391	114282	1371391	114282
7	1989	1485659	123804	1485659	123804
8	1990*	1184838	131648	1184838	131648

\* From January, 1990 to September, 1990.

**Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd.** :- The Corporation has been entrusted with the work of procuring essential commodities and arranging their distribution especially to the vulnerable sections of the society. It is also intended to remove the bottlenecks in the Public Distribution System, to help the agriculturists including adivasis and marginal farmers to get reasonable returns for their produce and at the same time to protect the interest of the consumers. The information about the various activities carried out during 1990-91 (April to September, 1990) by the Corporation is given in the following paragraphs.

The Corporation is also acting as a Government nominee for the lifting, movement, storage and distribution of edible oils. During the year 1990-91 (April to September, 1990), the Corporation received 49926 tonnes of imported edible oil (Palmolein oil) as against an allotment of 51150 tonnes and has distributed 43544 tonnes of oil to the vulnerable sections at the rate and quantum fixed by the Government from time to time.

During the year 1990-91 (April to September, 1990), the Corporation has supplied 13564 tonnes of wheat, 195 tonnes of rice and 25 tonnes of tural for the Mid-day Meal Scheme. Moreover, during the year 1990-91 (April to September 1990), the Corporation has distributed wheat, rice, maize and jowar under various schemes as shown in Table-8.

The Corporation has acted as a wholesale nominee for sugar in about 169 talukas of 19 districts and Ahmedabad City. During the period of six months i.e. from April to September, 1990, it had distributed 47702 tonnes of levy sugar.

TABLE - 8

(In tonnes)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Wheat	Rice	Maize	Jowar
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Public Distribution	65338	85193	652	4607
2	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)	1261	-	-	-
3	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	1200	38	-	-
4	Food For All (FFA)	81336	17673	151	5514
5	Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP)	59432	51870	-	-
6	Closed Mills' Employees	291	207	-	-
7	Mid-day Meal Scheme	13564	195	-	-
8	Satu	230	-	-	-
9	Drought Nutrition Programme	5573	-	-	-
10	Integrated Children Development Scheme (ICDS)	429	-	-	-
11	Flour Mills	10300	-	-	-
Total		238954	155176	803	10121

The Corporation has distributed controlled cloth to the weaker sections of Saurashtra region and Kachchh. During the period of April to September, 1990, the Corporation distributed 63644 dhotees, 7942 sarees, 4898 mtrs. long cloth and 18930 mtrs. polyester cloth.

With a view to enable the public to get good quality of essential commodities at reasonable rate, the Corporation has started Departmental Stores known as Kalpataru at Gandhinagar, Himatnagar, Vastrapur (Ahmadabad), Bhuj, Bharuch, Surendranagar and Surat. The Corporation is shortly opening a new Departmental Store at Laldarwaja (Ahmadabad) and it proposes to expand this activity to all district headquarters of the State.

In order to make available essential commodities at reasonable rate and in sufficient quantity at the door steps of the people dwelling in remote and interior adivasi areas and desert areas of the State, the Corporation is operating 31 mobile vans in 13 districts namely Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Jamnagar, Valsad, Surendrabagar, Surat, Panchmahals, Bharuch, Junagadh, Kachchh, Ahmadabad (Urban area) and Dangs. About 45 essential commodities and other daily necessities are sold through these mobile vans.

The Corporation has got L.P.G. agencies at Surat, Nadiad, Ahmadabad, Palanpur and Bhuj. The number of gas connections served by the above agencies are as shown in Table - 9.

TABLE - 9

Sr. No.	Item	UPTO		SEPTEMBER		
		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	Surat .. ..	5669	9408	10079	10225	10473
2	Nadiad .. ..	9951	10269	10388	10633	10741
3	Ahmadabad .. ..	9257	6952	10240	10517	11040
4	Palanpur .. ..	6485	6875	10379	7720	7976
5	Bhuj .. ..	-	5600	6500	6482	7204
Total		31362	41804	47586	45577	47434

Moreover, the Corporation has agencies for petrol pumps at Gandhinagar and Gandhidham. During the year 1990-91 (April to September, 1990) Gandhinagar petrol pump has sold 11.67 lakh litres of petrol, 6.16 lakh litres of diesel and 0.38 lakh litres of oil. The petrol pump at Gandhidham has sold 1.67 lakh litres of diesel and 694 litres of oil during the same period.

#### ELECTRICITY

**Installed Capacity, Generation and Sale :-** With the commissioning of one unit of 210 MW Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station unit III, one unit of 60 MW Kadana Hydro power station and one unit of 70 MW Kachchh Lignite Thermal Power Station, the total installed capacity of electricity in the State, excluding share of Tarapur Nuclear Power Station, Korba Super Thermal Power Station and Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station, has increased from 3903 MW in 1988-89 to 4243 MW at the end of 1989-90. The generation of electricity in the State inclusive of supplies from Ahmadabad Electricity Company, Gujarat Refinery etc. and exclusive of supplies from Tarapur, Korba and Vindhyachal stations increased from 17786 million KWH. in 1988-89 to 19731 million KWH (provisional) in 1989-90. The sale of electricity during the year 1989-90 was of the order of 16959 million KWH(provisional) as against 14602 million KWH in 1988-89.

The total installed capacity of electricity in the State, excluding the share of Tarapur Nuclear Power Station, Korba Super Thermal Power Station and Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station, has reached to 4293 MW by the end of December, 1990.

As per 1981 Census, total inhabited villages in the State are 18114 out of which nearly 217 villages are non-feasible for electrification. During the year 1989-90 5 more villages were electrified. The total number of villages electrified by the end of March, 1990 comes to 17897 which includes all the feasible villages of the State. Thus 100 percent rural electrification has been achieved in the State.

**Gujarat Energy Development Agency :-** Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) is a body registered under the Co-operative Societies Act as well as Public Trust Act. The agency aims to diffuse useful knowledge in various fields of energy and to help to prevent rapid depletion of non-renewable sources and increasing pollution caused by the existing uses of energy. GEDA is also the Nodal Agency for liaison between State Government Agencies, Departments and National and International Agencies.

The Agency popularises as well as implements improved technologies to promote use of conventional sources of energy efficiently and also to increase the use of non-conventional sources of energy like solar energy, wind energy, biogas, biomass etc. Besides implementing several programmes, the Agency promotes research programmes in the field of renewable sources of energy which include 1) Popularisation of Solar Cookers, 2) Installation of Solar Water Heating Systems, 3) Solar stills for supply of distilled water, 4) Solar Photovoltaic Systems for lighting, water pumping, televisions etc., 5) Solar Driers, 6) Solar Timber Kilns, 7) Water pumping wind mills, 8) Wind farm for power generation, 9) Wind power potential assessment 10) improved (smokeless) chulhas 11) community as well as institutional biogas plants, 12) Biomass gasification for thermal energy, power generation and water pumping 13) Night Soil based biogas plants for hostels and ashramshalas in tribal areas 14) Energy planation in extremely degraded wasteland, 15) Urjagram programme aiming at self-reliance of villages in terms of energy by the use of non-conventional sources of energy and 16) Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme (IREPP) which is directed at bridging the energy demand supply gap at the taluka level. To popularise the use of solar cookers, GEDA has adopted a total marketing approach and it has introduced Solar Cooker Servicing scheme and a dealership network all over the State. It is providing solar cookers at subsidised rate which varies according to the category of beneficiaries. It also provides additional subsidy of Rs. 200 per cooker limited to 500 domestic solar cookers in coastal areas of Gujarat, 1000 domestic solar cookers in tribal areas of the State and 1000 cookers under Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme (IREPP). By the end of the year 1989-90, GEDA had sold 20000 domestic solar cookers. During the year 1990-91 (upto October 1990), it has sold 1354 domestic solar cookers and 11 community solar cookers.

In addition to the subsidy provided by Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (DNES) for popularising Solar Thermal Devices and Solar photovoltaic systems, GEDA is also giving additional subsidy for them. By the end of the year 1989-90, GEDA had installed 304 solar photovoltaic systems for domestic lights, 49 solar powered televisions and 105 solar photovoltaic systems for fishing boat lights in rural areas of the State. During the year 1990-91 (upto October, 1990), GEDA has installed 29 solar photovoltaic systems for street lights and 7 solar powered television sets in rural areas of the State.

By the end of year 1989-90, GEDA had installed domestic solar hot water systems having total capacity of 4.84 lakh litres per day. It has also installed industrial solar hot water systems having total capacity of 15.38 lakh litres per day. During the year 1990-91 (upto October, 1990), GEDA has installed domestic and industrial solar hot water systems having capacity of 0.82 lakh litres per day and 2.96 lakh litre per day respectively. During the same period, it has distributed 125 solar stills having capacity of 375 litres per day.

GEDA is working in three main areas of Wind Energy exploitation namely 1) Preparation of Wind Energy Atlas for Gujarat State, 2) Popularisation of water pumping wind mills and 3) Establishment of wind farms for power generation. As a part of the wind mapping project for Gujarat State, GEDA has installed 6 cup counter anemometres and 5 microprocessor based continuous data loggers during 1990-91.

During the year 1989-90, GEDA had established a 0.55 MW wind farm at Okha and 1.18 MW wind farm at Mandvi for power generation. During the year 1990-91, it has established one more wind farm at Lambha having the capacity of 10 MW and the extension of wind farm at Tuna is underway.

GEDA has launched a subsidy scheme for carrying out Energy Audits in industries, hostels, hospitals and commercial complexes wherein 50 percent of the consultancy charges for carrying energy audits upto the maximum of Rs. 20000 are provided as subsidy to the various industries. By the end of the year 1989-90, GEDA had carried out energy audits in 64 industries for adopting



energy conservation measures. During the year 1990-91, (upto October, 1990) it has carried out energy audits in 8 industries for adopting energy conservation measures.

GEDA has undertaken a project of popularisation of smokeless chulhas for firewood conservation and for protecting rural women from the harmful effects of smoke. During the year 1990-91, (upto October, 1990) GEDA has installed 9258 improved smokeless chulhas in the State. The total number of improved (smokeless) chulhas installed by GEDA upto October, 1990 comes to 229248.

GEDA has implemented energy plantation programme in degraded wastelands which has met with notable success in the past few years. During the year 1990-91, (upto October, 1990) GEDA has carried out energy plantations in 110 hectares of degraded wasteland . The total area covered under this programme upto October, 1990 comes to 1296 hectares.

During the year 1990-91 (upto October, 1990), community and institutional biogas plants with total gas generating capacity of 570 and 60 cubic metres per day respectively have been installed at various sites in the State for meeting the cooking needs in rural areas. GEDA has also established toilet complexes attached to biogas plants for better sanitation and energy conservation. During the year 1990-91 (upto October, 1990), GEDA has rectified 1125 agricultural pumpsets for irrigation purpose for the benefit of the rural population and the total number of agricultural pumpsets rectified upto October, 1990 comes to 8342.

Under the Urjagram programme, 30 Urjagrams have been sanctioned. out of these GEDA has established 14 urjagrams in 14 villages of the State upto October, 1990. These villages have been made self sufficient through renewable energy devices like solar cookers, improved chulhas, solar stills, solar hot water systems, solar photovoltaic (spv) systems, improved bullock carts, gasifiers etc. During the current year (1990-91, two more urjagrams are being developed in the State.

**Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme** :- The Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme (IREPP) was initiated in 1986-87 in Gujarat State with a view to provide a cost effective mix of energy options. For effective implementation and monitoring of the programme, a State level cell has been created and taluka level cells at 15 talukas are being established. out of these 12 talukas have been brought under the ambit of this programme upto October, 1990. Various conventional and non-conventional energy sources based devices are installed in these talukas to meet the energy needs of the rural mass.

#### **MINING**

**Mineral Production** :- During the year 1989-90, the production of Ochre, Agate, Manganese Ore, Calcite, Steatite and Gypsum was 922, 856, 785, 756, 486 and 378 tonnes(provisional) respectively, whereas the production of minerals like Limestone, Lignite, Bauxite and Dolomite was 7186, 1623, 525 and 474 thousand tonnes(provisional) respectively. The production of Clay (others), Fire Clay, Bentonite, Quartz, and Silica, Fluorite, Chalk, Calcarious sand and sea sand, China Clay and Moulding Sand during the same period was 313, 200, 183, 178, 151, 119, 112, 21 and 14 thousand tonnes(provisional) respectively. During the same period, the production of oil and natural Gas was 6014 thousand tonnes (provisional) and 1029 million cubic metres (provisional) respectively.

#### **GUJARAT REFINERY**

The information about the production of some of the main products of the Gujarat Refinery is given in Table - 10.

TABLE - 10

(In '000 Tonnes)

Sr. No.	Item	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Motor Spirit	387	451	465	486	536	541	572
2	High Speed Diesel Oil	1843	1997	2303	2182	2368	2261	2409
3	Superior Kerosene	1080	1109	968	1002	1161	1188	1245
4	L.P.G.	130	171	189	189	195	216	217

The Refinery at Vadodara has an annual installed capacity of refining 81 lakh tonnes of crude oil, against which 91 lakh tonnes of crude oil was refined during the year 1989-90. With the highest quantity of crude refined so far, it registered more than 100 percent capacity utilisation for the sixth consecutive year. During the year 1990-91 (April to October, 1990), about 53.50 lakh tonnes of crude oil was processed in the refinery. During the same period, 3.80 lakh tonnes of motor spirit, 13.45 lakh tonnes of high speed diesel oil, 7.60 lakh tonnes of superior kerosene and 1.17 lakh tonnes of L.P.G. were produced in the refinery.

The construction works of Gujarat Hydrocracker project with 1.2 million tonnes capacity which is the first of its kind in India is in progress. This unit will produce more middle distillate products like superior kerosene and high speed diesel oil. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 1992 at an estimated cost of Rs. 635 crore.

**Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. :-** The Corporation has continued mining of fluorspar, bauxite and lignite during the year 1990-91. The information about their production is given in the following table.

TABLE - 11

(In Tonnes)

Sr. No.	Year	Sand Stone	Bauxite	Lignite	Fluorspar	
					Mined ore	Concentrates received from the plant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1981-82	6043	70847	429502	115116	18699
2	1982-83	7709	88691	531499	121972	16918
3	1983-84	2463	84248	661222	114018	16452
4	1984-85	2167	68579	728488	119988	16489
5	1985-86	7028	66782	922709	127416	14312
6	1986-87	8323	63268	1082591	118234	13927
7	1987-88	5200	41377	1116485	102640	15121
8	1988-89	2600	49567	1184716	131260	14378
9	1989-90	-	57348	1610593	151012	20005
10	1990-91*	-	63383	1293426	88013	12797

\* Upto November, 1990.

Note:- There is no production of sandstone in the year 1989-90 due to closure of Glass Sand Project, Chotila.

The production of lignite from Panandhro lignite mine in Kachchh district was 13.50 lakh tonnes in 1989-90 as against 9.34 lakh tonnes in the preceding year and the sales turnover at this project during 1989-90 was to the tune of Rs. 37.32 crore as against Rs. 24.84 crore in the previous year. During the year 1990-91 (upto November, 1990) the production of lignite from this project was 11.37 lakh tonnes and the sales turnover was Rs. 28.34 crore. The implementation of the Panandhro Lignite Expansion Project was successfully completed during the year 1988-89, and the equipment of all the three lines, i.e. first technological line, second technological line and single machine system were erected and commissioned during the year.

During the year 1989-90, the Corporation had spent Rs. 14 crore on the Panandhro Lignite Expansion Scheme. Thus the total amount spent on this scheme by the end of March, 1990 comes to Rs. 96 crore against the estimated total cost of Rs. 104 crore of the project. The completion of expansion scheme is a significant milestone in the annals of Corporation. The Corporation is now able to produce 16 lakh tonnes of lignite per annum.

The Corporation has completed the works of 1) Construction of 227 residential quarters, 2) Laying of cooling water pipeline for supply of water to Gujarat Electricity Board and 3) Commissioning of the Thermal Power Plant of the project.

The mining of lignite near Rajpardi in Jhagadia taluka of Bharuch district continued at satisfactory rate during the year 1989-90. During the year 1989-90, the production of lignite at this project was 2.53 lakh tonnes as against 2.50 lakh tonnes during 1988-89 and during the year 1990-91 (upto November, 1990) it was 1.49 lakh tonne. The sales turnover of the Corporation at this project during the year 1989-90 was to the tune of Rs. 11.92 crore as against Rs. 10.24 crore in the previous year. During the year 1990-91 (upto November, 1990) the production of lignite at this project was 1.56 lakh tonnes(provisional) and the sales turnover was Rs. 7.01 crore(provisional).

The implementation of Multimetal project at Ambaji is inter alia contingent upon setting up of an imperial smelter by Hindustan Zinc Ltd., where bulk concentrates could be treated. The developmental works on the project are in progress.

During the year 1989-90, the production of ore at the Amba Dungar mine under the Flourspar Project at Kadipani was 151012 tonnes, which was an all time high since the start of the project. During the year 1988-89, the Corporation has marketed 16653 tonnes of flourspar as against 16427 tonnes in the preceding year. During the year 1990-91(upto November, 1990) the production of the ore was 88013 tonnes.

The Corporation continued the mining operation of bauxite at Mevasa in Jamnagar district and at Naredi in Kachchh district. The production of bauxite during the year 1989-90 was 57348 tonnes as compared to 49567 tonnes during the previous year and it was 63383 tonnes during the year 1990-91 (upto November, 1990).

During the year 1989-90, the Corporation has been able to export 29000 tonnes low grade bauxite to middle east countries on favourable terms. The Corporation expects to export further quantity of low grade bauxite during the current year.

A foundation stone of bauxite calcination plant at Gadhsisa in Mandvi taluka of Kachchh district was laid on 5th January, 1991 at a cost of Rs. 8.25 crore. The plant has an installed capacity to manufacture 15000 tonnes per annum of calcine bauxite.

## INDUSTRIES

**Results of the Annual Survey of Industries :-** According to the combined provisional results of the census and non-census factories based on the Annual Survey of Industries, 1986-87, which cover the entire registered factory sector except the factories under the control of Defence Ministry, Oil storage depots, Technical Training Institutes and hotels/cafes, indicate that the productive capital employed by the factory sector in Gujarat State was Rs. 7596 crore in 1986-87, as against Rs. 7400 crore in 1985-86, indicating an increase of about 2.65 percent in productive capital employed during the year 1986-87.

The ex-factory value of output at current prices of all registered factories covered in the survey increased from Rs. 13424 crore in 1985-86 to Rs. 15150 crore in 1986-87 indicating an increase of about 12.86 percent in the ex-factory value of output during the year 1986-87.

The value added by manufacture increased from Rs. 2152 crore in 1985-86 to Rs. 2594 crore in 1986-87 indicating an increase of about 20.54 percent in 1986-87.

The employment in all factories covered under the survey, inclusive of managerial, supervisory and clerical personnel, increased from 6.66 lakh in 1985-86 to 6.77 lakh in 1986-87 showing an increase of about 1.66 percent in 1986-87 over the year 1985-86.

The following table gives data on employment, productive capital, ex-factory value of output and value added by manufacture at current prices for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 for important groups of industries viz. Food Products, Textiles, Rubber Products, Chemical Products, Non-Metallic Mineral Products, Machinery (electrical and others) and Electricity for the factories covered under the factory sector.

TABLE-12

Sr. No.	Item	Year	Food Prod	Textile	Rubber, Plastic Petroleum and coal Product	Chemical and Chemical Product	Non-Metallic mineral Product
			duct				
		Ind.* codes	20, 21	23, 24 26	30	31	32
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Reporting Factories (No.)	1985-86	942	1720	516	1036	1337
		1986-87	876	1724	522	1067	1330
2	Persons Employed ('000 No.)	1985-86	64	224	14	57	57
		1986-87	59	235	15	54	54
3	Productive Capital (Rs crore)	1985-86	352	1159	343	2823	333
		1986-87	423	1261	422	3482	422
4	Ex-factory value of output (Rs crore)	1985-86	1316	2828	1761	3591	434
		1986-87	1534	2990	1909	4132	446
5	Value added by manufacture (Rs crore)	1985-86	104	492	107	717	111
		1986-87	104	553	221	837	80
6	Percentage share in the value added in the factory sector	1985-86	4.83	22.86	4.97	33.32	5.16
		1986-87	4.01	21.32	8.52	32.27	3.08

(Contd.)

TABLE-12 (Concl'd.)

Sr No.	Item	Year	Machinery (including Electricals)	Electricity	Others	All Industries
		Ind.* codes	35, 36	40		
1	2	3	9	10	11	12
1	Reporting Factories (No.)	1985-86 1986-87	1683 1637	5 7	3066 3537	10305 10697
2	Persons Employed ('000 No.)	1985-86 1986-87	69 70	37 38	117 119	666 677
3	Productive Capital (Rs crore)	1985-86 1986-87	357 533	1345 429	688 624	7400 7596
4	Ex-factory value of output (Rs crore)	1985-86 1986-87	1009 1303	869 1154	1616 1681	13424 15150
5	Value added by manufacture (Rs crore)	1985-86 1986-87	232 269	138 284	251 246	2152 2594
6	Percentage share in the value added in the factory sector	1985-86 1986-87	10.78 10.37	6.41 10.95	11.66 9.48	100.00 100.00

\* Major Industry Group codes as per NIC classification, 1970.

Source:- Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

It is seen from the above table that the share of rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products industry and of electricity industry in the value added by all industries in the factory sector in the State has increased respectively from 4.97 percent and 6.41 percent in 1985-86 to 8.52 percent and 10.95 percent in 1986-87 while the share of textiles (including wool, silk and synthetic fibres, wearing apparel other than footwear) industries, chemicals and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal) industries, and non-metallic mineral products industries has decreased from 22.86 percent, 33.32 percent and 15.16 percent in 1985-86 to 21.32 percent, 32.27 percent and 3.08 percent respectively in 1986-87.

**Factories :-** The number of working factories in the State marginally increased from 12836 at the end of the year 1988 to 13000(provisional) at the end of the year 1989. The average daily employment in these working factories which was 6.38 lakh in the year 1988 increased to 6.46 lakh (provisional) in the year 1989. The main groups of industries viz. Cotton Textiles, Chemical

and Chemical products (except products of Petroleum and Coal), Food Products, Non-metallic mineral products, Wool, Silk and Synthetic fibre textiles, Machinery and machine tools and parts (except electrical machinery) and Metal products and parts (except machineries and transport equipments) accounted for average daily employment of about 4.86 lakh workers i.e. 75 percent of the average daily employment of workers in all working factories during the year 1989. Chemical and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal) accounted for 12.5 percent of the working factories at the end of the year 1989, followed by Non-metallic Mineral products accounting for 10.6 percent of the working factories. About 10.2 percent of the working factories belonged to the industry group Machinery and machine tools and parts except electrical machinery and nearly 8.0 percent of the working factories each belonged to the two industry groups namely Metal Products and Parts (except machineries and transport equipments) and Cotton Textiles. The Cotton Textiles industry which was predominant industry in the State has lost its rank and comes fifth in respect of the number of working factories. However, Cotton Textiles still occupies first rank in respect of employment by accounting for about 24.92 percent of the total number of workers while the factories belonging to the industry groups viz. Chemical and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal), Non-metallic mineral products and Machinery and machine tools and parts (except electrical machinery) accounted for about 14.24 percent, 7.12 percent and 6.81 percent respectively of the total number of workers. It is interesting to note that Wool, Silk and Synthetic fibre textiles and Food Products accounted for 5.54 percent and 7.31 percent of the working factories and ranked tenth and ninth respectively in respect of the working factories but they ranked third and fourth respectively in respect of employment by employing about 7.35 percent and 8.36 percent of the total number of workers.

**Gujarat State Textile Corporation Ltd.** :- The Corporation manages sick textile units of the State and also acts as a developmental agency for the textile industry in the State. At present, the Corporation is running 11 textile mill units in the capacity of owner and two co-operative spinning mills viz. Saurashtra Co-operative Spinning Mills, Limbdi and Visnagar Co-operative Spinning Mills, Visnagar as Administrator.

The Corporation provides employment to about 20000 persons in the mills owned and run by it. The value of output of these mills has increased from Rs.123.54 crore in 1988-89 to Rs.146.84 crore in 1989-90. During the year 1990-91, the Corporation has improved the performance of the mills considerably. The total value of production for the seven months period from April to October, 1990 is Rs. 90.17 crore against the value of output of Rs. 81.04 crore of the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Corporation has already started taking effective steps for improving the performance by changing product-mix, streamlining the marketing, control over inventories etc. It has also worked out modernisation-cum-renovation programme. One of its mills is planned to be converted into hundred percent export oriented unit.

Moreover, the Corporation has also implemented voluntary retrenchment programme for reducing surplus workers in the mills. During the current year, about 1100 workers are expected to render voluntary resignations.

**The Gujarat State Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.** :- The main objectives of the Corporation are : (1) to promote traditional handicrafts of Gujarat (2) to sell and export goods through its various emporia known as Gurjari at Delhi, Bombay, Ahmadabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Lucknow (3) to organise exhibitions to popularise the handicraft goods in India and abroad, (4) to give latest popular designs to the artisans and (5) to generate employment for craftsmen.

During the year 1989-90, the sales of handicrafts was worth Rs. 3.74 crore. and it is expected to reach to Rs. 5 crore by the end of the current year(1990-91).

During the year 1989-90, the Corporation had covered 11000 artisans as against 10000 artisans in the preceding year. During the year 1990-91, the Corporation aims to cover 5000 new artisans.

To facilitate supply of raw material as well as supply of new designs to the artisans, the Corporation has opened a procurement centre at Patan and three more procurement centres at Rajkot, Jamnagar and Surat are proposed to be opened during the current year.

The Corporation has so far opened seven emporia at Delhi, Bombay, Ahmadabad, Bangalore, Calcutta and Lucknow. (There are two emporia at Delhi.) Four new emporia at Hyderabad, Pune, Madras and Goa are proposed to be opened during the current year (1990-91).

During the year 1990-91, the Corporation had organised an exhibition at Ahmadabad during the Handicraft week (8-12-90 to 15-12-90), Rs. 38 lakh worth handicraft items were sold by direct sales in co-ordination with artisans, co-operative societies, District Industries Centres etc. The Corporation aims to organise periodic exhibition cum sales in nearly 25 major places of the country during the current year.

**The Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd. :-** Handloom industry is very important from the view point of providing employment. In order to strengthen this industry, an intensive Handloom Development Scheme has been launched, under the 20 Point Programme, by the Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.

Under this scheme, the weavers who are not registered in any Co-operative societies are covered. The objectives of the scheme are 1) to cover more handlooms of socially and economically backward weavers, 2) to modernise the looms by providing loans, subsidised equipments, etc., 3) to give adequate training to the weavers in the modern methods of weaving, 4) to provide necessary yarn, different designs and guidance for the manufacture of cloth to the weavers, 5) to arrange for sale of their finished goods, 6) to sell Janata cloth as per the guidelines of Government of India and 7) to provide sheds for production, bank guarantees and benefit of group insurance to the weavers.

Under this scheme, the Corporation has covered 693 looms during the year 1988-89 in nine districts of the State viz. Ahmadabad, Banaskantha, Mahesana, Surendranagar, Sabarkantha, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Rajkot, Dangs and Kheda (Khambhat). The Corporation has opened training centres at Ahwa (Dangs) during 1988.

At present, the Corporation assists manufacturers in the production of curtain cloth, furnishing materials, sarees like Polyester, Calcutti, Chanderi, Silk, Gharchola of Khambhat, honey comb towel, turkish towels, bed covers, Mashru cloth etc.

The Corporation has so far covered 1498 weavers of minority concentrated in the districts of Banaskantha, Mahesana, Kheda and Ahmadabad. During the year 1989-90, 582 weavers from minority concentrated areas have produced cloth worth Rs.30.43 lakh and Rs.7.69 lakh were paid as wages to the weavers. The Corporation has supplied raw yarn worth Rs.20.16 lakh to these weavers during the year 1989-90.

During the year 1989-90, 6445 handlooms have been covered against 5978 in 1988-89. During the year 1990-91 i.e. upto October, 1990, 187 rooms were covered. During the year 1989-90, 190 weavers were trained, while during the year 1990-91, i.e. upto October, 1990, 40 weavers have been trained.

The Corporation mainly produces Janata Dhoties and Janata Sarees. Jananta and Non-Janata cloth are sold through Co-operative Societies, Exhibitions, National Handloom Expos, Dealers and through the Garvi Handloom Emporia of the Corporation at Ahmadabad, Gandhinagar, Vadodara, Shamlaji, Ambaji, Surendranagar, Palanpur, Khambhat, Mandvi(Kachchh), Surat, Jaipur, Calcutta and Bombay. During the year 1989-90, the total value of the sale of Janata and Non-Janata cloth was Rs.464.43 lakh as against Rs.402.63 lakh in 1988-89 showing an increase of 15.35 percent in 1989-90 over 1988-89. During the year 1990-91 i.e. upto October 1990, the total sales of Janata and non-Janata cloth was worth Rs. 169.34 lakh.

**Gujarat State Khadi Gramodyog Board :-** The main objectives of the Gujarat State Khadi Gramodyog Board are 1) to create employment opportunities in the rural and remote areas by promoting various khadi and village activities through various voluntary agencies such as registered institutions, co-operative societies and individuals, 2) to impart training to the rural artisans in the development of traditional industry by adopting modern technology and 3) to carry out publicity and to arrange exhibitions in various districts of the State for popularising Khadi and village industries products.

The Board implements several schemes for development of village industries like Khadi, non edible oil soap, Carpentry and Blacksmithy, Gur and Khandsari, village Oil, Leather, Pottery, Gobar Gas etc. through various implementing agencies. The information about the value of output, sales and employment in these industries is given in the following table.

TABLE -13

Sr. No.	Industry	1988-89			1989-90		
		Value of out-put (Rs. lakh)	Sales (Rs. lakh)	Empl-ymment (No.)	Value of out-put (Rs. lakh)	Sales (Rs. lakh)	Empl-ymment (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	I Khadi	1680	2617	67068	1745	2586	61795
	II Village Industries:						
	a) Polyester cloth	222	218	2903	249	168	3775
	b) N.E.O. Soap	447	454	494	463	486	689
	c) Carpentry and blacksmithy	764	882	1924	1207	1314	2099
	d) Gur and khandsari	128	159	853	227	280	1236
	e) Village oil	416	436	1047	481	469	1357
	f) Leather industry	274	345	3249	380	459	1394
	g) Pottery	397	405	8946	471	493	10619
	h) Gobar Gas	688	-	430	785	-	413
	i) Others	286	357	4006	290	354	4382
	Total-II	3622	3256	23852	4553	4023	25964
	Grand Total-(I+II)	5302	5873	90920	6298	6609	87759

Note :- The figures excludes the sales and employment of Gramodyog Sales Depot.



During the year 1989-90, the Board a) paid wages of Rs. 11.30 lakh to 1125 workers of closed textile mills of Ahmadabad for working on spinning wheels, b) paid Rs. 35.45 lakh as wages to Scheduled Caste workers under special component plan and c) has given Rs. 14.07 lakh to the beneficiaries to purchase new weaving equipments .

Under Tribal Area Sub-Plan , 10095 tribal weavers have been given wages of Rs. 77.23 lakh against the production of 1.07 crore Cotton hanks during 1989-90.

### JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

**Working Companies** :- The number of working joint stock companies in the State has increased from 11211 as at the end of 1988-89 to 12633 as at the end of 1989-90. During the year 1989-90, 1493 new joint stock companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 4607.99 crores were registered in the State.

During the year 1990-91(from April to September, 1990), 882 new joint stock companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 306.19 crores have been registered in the State, whereas 21 companies with paid-up capital of Rs. 5.68 crores ceased working and went into liquidation during the period.

**Industrial Licences** :- During the year 1989-90, 21 licences were issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for starting new industrial undertakings in Gujarat. These units are expected to create employment opportunities for about 2612 persons and the anticipated investment in land, building, plant and machinery in these new undertakings is estimated at Rs.229.88 crore. In addition, 21 licences with an anticipated investment of 82.64 crore in land, building, plant and machinery and expected employment of 1893 persons were issued either for substantial expansion or for the manufacture of new articles in the existing units

During the year of 1990-91(upto September, 1990), 9 licences have been issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 for starting new undertakings in the State. These units are expected to create employment opportunities for about 644 persons and the anticipated investment in land, building and plant and machinery in these new undertakings is estimated at Rs. 25.66 crore. In addition, 10 licences with an anticipated investment of Rs. 23.16 crore in land, building plant and machinery and expected employment of 1164 persons have been issued either for substantial expansion or for manufacture of new products in the existing units

**Industrial Production** :- The table-14 gives the provisional data on the production of some of the industries in the State for 1988 and 1989.

It is seen from the table-14 that the production of cotton textile yarn and cloth (Mill sector), salt, vegetable oil products, sulphuric acid and super phosphate(P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) industry registered an increase in the year 1989 as compared to that in the previous year, whereas the production of caustic soda, cement and power driven pumps has registered a decline in the year 1989 as compared to the previous year.

TABLE - 14

Sr. No.	Industry	Unit	Production during		
			1988 (P) 4	1989 (P) 5	
1	2	3			
1	CottonTextile (Mill sector):				
	1.1	Yarn	Lakh kgs.	1091	1292
	1.2	Cloth	Lakh mts.	4710	4916
2		Caustic Soda	'00 Tonnes	1290	1172
3		Salt	'000 Tonnes	5666	6241
4		Vegetable Oil Products (Vanaspati)	'00 Tonnes	896	1000
5		Sulphuric Acid	'00 Tonnes	4265	4595
6		Superphosphate (P2O5)	'00 Tonnes	932	1362
7		Cement	'000 Tonnes	2872	2727
8		Power driven pumps	'000 Nos.	80	52

(P) : Provisional

**District Industries Centres :-** Under the new industrial policy of the Central Government, 18 District Industries Centres (DIC) have been established in Gujarat State, except Dangs district whose development is being looked after by the DIC, Valsad. For each DIC, updated Action Plan for 5 years from 1989 to 1993 has been finalised and has been submitted to the Central Government. The main objective of establishing the District Industries Centre is to provide all assistance under one roof to the entrepreneurs engaged in decentralised industrial sector and to those proposing to establish small and cottage industries. The prospective entrepreneurs can thus have all assistance like selection of an item, manufacturing inputs like credit, raw materials, power, land and building from the District Industries Centre in the district.

With a view to make the centres more effective and operational, the State Government has delegated to the District Industries Centres powers concerning registration for central/State cash subsidy, SSI registration, certificate for Sales Tax Exemption, recommendation of loan, issue of essentiality certificate for import licence (as per import policy 1988-93) and loans under artisan scheme, self employment schemes etc. During the year 1989-90, the Central cash subsidy of Rs. 519.81 lakh for 417 units and State cash subsidy of Rs. 4345.11 lakh for 1332 units was sanctioned. During the year 1990-91 (upto October, 1990), the State cash subsidy of Rs. 1572 lakh for 156 units has been provided.

During the year 1989-90, 19007 new entrepreneurs were indentified by the District Industries Centres and during the year 1990-91 (upto October, 1990), 17556 new entrepreneurs have been indentified.

During the year 1989-90, 19007 new units of cottage and small scale industries have come up providing employment opportunities to 57622 persons while during the year 1990-91 (upto October, 1990), 8754 new units of cottage and small scale industries have come up providing employment opportunities to 35684 persons.

The working of all District Industries Centres is monitored by the Monitoring cell established in the office of the Industries Commissioner. This cell watches the progress of all the DIC in the

State and provides necessary guidance in solving their problems. Moreover, the meetings of all General Managers of the DICs, Director of Cottage Industries, and officers of the various Corporations are held regularly on monthly basis, wherein the progress achieved by each DIC against the targets fixed under the Action Plan is reviewed by the Industries Commissioner.

As a step towards simplification of procedures observed by the DICs, a time limit has been fixed for finalising the applications received by the DICs.

At district level there is a District Industrial Executive Committee under the Chairmanship of Collector which meets periodically to discuss the problems of industrialists and to solve the problems with the help of the DIC.

Moreover, with a view to co-ordinate between different agencies and to solve the problems of entrepreneurs, a "Single Window Industries Follow Up Team (SWIFT)" has been constituted in all districts under the Chairmanship of Collector of the district and is expected to meet every month.

#### **INDUSTRIAL FINANCE**

**Gujarat State Financial Corporation :-** During the year 1989-90, the Corporation has sanctioned loans of Rs. 154.91 crore to 1842 industrial units as compared to Rs. 143.74 crore sanctioned to 1576 units in 1988-89. The loans disbursed by the Corporation during the year 1989-90 amounted to Rs. 106.56 crore as against Rs. 80.84 crore in the preceding year. The assistance sanctioned in 1989-90 generated investment of Rs. 314.26 crore and was instrumental in creating employment opportunities for 42063 persons in the State. During the first seven months of the year 1990-91, i.e. upto October, 1990, the Corporation has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 90.81 crore and disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 53.89 crore.

Under the Soft Loans Scheme, the Corporation provides loans to the industrial units coming up in backward districts. The Corporation sanctioned loans of Rs. 59.09 crore (gross) to 649 units coming up in backward districts and disbursed loans of Rs. 49.32 crore to 568 units during 1989-90 as compared to Rs. 68.34 crore sanctioned to 627 units and Rs. 40.58 crore disbursed to 447 units respectively during the preceding year. During the first seven months of the year 1990-91, i.e. upto October, 1990, the Corporation sanctioned loans of Rs. 36.82 crore to 344 industrial units coming up in backward districts.

During the year 1989-90, the Corporation sanctioned loans of Rs. 19.03 crore to 195 units in tribal talukas of the State.

Mini Composite Loans Scheme is being operated by the Corporation for assisting small borrowers, artisans, craftsmen etc.

The Corporation sanctions loans under various schemes. The details of loans sanctioned to number of units are given in table-15.

Under the scheme specifically designed for women entrepreneurs, the Corporation sanctioned loans of Rs. 209.6 lakh to 78 units during the year 1989-90 as compared to Rs. 244.20 lakh in the previous year.

Under the New Entrepreneurs Scheme, new entrepreneurs are assisted to set up new enterprises by providing loans with liberal margin.

TABLE - 15

(Amount Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91*	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Small scale units	1513	11923.34	1825	14840.38	876	7928.03
2	Medium scale units	63	2444.46	17	650.76	30	1153.09
3	Non-Resident Indians	12	346.01	6	236.75	16	434.61
4	New Entrepreneurs	32	75.59	8	11.94	2	5.64
5	SC/ST Entrepreneurs	252	590.77	252	605.02	60	161.86
6	Mini loans	93	11.56	49	9.38	4	0.84
7	Special Capital	21	34.39	12	24.37	8	6.92
8	Diesel Generation set	77	111.79	42	44.95	23	32.03
9	Doctor's Scheme	35	64.32	53	107.27	24	45.46
10	Transport Loans	30	70.82	114	317.12	-	-
11	Single Window Scheme	150	320.87	104	229.63	78	239.46
12	Ex-Servicemen	24	72.13	17	44.23	-	-
13	Mahila Udyam Nidhi	-	-	12	38.15	18	55.83

\* Upto October, 1990.

Under the scheme of assistance to units coming up in backward talukas of the State, the Corporation sanctioned loans of Rs. 89.21 crore to 894 units and disbursed loans of Rs. 69.47 crore to 810 units during the year 1989-90 as compared to Rs. 94.87 crore sanctioned to 841 units and Rs. 52.79 crore disbursed to 683 units respectively during the preceding year.

During the year 1989-90, the Corporation has introduced a new incentive Mahila Udyam Nidhi scheme for women entrepreneurs. Under the scheme, new women entrepreneurs establishing a project with fixed investment of upto Rs. 10 lakh can avail of seed capital upto 15 percent of the project cost at a nominal rate of 1 percent service charges. The promoters contribution has been kept at a very low level of 10 percent of project cost. Under this scheme, the Corporation also provides working capital loan upto Rs. 2.5 lakh to the women entrepreneur, if the investment in fixed assets is upto Rs. 5 lakh.

The Corporation laid special emphasis to assist SC/ST entrepreneurs. During the year 1989-90, the Corporation sanctioned loans of Rs. 605.02 lakh to them as against Rs. 590.77 lakh in the previous year.

During the year 1989-90, 46 spot guidance programmes were organised in different backward areas. Senior Officers through a two stage intensive development campaign visited these centres for providing counselling and guidance.

The Corporation provides financial assistance under the revised bankable scheme for loans upto Rs. 35000 to artisans and village and cottage industries set up in towns and villages.

Under the scheme for Ex-Servicemen entrepreneurs, the Corporation sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 44.23 lakh to 17 units during the year 1989-90.

The sanction of refinance during the year 1989-90 was of the order of Rs. 129.15 crore as compared to Rs. 125.15 crore in the preceding year. During the year 1989-90, the disbursement of refinance stood at Rs. 62.47 crore as against Rs. 93.97 crore in the preceding year. This facility

of refinance has enabled the Corporation to pass on the benefit of reduced rate of interest to almost all the medium and small scale industries financed by the Corporation.

For rendering better services the Corporation has strengthened its Regional, Subregional and District offices with appropriate powers.

**Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. :-** The Corporation has two fold activities viz. financing medium and large scale industries and promoting project both individually and in the joint sector.

The Corporation finances medium and large scale industries for project cost ranging between Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 500 lakh. The Corporation's term loans are limited upto Rs. 150.00 lakh for a single project. The projects needing term loans of less than Rs. 90 lakh are also financed by Gujarat State Financial Corporation. A single project can obtain upto Rs. 240 lakh as term loans jointly from Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation and Gujarat State Finance Corporation. The projects where project costs exceed Rs. 500 lakh are normally directed to approach central financing institutions like Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and Industrial Finance Corporation of India for financial assistance.

During the year 1989-90, the Corporation had sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 79.50 crore to 93 units and had disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 56.20 crore to 100 units. The financial assistance sanctioned during the year 1989-90 is likely to generate investment worth Rs. 425.53 crore and create employment opportunities for about 20523 persons. During the year 1990-91 (April to October, 1990), the Corporation has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 56.64 to 51 units and has disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 32.98 crore. The financial assistance sanctioned during this period is likely to generate investment worth Rs. 126.56 crore.

During the year 1989-90, the Corporation has sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 36.34 crore to 34 units and during the year 1990-91 (April to October 1990) financial assistance of Rs. 21.99 crore has been sanctioned to 17 units in the backward areas of the State.

During the year 1989-90, 3 joint sector/associate sector projects namely (1) Gujarat Flouro Chemicals Ltd. for manufacture of CFC and AHF Gases at a cost of Rs. 28.88 crore at Ranjitnagar, (2) Gujarat Gas Company Ltd. (Ankleshwar and Bharuch) for distribution of natural gas at a cost of Rs. 12.80 crore and (3) Gujarat Apollo Equipments, at a cost of Rs. 4.80 crore at Ditasan (Dist : Mahesana) were commissioned.

During the year 1990-91 (upto October 1990), 4 joint sector/associate sector projects namely (1) Essar Gujarat Ltd. for manufacture of sponge iron at a cost of Rs. 320 crores at Hazira, (2) Gujarat Synthwood Ltd. for manufacture of synthetic wood at a cost of Rs. 4.65 crore at Valsad, (3) Gujarat Hi-Rel Controls Ltd. for manufacture of uninterruptible power supply system at a cost of Rs. 1.96 crore at Gandhinagar and (4) Gujarat JHM Hotels Ltd. (Hotel Surat) at a cost of Rs. 11 crore have been commissioned.

As on 31st October 1990, 38 joint Sector projects were in production/operation In these projects, the Corporation by way of equity has invested Rs. 69.32 crore which has resulted in the generation of 1195.55 crore of investment

As on 31st October, 1990, the Corporation had 40 projects on hand, of which 7 projects are at advanced stage of implementation. They are : (1) Gujarat Apar Polymers Ltd. (Acrylonitrile Butadiene Rubber(NBR)),(2) Gujarat Godrej Innovatives Ltd.(Alpha Olefins), (3) Gujarat Gas Company Ltd. (Distribution of gas at Surat), (4) Gujarat Poly Avx Electronics Ltd. (Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors).(5) Gujarat Perstrop Electronics Ltd. (Copper Clad Glass Epoxy Laminates),

(6) Gujarat Narmada Electronics Ltd. (T.V. Glass Shells) and (7) Prophylactic Devices. In these 7 projects, the total investment would be Rs. 491.17 crore, of which the investment of the Corporation by way of equity would be Rs. 18.09 crore.

During the year 1989-90, the Corporation had received letters of Intent/SIA Registrations for the manufacture of Hard Coke, Copper Clad Glass Epoxy Laminates, Silicon Wafers, Ceramic Fibres Railway Signalling Equipments and Pig Iron.

**Gujarat Small Industries Corporation Ltd.** :- The main object of the Corporation is to procure and provide scarce and semi scarce raw materials such as iron and steel, pig iron, cement, coal, coke etc. and to provide marketing assistance, import assistance, quality machine tools etc. at reasonable prices to the Small Scale Industrial Units in the State.

The Corporation procures and distributes various items of raw materials such as pig iron, coke coal iron, and steel, cement, non-ferrous metal, etc. to small scale industrial units through its seven depots located at Ahmadabad, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Nadiad, Udhna and Jamnagar. During the year 1989-90, the Corporation had distributed raw materials worth Rs. 90.99 crore to 2530 units, while in the year 1990-91 (upto October, 1990), the Corporation has distributed raw materials worth Rs. 50.28 crore to 2762 small scale industrial units.

In year 1989-90, the Corporation had provided plastic raw materials worth Rs. 24.77 crore to 410 units. In the year 1990-91, (upto October, 1990), the Corporation has provided the plastic raw materials worth Rs. 12.46 crore to 345 units.

During the year 1989-90, 15 units were assisted in procuring market for their products worth Rs. 132.49 lakh. In the year, 1990-91 (upto October, 1990), 11 units were assisted in procuring market for their product worth Rs. 40.30 lakh. The Tender Marketing Section assists the small scale units by procuring orders from various Government purchasing agencies, Public Sector undertakings, local government bodies etc. by offering their products against tenders issued by various Government Departments, Public Sector undertakings etc. During the year, 1989-90, 37 units were assisted in procuring orders for their products worth Rs. 165.69 lakh. In the year, 1990-91 (upto October, 1990), 14 units were assisted in procuring orders for their products worth Rs. 54.91 lakh.

Under the promotional activity of marketing assistance, the Corporation assists small scale industrial units in various ways such as (1) Payment of 90 percent of the value of the orders executed against tender programme immediately on despatch of goods, (2) Providing financial assistance for procuring raw materials and other accessories, equipments for execution of orders, (3) Technical guidance for meeting with the specifications of the products, (4) Assistance for getting the products tested by authorised testing laboratories/institutions, (5) Follow up for recovery of payments for the products supplied by small scale industrial units, (6) Publicising products of units by participation in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions and by giving subsidy in rental and transport facilities and (7) Assistance in paying earnest money security deposit against orders received from Government Departments.

The Machine Tools and Consultancy Unit helps new enterprenurs as well as existing ones in the State in procuring quality machine tools, other machinery and components at competitive rates. During the year, 1989-90 machine tools worth Rs. 24.81 lakh were procured for 10 units. In the year, 1990-91 (upto October, 1990) the Corporation had provided machine tools worth Rs. 13.01 lakh to 4 units.

The Corporation has opened a show-room ELECTRONIKI at Ahmadabad to deal in electronic items especially in colour and black and white T.V. sets manufactured with the kits supplied by the Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation of India Limited.

In the year of 1989-90, the Corporation had provided electronic items worth Rs. 96.86 lakh to 20 units. In the year 1990-91 (upto October, 1990) the Corporation has provided electronic items worth Rs. 67.52 lakh to 31 units.

The Corporation has obtained Stockistship for Titanium Dioxide from M/s. Kerala State Industrial Products Trading Corporation Limited since January, 1988. In the year 1989-90, the Corporation achieved a turnover of Rs. 139.73 lakh and had provided Titanium Dioxide to 291 units. The sales during the year 1990-91(upto October, 1990) were worth Rs. 171.70 lakh, covering 295 units.

In February, 1989 The Corporation has further taken up the distribution of Sheet Rubber since February, 1989. The Corporation is planning to distribute Latex and Grump Rubber in due course. The Corporation had distributed sheet rubber in 1989-90 worth Rs. 28.25 lakh to 32 units during 1989-90 and had distributed sheet rubber worth Rs. 6.77 lakh in the year 1990-91(upto October, 1990) to 11 units.

The Corporation runs a Trade Centre at Ahmadabad to assist small scale industrial units in marketing their products, in securing quality control goods in providing facilities of library, telex etc. In 1989- 90 the membership of telex was 230 and the same has gone upto 231 by October 1990.

The Corporation assists small scale industries in the field of import of raw materials and other items against the actual users licences as well as release orders by consolidating small values of import licences and making arrangements for importing the required goods. In the year 1989-90, 66 units were assisted for obtaining imported materials worth Rs. 18.12 crore while in the year 1990-91(upto October, 1990), 154 units have been assisted for obtaining imported materials worth Rs. 12.85 crore.

**Gujarat Export Corporation Ltd.** :- The Corporation undertakes exports of various products manufactured in Gujarat State and also takes up various export promotion activities. By the end of March, 1990, the Corporation has exported goods worth about Rs. 145 crore to more than 75 countries of the World since 1966. During April, 1990 to October, 1990 it has exported goods worth Rs. 2.25 crore.

The Corporation has been pioneer in the exports of machine tools from Gujarat to sophisticated markets and has widened the horizons of marketing diesel engines to different countries in West Asia.

The Corporation operates an Air Cargo Complex at Ahmadabad to facilitate export-import trade by air for the industries in Gujarat. During the year 1989-90, the complex handled 26700 packages valued at about Rs. 99.28 crore as against Rs. 23.40 crore in the preceding year, and during April, 1990 to September, 1990 the complex handled 9905 packages valued at about 18.40 crore. The Corporation has permits at present for handling export cargo for 25 items and for handling import cargo for 7 items.

The Corporation organised Gujarat Pavilion on behalf of the Government of Gujarat at the India International Trade Fair, 1990 at New Delhi. The Corporation has also been able to earn status of a Trading House for the period of three years with effect from 1-4-1988.

**Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation** :- The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation is a public sector undertaking set up primarily to develop industrial infrastructure by acquiring appropriate land in the State. During the year 1989-90, the corporation had sanctioned five new estates viz (1) Valia (Kondh) (2) Valia (Dodwala) (3) Vagra (IPCL) (4) Mandvi-Mangrol and

(5) Bhat. The total number of estates was 174 at the end of 1989-90. During the year 1990-91 (upto August, 1990) the Corporation has sanctioned one more estate viz. Babra.

For the development of industrial estates, the Corporation has so far acquired about 14692 hectares of land, constructed 11421 sheds and built 11398 housing quarters in various estates by the end of August, 1990. During the year 1989-90, the Corporation had constructed 182 sheds, allotted 335 sheds, acquired 191 hectare of land and allotted 924 hectare of land to the entrepreneurs. During the year 1989-90, the Corporation had also allotted 407 housing quarters.

During the year 1990-91 (upto August, 1990), the Corporation has constructed 174 sheds, and has allotted 203 sheds and 121 housing quarters. Thus the total number of allotted housing quarters reached to 10228 at the end of August, 1990. During this period, the Corporation has also acquired 32.99 hectares of land, developed 49.48 hectares and allotted 238.73 hectares of land to the entrepreneurs.

**Industrial Finance Corporation of India :-** The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has extended financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 1029.48 crore to 321 projects located in Gujarat State as on 30th March, 1990. Out of total assistance, Rs. 712.79 crore have been given in the form of rupee loans, Rs. 247.89 crore in the form of foreign currency loans, Rs. 47.07 crore in the form of underwriting/direct subscription, Rs. 17.71 crore in the form of deferred payment and foreign loans guarantee facilities and Rs. 4.02 crore in the form of equipment leasing. Out of total assistance, the assistance to 118 projects in notified less developed districts in the State amounted to Rs. 380.66 crore. During the year 1989-90, the Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 199.41 crore to 79 projects in Gujarat State, of which the shares of private corporate sector, co-operative sector, joint sector and public sector are Rs. 112.19 crore, Rs. 25.40 crore, Rs. 59.82 crore and 2.00 crore respectively.

**Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. :-** The amount of financial assistance sanctioned by Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. to industrial units in Gujarat amounted to Rs. 1525.02 crore as on 31st March, 1990 as against Rs. 1175.22 crore as on March, 1989. Thus during the year 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 349.80 crore was sanctioned as financial assistance by Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. to industrial units in Gujarat State.

#### CAPITAL MARKET

**Index Numbers of Security Prices :-** The index numbers of variable dividend industrial security prices and the index numbers of yields on variable dividend industrial securities for Ahmadabad Centre (Base : 1980-81 = 100) are compiled by the Reserve Bank of India. The annual average index number of variable dividend industrial security prices has increased from 241.6 in 1988-89 to 344.4 in 1989-90 indicating an increase of 42.5 percent over the preceding year. The annual average index of yields on variable dividend industrial securities has decreased from 80.6 in 1988-89 to 75.2 in 1989-90 indicating a decline of about 6.7 percent over the year 1988-89.

#### LIFE INSURANCE

**Life Insurance Corporation of India :-** The Corporation issued about 5.93 lakh policies worth Rs. 1903.14 crore in 1989-90 in Gujarat State as against 4.96 lakh policies worth Rs. 1422.87 crore issued in the preceding year.

#### BANKING

The number of commercial bank offices in the State increased from 3210 at the end of December, 1988 to 3314 at the end of December, 1989. The aggregate deposits of these commercial banking offices amounted to Rs. 9790 crore as on last Friday of December, 1989, and the total credit advanced was of the order of Rs. 5739 crore. The credit deposit ratio of the State has



----- eased marginally from 58.33 percent in 1988 to 58.62 percent in 1989.

At the end of March, 1990, the number of commercial bank offices in the State were 3331. The aggregate deposits of these commercial banking offices amounted to Rs. 10182 crore as on last Friday of March, 1990 and the total credit advanced was of the order of Rs. 6238 crore. The credit deposit ratio of the State reached to 61.26 percent by the end of March, 1990

The total credit extended by the all Scheduled Commercial Banks to priority sectors increased from Rs. 1755 crore at the end of December, 1987 to Rs. 2105 crore at the end of December, 1988. The percentage distribution of amount outstanding by various priority sectors at the end of December, 1988 given below in Table-20 shows that small scale industries account for 44.32 percent and agriculture accounts for 37.39 percent, and other priority sectors account for 15.37 percent of the total outstanding loans. Comparing the percentage distribution of the amount outstanding for the year 1988 with that for 1987, it is seen that the amount outstanding in agriculture sector has increased but the percentage share of this amount has remained same during 1988.

TABLE - 16

		(Amount Rs. in lakh)					
Sr. No.	Priority sectors	December, 1986		December, 1987		December, 1988	
		Amount Outstanding 3	% age increase 4	Amount Outstanding 5	% age increase 6	Amount Outstanding 7	% age increase 8
1	2						
1	Agriculture	55695 (36.39)	17.84	65624 (37.39)	17.83	78699 (37.39)	19.92
2	Small scale Industries	68726 (44.91)	12.28	77653 (44.23)	12.99	93279 (44.32)	20.12
3	Setting up of Industrial Estates	2804 (1.84)	-5.24	378 (2.16)	34.95	6148 (2.92)	62.47
4	Other priority sectors :	25805 (16.86)	6.43	28462 (16.22)	10.30	32338 (15.37)	13.62
4.1	Road and Water Transport operators	12223 (7.99)	-4.01	13075 (7.45)	6.57	14464 (6.87)	10.62
4.2	Retail trade	4290 (2.80)	18.25	4503 (2.57)	4.97	5620 (2.67)	24.81
4.3	Small business	2972 (1.94)	5.99	3737 (2.13)	25.74	4469 (2.12)	19.59
4.4	Professional & self employed persons	4691 (3.07)	23.35	5531 (3.15)	17.91	6080 (2.89)	9.93
4.5	Housing	1079 (0.70)	4.25	1184 (0.67)	9.73	1052 (0.50)	-11.15
4.6	Others	550 (0.36)	128.22	432 (0.25)	-21.45	653 (0.31)	51.16
Total		153030 (100.00)	12.79	175523 (100.00)	14.70	210464 (100.00)	19.91

\* Over the previous year

Note:- The figures in brackets indicate percentages to total.

## CO-OPERATION

**Credit societies** :- The information about the working of credit societies in the State during 1987-88 and 1988-89 is presented in the table given below :

TABLE - 17

Sr. No.	Type of societies	Year	No. of societies	Working capital (Rs. in lakh)	Loans (Rs. in lakh)		
					Issued	Outstanding	Overdues
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I State &amp; Central:</b>							
1	State Bank	1987-88	1	63820	53476	42921	2161
		1988-89	1	80290	56093	47066	2372
2	Central Banks	1987-88	18	180681	82482	101373	23249
		1988-89	18	190564	92904	100541	24110
3	Industrial banks	1987-88	2	4661	3201	2397	820
		1988-89	2	5275	2514	3441	966
4	Central Land Development Bank	1987-88	1	16886	3765	13386	1644
		1988-89	1	18368	3478	14531	2144
<b>II Primary Societies:</b>							
1	Agricultural Credit Societies including Grain Banks	1987-88	6801	77416	37748	55317	17702
		1988-89	6813	80955	41593	58048	18546
2	Non-agricultural Credit Societies	1987-88	3256	230120	113073	137424	13127
		1988-89	3373	255971	118782	141325	15260
*3	Primary Land Development Banks	1987-88	3	75	-	13	13
		1988-89	3	83	1	12	12

\* Includes one Land Development branch of Ahmadabad District Co-operative Bank.

- 1) Figures for 1987-88 are revised.
- 2) Figures for 1988-89 are provisional.

The working capital of all types of credit societies has increased in 1988-89 as compared to that in 1987-88. During the year 1988-89, Non-Agricultural Credit Societies have advanced loans totalling to Rs. 1188 crore as against the advance of Rs. 1131 crore in the preceding year. The proportion of overdues to total outstanding in respect of Central Bank, Central Land Development Bank and Non-Agricultural Credit Societies has increased to 23.98 percent, 14.75 percent and 10.80 percent respectively in the year 1988-89 compared to 22.93 percent, 12.28 percent and 9.55 percent in 1987-88. In the case of Industrial Banks, this proportion has decreased in 1988-89 to 28.07 percent from 34.21 percent in 1987-88. In the case of State Bank and Primary Land Development Banks, the proportions of overdues to total outstanding have remained unchanged during 1988-89, when compared with corresponding proportions of 1987-88.

**Non-Credit Societies** :- The following table gives information about the working of non-credit societies in the State.

TABLE - 18

Sr. No.	Type of societies	Year	No. of societies	Working capital (Rs. in lakh)	Loans (Rs. in lakh)		
					issued	Outstanding	Overdues
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Marketing Societies	1987-88	1735	37319	360	1492	168
		1988-89	1891	39120	405	1467	164
2	Milk supply, live-stock products & poultry etc.	1987-88	9614	42466	1954	1554	489
		1988-89	9779	52314	860	1447	508
3	Farming, Irrigation & other agricultural societies	1987-88	1373	1151	21	42	23
		1988-89	1456	1240	27	48	27
4	Sugar factories	1987-88	15	38306	479	1291	60
		1988-89	15	46682	759	1397	59
5	Cotton ginning & pressing etc.*	1987-88	2802	15991	1338	635	173
		1988-89	3154	31566	1674	711	279
6	Housing societies	1987-88	12147	82574	25277	41971	2211
		1988-89	12824	85373	25732	41965	2244
7	All other types of societies	1987-88	4152	22519	722	1038	149
		1988-89	4419	22645	370	1118	143

\* Including ginning and pressing, other processing, spinning mills and industrial societies.

Notes: 1) Figures for 1987-88 are revised.  
2) Figures for 1988-89 are provisional.

The working Capital of all the non-credit societies has increased in 1988-89 when compared to that in 1987-88. During the year 1988-89, amongst all non-credit societies, Housing societies have advanced a higher amount of loans totalling to Rs. 257 crore as against the advance of Rs. 253 crore in the preceding year. The proportion of overdues to total outstanding in respect of Milk Supply, Livestock and Poultry etc., Farming, Irrigation and other Agricultural Societies, and Cotton Ginning and Pressing etc. has increased respectively to 35.11 percent, 56.25 percent and 39.24 percent in the year 1988-89 as compared to 31.47 percent, 54.76 percent and 27.24 percent in 1987-88. In the case of Sugar Societies and all other types of societies, the proportion of overdues to total outstanding has decreased in 1988-89 to 4.22 percent and 12.79 percent respectively from 4.65 percent and 14.35 percent in 1987-88.

#### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

**Railways :-** The total length of railway lines in the State as on 31st March 1989 was 5696.03 kms. comprising 1710.31 kms. of broad gauge lines, 2886.24 kms. of metre gauge lines and 1099.48 kms. of narrow gauge lines.

Details of the progress during 1990-91 in regard to some of the important works taken up in Gujarat by the railways are as under :

- (1) A provision of Rs. 555 lakh has been made for the conversion work of Nadiad to Kapadwanj metre gauge line of about 45 Kms. in to broad gauge line and for the construction of new broad gauge line of about 61 Kms. from Kapadwanj to Modasa.
- (2) A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been made during the current year (1990-91) for the new

(2) A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been made during the current year (1990-91) for the new work viz. Nadiad - Ahmadabad section line capacity works on coal carrying route : (a) Gothaj additional loop and (b) Kantj additional loop with independent shunting facility. (3) A provision of Rs. 15 lakh has been made for the line capacity works on Ode and Boriyavi additional loop and independent shunting facility.

(4) A provision of Rs. 26 lakh has been made in 1990-91 for modernisation of wagon maintenance depot at Gandhinagar.

(5) A provision of Rs. 10 lakh has been made in the year for providing 3 line ladder track in broad gauge yard and converting the existing line No. 10 as loop line at Gandhdham.

(6) A provision of Rs. 74.70 lakh has been made for expansion of Vatwa diesel shed to home additional 45 locos at Vatwa during the current year (1990-91) (7) A provision of Rs. 130 lakh has been made in the current year (1990-91) for modernisation of metre gauge coaching depot at Ahmadabad.

(8) A provision of 100 lakh has been made for microwave communication between Ahmadabad and Abu-road (Phase I) during the year 1990-91.

(9) A provision of Rs. 208 lakh has been made during the current year (1990-91) for computerised passenger reservation system at Ahmadabad Railway Station. (10) A provision of Rs. 35.52 lakh has been made in the current year to provide private siding for Gujarat Electricity Board at Sikka.

(11) A provision of Rs. 350 lakh has been made for doubling of Maht- bridge No. 624 on Vadodara-Ahmadabad Section.

(12) A provision of Rs. 13 crore has been made for the conversion work of Viramgam to Jetpur broad gauge line of about 145 kms.

(13) A provision of Rs. 20 lakh has been made for the work of an addition loop at Kosad.

(14) A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made during the year 1990-91 for the work of providing road over bridge at Palej.

(15) A provision of Rs. 180 lakh has been made during the work of setting up of electric locomotive rehabilitation (ERW) at Dohad.

(16) A provision of Rs. 20 lakh has been made in the current year for the work of pratapnagar centralising of tank wagon P.O.H. including LPG tank wagon.

**Roads :-** The total length of roads (except municipal) in the State was 64180 kms. at the end of 1988-89 and it increased to 65565 kms. by the end of 1989-90. Out of the total road length of 65565 kms., the length of surfaced roads was 57700 kms. (88.0 percent). The unsurfaced roads with 7865 kms. of road length constituted about 12.0 percent of the total road length

Out of the total road length of 65565 kms. at the end of the year 1989-90, the length of National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, other District Roads and Village Roads was 1572 kms., 16430 kms., 21931 kms., 10022 kms., and 15610 kms. respectively.

**Gujarat State Construction Corporation Ltd. :-** The Corporation generally undertakes the construction works of major, medium and minor irrigation dams, radial gates, canal works, roads, buildings, bridges, water supply and sewerage schemes, chimneys, T.V. towers and other structural works.

During the year 1989-90, the Corporation has completed the works costing Rs. 3.79 crore and the works amounting to Rs. 89.11 crore were in progress at the end of the year 1989-90.

Some of the major works awarded to the Corporation during the year 1989-90 are 1) Construction of Udyog Bhavan at Gandhinagar (East and West Wings) providing flooring and finishing works (202.16 lakh), 2) Construction of Udyog Bhavan at Gandhinagar (East and West wings) - applying stone wash plaster works (Rs. 55.58 lakh), 3) Construction of canal bed power house (civil works) at Panam dam (Dist. Panchmahals) (Rs. 50.73 lakh), 4) Balance work of reclamation and roads upto WBM standard in sector-15 Gandhinagar OBD Belapur - (i) C.A. 61/CIDCO Rs. 161.22 lakh), (ii) C.A. 62/CIDCO (Rs. 153.45 lakh) and (iii) C.A. 63/CIDCO (Rs. 163.34 lakh) ,5) Work of extension of existing sheet piled wharf of well foundation at Varsemeli

work only) and drainage syphon at Ch 801, 2392 and 2975 on Narmada Main Canal (Rs. 183.10 lakh), 9) Lowering, laying and jointing and self glazed stone way pipe and R.C.C. pipes, construction of manholes etc. for Savarkundla City Part-I, Part-II and Part-III (Rs. 93.69 lakh), 10) Residential school at Junagadh (Rs. 111.53 lakh) and 11) Land development and construction of protective dykes for the 2 x 250 MW Thermal Power Station near Dahanu (Rs. 169.00 lakh).

**Motor Vehicles** :- The total number of registered motor vehicles increased from 16.04 lakh at the end of 1988-89 to 18.40 lakh at the end of 1989-90, registering an increase of 14.71 percent over 1988-89. About two-thirds of the total registered vehicles are accounted for by motorcycle class vehicles (two wheelers). During the year 1989-90, the number of motor cycles/scooters/mopeds increased by 17.14 percent over 1988-89. The number of autorickshaws, motor cars (three and four wheelers including jeeps), goods vehicles (including tempoes and three wheeler vehicles), trailers and tractors registered an increase of 9942, 18520, 13077, 4157 and 6506 respectively during the year 1989-90.

**Inter State Reciprocal Agreements** :- The State Government has entered into Reciprocal Transport agreement with the States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Goa and Union Territories of Daman and Diu, Dadra Nagar Haveli and Delhi for single point taxation. The number of goods vehicles of Gujarat State recommended for the grant of countersignature of the other reciprocating States and the number of goods vehicles of reciprocating States which held valid countersigned permit for the State at the end of March, 1990 is as follows.

TABLE - 19

Sr. No.	Name of the State/ Union territory	No. of Goods vehicles of Gujarat State recommended	No. of Goods Vehicles of the reciprocating States
States :			
1.	Maharashtra	3075	3075
2.	Rajasthan	262	401
3.	Madhya Pradesh	445	404
4.	Punjab	200	42
5.	Andhra Pradesh	200	202
Union Territories :			
1.	Diu, Daman (Goa)	22	22
2.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	-	45
3.	Delhi	80	80

Note :- Separate figures of Goa are not available.

The Government of Gujarat has also entered into a special reciprocal agreement for passenger transport service with the Government of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Goa, Daman and Diu.

**National Permit Scheme** :- With a view to encourage speed and economy in long distance goods transport, Government of India has introduced National Permit Scheme. Gujarat State has issued 3933 national permits during the year 1989-90 and 3893 national permits were in force at the end of the year 1989-90. With a view to provide facility to operators, responsibility of issue and renewal of national permits has been entrusted to Regional Transport and Assistant Regional Transport Officers from April, 1989.

**All India Tourist Permit** :- The State Transport Authority, Gujarat State issues all India Tourist permits to the tourist buses and taxis. The quota system for increasing these permits has been abolished in the New Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 from 1st July, 1989. It is being issued without any restriction. At the end of the year 1989-90, 525 permits for tourist taxi cabs and 57 for tourist omnibuses were in force.

**Lumpsum tax (Life time tax)** :- As an administrative reform, the Government of Gujarat has introduced a scheme of lumpsum lifetime payment of the motor vehicles tax on personalised non-transport vehicles from the 3rd April, 1987. Nearly 75 percent of the total registered vehicles have been covered under the scheme of lumpsum payment. During the year 1989-90, lumpsum tax of Rs. 1597.33 lakh has been collected.

**Assistance to weaker sections** :- In order to provide immediate help to the weaker sections of society, the Central Government has allotted special quota of auto-rickshaws. During the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 autorickshaws have been allotted on a priority basis to the weaker sections of society as under:

Item	No. of Auto-rickshaws allotted	
	1988-89	1989-90
1. Scheduled Castes	818	876
2. Scheduled Tribes	84	24
3. Educated unemployed	196	197
4. Ex-servicemen	2	3
Total	1100	1100

**The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988** :- The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 after a spell of 50 years has been replaced by the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 to fulfil the requirements on account of changes in road transport technology, pattern of passenger and freight movement, development of road network in the country etc. Alongwith the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, the rules framed thereunder The Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 and the rules framed by the State Government viz. The Gujarat Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 have been brought in force with effect from 1st July, 1989.

**Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation** :- The number of routes operated by the Corporation at the end of 1988-89 was 15257 which increased to 16257 at the end of the year 1989-90. The route kms. covered has increased from 7.91 lakh kms. in 1988-89 to 8.80 lakh kms. in 1989-90. The average number of vehicles on road during the year 1989-90 was 6816 as against 6581 in 1988-89. The average number of passengers travelled per day has increased from 36.61 lakh in 1988-89 to 38.64 lakh in 1989-90. During the peak season i.e. May, 1990, the average number of vehicles on road and the average number of passengers travelled per day were 7256 and 41.56 lakh respectively. The corresponding figures of the preceding peak season i.e. May, 1989 were 7100 and 41.49 lakh respectively. During the year 1989-90, the average daily traffic earnings of the Corporation increased by 10.11 percent over the year 1988-89 partly due to improvement of load factor from 67.94 percent to 70.23 percent and partly due to increase in effective Kms. operated from 7480 lakh to 7849 lakh (a rise of 4.93 percent).

**Ports** :- In order to accelerate the development of ports and putting their working on commercial footing, Gujarat Maritime Board has been constituted on 5th April, 1982. Eleven intermediate and 28 minor ports of Gujarat State are being administered by it.

Out of these 39 intermediate and minor ports of Gujarat, 16 ports handled a total cargo of 70.86 lakh tonnes during the year 1989-90, as against 56.13 lakh tonnes in the preceding year, showing an increase of about 26.2 percent over the previous year. This cargo of 70.86 lakh tonnes

includes the ship breaking tonnage of Alang (near Bhavnagar) (4.59 lakh tonnes) and of Sachana(near Jamnagar) (0.08 lakh tonnes). In addition to this traffic, 17.63 lakh tonnes of crude oil was transhipped at Sikka. The volume of import and export traffic handled by the ports can be seen from the following table:

TABLE - 20

(In lakh Tonnes)

Sr. No.	Year	Import	Export	Total Cargo handled (foreign and coastal)
1	2	3	4	5
1	1980-81	14.92 (54)	12.88 (46)	27.80 (100)
2	1981-82	17.11 (57)	12.77 (43)	29.88 (100)
3	1982-83	14.51 (46)	17.31 (54)	31.82 (100)
4	1983-84	26.95 (64)	15.21 (36)	42.16 (100)
5	1984-85	30.35 (63)	17.73 (37)	48.08 (100)
6	1985-86	34.17 (67)	17.12 (33)	51.29 (100)
7	1986-87	29.37 (61)	19.00 (39)	48.37 (100)
8	1987-88	21.59 (55)	17.35 (45)	38.94 (100)
9	1988-89	33.68 (60)	22.45 (40)	56.13 (100)
10	1989-90	39.54 (56)	31.32 (44)	70.86 (100)

Note :- Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total cargo handled by the ports during the year.

The imports and exports through intermediate and minor ports have increased by about 17.40 percent and 39.51 percent respectively during the year 1989-90 over the previous year. This is mainly due to increase in imports of sulphur, fertilizers, fueloil, iron ore and LDT of vessels at the ship breaking yards of Alang and Sachana and due to increase in exports of other seeds, oil cakes, rice bran bauxite, lime stone etc.

The Gujarat Maritime Board carries out various development works to enhance existing capacity of ports and to create new/additional port facilities comprising landing wharf/jetties, godowns, platforms, roads etc.

New port facilities at port Magdalla and Jafrabad at a cost of about Rs. 12.00 crore have been provided exclusively to transport clinker, produced at Jafrabad, to Magdalla for grinding and packaging of M/s. Narmada Cement Co. Ltd.

Two potential sites (1) Alang in Bhavnagar district and (2) Sachana in Jamnagar district have been selected for development of ship breaking industry. Both of these shipbreaking yards are provided with all necessary infrastructures like, Roads, Water supply, Electric supply, Communication facilities etc. by the Board. Alang has emerged as a largest shipbreaking yard of its kind in the country with as many as 65 plots available for shipbreaking activity. In view of increasing demand, 15 more plots are being provided at Alang ship breaking yard.

At the instance of M/s. Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation, Ahmadabad, port facilities comprising RCC berthing jetty, stacking platform, navigational aids etc., costing about Rs.50.00 lakh were set-up during 1988-89 at Koteshwar port in Kachchh district for transporting lignite from Panandhro mines by sea route.

M/s. Gujarat State Fertilizer Co. Ltd., has established a DAP Plant at Sikka near village Moti Khawadi in Jamnagar district. For importing raw materials like liquid ammonia and phosphoric acid for this plant, landing facilities at the cost of Rs. 12.00 crore have been created. Ships are regularly calling at Sikka Port and making use of this special type of liquid cargo berth.

Considering excellent marine condition like draft of about 10 m., siltation and scavenging free site, and natural protection from south west monsoonic disturbance and other favourable aspects, the port Pipavav has been selected for development as a direct berthing deep draft port in Amreli district. The preliminary project works alongwith reclamation and approach bund with a cost of Rs. 6 crore are completed. Remaining major works of steamer berth and reclamation costing about Rs. 13.00 crore are in progress. On completion of project work at estimated cost of about Rs. 20 crore, the port will be opened for traffic and will emerge as one of the excellent ports equipped with all modern facilities. Container handling facilities are also proposed to be made available in next phase.

Large scale industries like M/s. Larsan and Tubro, KRIBHCO etc. have been established and petrochemical complex of M/s. Reliance and Sponge Iron Project of M/s. ESSAR Gujarat are under process of implementation in Hajira area of Surat district. Few major and minor industries are also in the pipeline. In years to come, Hajira area is expected to emerge as one of the largest industrial complex of its kind in the country. The big industries are developing their own captive port facilities for import/export of raw material and final product. It is proposed to set up a Hajira port complex to cater to needs of small industries of the hinterland by Gujarat Maritime Board comprising 325 m long RCC Jetty to accommodate 25,000 to 30,000 DWT vessels simultaneously with ancillary facilities like roads, godowns etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 crore. It is under consideration to undertake capital dredging at an estimated cost of about Rs. 55 crore as a joint venture with beneficiaries industries by the Government.

Porbandar port has been developed as an all weather direct berthing port. In order to meet with present and future traffic demand, it is being considered to extend existing deep water berth by further 100 m and break water by 200 m at a cost of about Rs. 10 crore. On implementation of this project, the port will be able to accommodate two medium size ocean going vessels of 20000 to 25000 DWT, drawing draft of about 10 metres and thus traffic handling capacity of port will enhance by 5 to 6 lakh tonnes per annum.

The Bedi port in Jamnagar district ranks first in traffic handling among all intermediate ports in the country. This port registers an average annual traffic of 10 to 12 lakh MT. This port mainly handles commodities like de-oiled cakes, foodgrains, fertilizers etc.. The present port faces constraints mainly of lesser time being available for cargo handling due to tidal restrictions and more haulage distance from port to anchorage. To overcome above bottlenecks and to meet increased volume of traffic, new port site near Rozi pier has been selected for setting up new port where natural distance from anchorage is less by 4 Kms. This project is estimated to cost about Rs. 12 crore. On commissioning of this new port at Rozi pier site, it will be possible to handle additional cargo of 2 to 2.5 million tonnes per annum. It is also under consideration to implement this scheme under "Users' Contribution Scheme" recently introduced by the State Government. Under this scheme, the prospective users will finance the scheme in proportion to the length of berthing facilities by them in multiple of 50 m. The quantity of the total cargo handled by the Kandla port increased by 6.3 percent from 178.07 lakh tonnes in 1988-89 to 189.25 lakh tonnes in 1989-90. The trends in respects of imports and exports at Kandla port can be seen from the Table - 21.

The imports at Kandla port have increased marginally during the year 1989-90 as compared to 1988-89 mainly on account of increased imports of P.O.L., other liquids, rock phosphate, steel coils, plates/ pipes/ angles, pig iron/ sponge iron, foodgrains, containerised cargo and wooden logs.



TABLE - 21

Sr. No.	Year	Imports	Exports	Transshipment	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1980-81	8241	575	-	8816
2	1981-82	8807	723	-	9530
3	1982-83	12000	651	-	12651
4	1983-84	13272	886	-	14158
5	1984-85	14570	1175	-	15745
6	1985-86	15175	1310	-	16485
7	1986-87	14854	1340	-	16194
8	1987-88	16281	1759	43	18083
9	1988-89	16439	1368	-	17807
10	1989-90	16755	2170	-	18925

During the year 1989-90, the exports through Kandla port have increased by about 59.9 percent over the year 1988-89.

The general (packaged) cargo traffic has increased from 15.25 lakh tonnes in 1988-89 to 19.64 lakh tonnes in 1989-90.

There is a rapid increase in container traffic at Kandla port over the year as can be seen from the following table : (A) container of 8' x8' x20' is considered as one unit of twenty equivalent units (TEU):

TABLE - 22

Sr. No.	Year	Total "Twenty Equivalent Unit" handled			Total Tonnage
		Imports	Exports	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1983-84	1509	1287	2796	22605
2	1984-85	5807	5354	11161	112463
3	1985-86	8486	8603	17089	170870
4	1986-87	12539	12189	24728	256085
5	1987-88	14467	13816	28283	335156
6	1988-89	18157	17776	35933	423952
7	1989-90	24847	24513	49360	586596

The total tonnage handled was 5.87 lakh TEU in 1989-90 indicating an increase of 38.3 percent over total tonnage handled during the preceding year.

The efficiency parameters of the Kandla port can be seen from Table - 23.

**TABLE - 23**

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1988-89	1989-90	%increase/ decrease over the previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Average turn round time per vessels	In days	6.94	6.36	(+) 8.36
2	Average pre-berthing waiting time for berth	In days	2.09	1.82	(+) 12.92
3	average berthday output	In tonnes	5303	5638	(+) 6.32
4	Ganhshift output for all day Cargo				
	4.1 Port labour	In tonnes	170	189	(+) 11.18
	4.2 Dock labour	In tonnes	156	192	(-) 23.28

It has been also planned to take up restoration of damaged Sayaji pier at an estimated cost of about Rs. 5.30 crore considering present and future requirement of the ship calling at Okha port, dimension of the pier is proposed to be kept as 200 m x 20 m instead of 120 m x 12 m. On completion of this restoration work, the port will be equipped with modern berth capable of handling ship up to 25000 DWT capacity.

The Government of India has accorded an administrative approval for Rs. 4.93 crore to the IWT (centrally sponsored) scheme to provide landing facilities at the mouth of river Narmada. This scheme comprises of providing berthing and other infrastructural port facilities for IWT vessels, dredging of navigable water way from mouth of river Narmada to Bhadbhut, etc. Actions to implement this scheme are being undertaken.

Besides, as a part of developmental programme, order for one 1000 BHP Tug one Launch, one trailing section dredger has been already given. It has been also planned to modernise the existing equipment and machineries by purchasing new grab dredger, barges, cranes etc. at the needy ports. Other capital and special repair works to keep the assest of the port in readiness to handle cargo through that port are also taken up.

**Communication** :- There were 8690 post offices/branches in the State at the end of 1989-90 as against 8630 in the preceding year. There were 1800 telegraph offices in 1988-89 and these offices have increased to 1813 in 1989-90. There were 3.81 lakh telephone connections in the State at the end of 1988-89 which has increased to 4.15 lakh at the end of the year 1989-90, showing an increase of 8.92 percent over previous year.

Under main Automatic Exchange (Max-1), 2 new exchanges, one at Vasna(RLU) (1000 lines) and another at Jamnagar Rajkot(RLU) (1500 lines) commissioned during 1989-90. Likewise 1 exchange having capacity upto 300 lines (Max-2) was also commissioned during 1989-90.

The number of Telex Exchanges in the State has increased from 32 in 1988-89 to 37 during 1989-90. The total capacity of Telex Exchanges has increased from 3140 in 1988-89 to 3180 in 1989-90.

75 Long Distance Public Telephones (LDPTS) were opened in the remote villages of the State in the year 1989-90. Likewise, 34 local Public Call offices (PCOS) in the rural areas of the State have been opened during 1989-90.

In Gujarat Telecom Circle, 189 routes are provided with No Delay Service as on 31st March, 1990 as against 136 routes in the previous year.

All the district headquarters of Gujarat State are having STD/MSTD facilities. During the year 1989-90, 7 stations viz. Sachin, Vasad, Modasa, Mahemadabad, Chhapi, Botad and Chikhli were connected to the STD network and three stations viz. Kadi, Bharuch, and Bhuj were converted from MSTD to the STD network.

**Gujarat Communications and Electronics Ltd.** :- Gujarat Communications and Electronics Ltd. was established in May, 1975 by the Government of Gujarat. The main objective of the company is to form a nucleus and focal point for the proliferation of Electronics Industry in the State, essentially in three areas namely Communication System, Navigation Aids and Video Equipments. The company has acquired a national status and is recognised as a reliable source for supply of highly sophisticated electronic equipments required by posts and Telegraphs Department, Doordarshan, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Indian Oil Corporation, Railways etc.

The company has placed great emphasis on Research and Development activities and has established a strong Research and Development Centre for the development of new products and upgradation of existing products manufactured by the company. The company has established Hybrid Micro Circuits Laboratory to Miniaturise the production modules thereby cutting the production cost. With the success of Hybrid Micro Circuits Laboratory, a Very Large Scale Integrated Circuits (VL SIC) design centre has also been established to provide the necessary facilities to design engineers in creation of their own Application specific Integrated Circuits (ASIC), in addition to custom built integrated circuits, which are of great help to small and medium scale industries enabling them to develop their products without making large investment in design equipments.

The Company has developed various ancillary units in an around Vadodara to Cater to the sale contracting jobs of the Company. These jobs mainly include manufacturing of hardware items, electronic sub assemblies, PCBs etc. required for the manufacture of various equipments. The company is also extending professional expertise to various small scale enterprenuers in getting their products tested and evaluate the quality of their products at subsidised rates through Electronics Testing and Development Centre run by the company. The Centre also offers professional grade repairs to expensive imported equipments of small enterprenuers.

The Company's Gandhinagar unit established mainly for the manufacture of electronic push buttons telephones and related critical components has also taken up the production of Rural Automatic Exchange (RA), with C-Dot technology, Video products Viz. Sync. Pulse Generator, colour Monitor etc. are also being manufactured at Gandhinagar unit.

During the year 1989-90, the company had executed some major orders which include (1) Instruments Landing System (ILS) and Distance Measurement Equipment (DME) for National Airports Authority (2) Pulse Code Modulated (PCM) Multiplex units for the Department of Telecommunications (3) 100 Watt. T.V. Transmitters (LPT) 10 watt Transmitters (VLPT Very Low Power Transmitters), TV Transposers and Relay Receivers for Doordarshan (4) Frequency Modulated Radio Transmitters for All India Radio (5) One-inch Video Tape Recorders (BCN-52) for Doordarshan (6) High Band Video Cassette Recorders (BVU- 800-BVU-820 and BVU-150) for National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and Doordarshan (7) Digital Time

Base Correctors (DTBC) for Indra Gandhi National Open University, Space Application Centre and Doordarshan.

During the year 1989-90 the company had manufactured and supplied various equipments such as 5 Systems of (ILS 436 Colour Monitors, 1,26704 push Button Telephones, 1089736 critical components, 8 Systems of FM Transmitters, 97 terminals of Pulse Code Modulated Multiplex Units (PCM MUX) 20 one-inch Video Tape Recorders ( VTR), three-fourth inch Video Cassette Recorders (VCR), 79 systems of Low Transmitters (LPT) Very Low Power Transmitters. (VLPT), 54 Digital Time Base Correctors ( DTBC), 5 Distance Measuring Equipments (DME), 24 Video processing Equipments etc.

The Sales turnover of the Company increased from Rs. 53.60 crore in 1988-89 to Rs. 75.09 crore in the year 1989-90. During the year 1990- 91(upto October 1990), the total sales turnover of the company has reached to Rs. 23.56 crore.

During the year 1989-90 the Company had planned production of UHF Digital Radio Relay System in collaboration with M/s AWA of Australia. The Company has won prestigious contract of Rs. 4.7 crore for the supply of installation of the system to Indian Oil Corporation for their Salaya-Viramgam-Koyali (SVK) Pipeline Project covering a distance of 400 kms. This is the fourth turn-key project being executed by the Company for Indian Oil Corporation. The earlier three pipeline projects are : (1) Mathura - Jalandhar Pipeline Project (2) Asansol-Saslanpur Pipeline project and (3) Sanand - Sabarmati Pipeline Project.

The Company has also planned manufacture and supply of Rural Automatic Exchange (RAX) with C-Dot technology. These equipments are to be supplied to the Department of Telecommunications for their Rural Communication Network.

During the year 1989-90, the Company had won the national Award for Research and Development for Electronic Industry for 1989.

**Gujarat Rural Housing Board:-** The Government of Gujarat has established Gujarat Rural Housing Board with a view to accelerate the programme of construction of houses specially for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other economically weaker sections of the society and other persons in need of house in the rural areas.

The Board mainly undertakes housing schemes for Economically Weaker Sections, Low Income Group and Middle Income Group households which have monthly income of 'upto Rs.700', 'Rs.701 to Rs.1500' and 'Rs.1501 to Rs.2500' respectively . Upto 31st March, 1990, the Board had completed 46763 houses of which 34933 houses were for Economically Weaker Sections, 9214 houses were for Low Income Group and 2616 houses were for Middle Income Group. During the year 1990-91(upto October, 1990) the Board has completed 129 houses for Economically Weaker Sections and 291 houses for Low Income Group.

In addition, the Board has assisted different District Panchayats in obtaining sanctions of loans from Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) for 76 projects of 125806 houses and as on 31st March, 1990, an amount of Rs. 17.77 crore, received from HUDCO, has been distributed to the various District Panchayats for these housing projects.

#### EDUCATION

**Primary Education :-** The number of educational institutions imparting primary education in the State was about 29937 during 1989-90 as against 29873 during 1988-89. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools was around 66.63 in 1989-90 as against 64.16 lakh in the preceding year. The number of teachers in these institutions was about 1.71 lakh in 1989-90.

**Secondary Education including Higher Secondary Education :-** The institutions imparting Secondary and Higher Secondary education and the students enrolled in these institutions in the State numbered 4931 and 15.19 lakh respectively in 1988-89. During 1989-90, the number of such institutions and pupils enrolled increased to 5008 and 15.94 lakh respectively.

**Higher Education :-** There were 419 institutions imparting higher education during the year 1989-90. The number of pupils in these institutions has increased from 2.53 lakh in 1988-89 to 2.58 lakh in 1989-90. The institutions of higher education include 11 Engineering (including two schools of Architecture and Planning), 6 Medical, 6 Agricultural, 6 Pharmacy and 2 Veterinary Colleges.

### MEDICAL SERVICES

**Medical Statistics :-** The information about the number of medical institutions and the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the State during 1983 to 1988 is presented in the table given below :-

TABLE - 24

Sr. No.	Item	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	No. of medical institutions	1794	1795	1854	1854	2486	2586
2	No. of inpatients (lakh)	9.16	9.30	9.98	11.67	12.81	12.73
3	No. of out-patients (lakh)	161.36	160.22	160.80	140.58	221.24	216.28

Note:- (1) The information for item No. 1 relates to Government, Government aided institutions like municipal and local bodies, private aided and non-aided institutions and railway institutions.

(2) The information for item No. 2 and 3 relates to Government and Government aided institutions.

At the end of 1988-89, there were 838 Primary Health Centres functioning in the State. The number of sub-centres under these Primary Health Centres increased to 6351 at the end of 1988-89 from 5851 at the end of 1987-88.

There were 993 primary health centres functioning in the State by the end of March, 1990. The number of sub-centres under these primary health centres increased to 6834 at the end of 1989-90.

**Sample Registration Scheme :-** In order to obtain reliable estimates of vital statistics, a scheme of sample registration is implemented at the National and State level. In Gujarat, the scheme covers 200 villages and 100 urban sample registration units. The estimated live birth rates and death rates based on the data collected under the scheme for the rural and urban areas of the State are given in Table - 25.

**Family Welfare Programme :-** Comprehensive Programme of family welfare services aims at acceptance of small family norm and welfare of the people. It has been given very high priority in the State. A network of Family Welfare Centres with family Welfare Bureaus in the districts manned by trained medical and para-medical personnel have been established in the State. Under this programme, 2.37 lakh sterilisation operations and 3.57 lakh IUD insertions were performed during the year 1989-90.

TABLE - 25

Sr. No.	Year	Live Birth Rate		Death Rate	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1980	36.6	30.8	13.7	10.8
2	1981	36.1	29.8	12.4	10.7
3	1982	35.6	30.5	13.1	8.1
4	1983	35.2	31.3	12.8	8.7
5	1984	34.0	30.1	11.9	7.4
6	1985	34.2	31.9	12.0	9.0
7	1986	33.1	30.3	11.8	8.6
8	1987	31.9	28.4	11.0	7.7
9	1988	30.9	28.2	12.1	9.2
10	1989 (P)	29.6	26.5	9.9	8.8

The number of couples in the reproductive age group 15-44 years effectively protected by various family welfare methods during the year 1989-90 was 40.54 lakh as against 38.84 lakh in the preceding year. The number of births averted during 1989-90 due to various family planning methods is estimated at 9.05 lakh as against 8.48 lakh in the preceding year.

#### EMPLOYMENT

**Employment in Public and Private Sectors :-** Under the Employment Market Information (EMI) Scheme, information is collected from all public sector establishments and all non-agricultural sector private establishments employing 10 or more workers.

Employment in the public sector establishments covered under EMI scheme in Gujarat increased from 8.55 lakh at the end of June, 1985 to 9.40 lakh at the end of June, 1990. The employment in the organised private sector has increased from 6.40 lakh at the end of June, 1985 to 6.79 lakh at the end of June, 1990.

Among the public sector institutions, Quasi-Government establishments (2.93 lakh) and Local Bodies (2.90 lakh) provided maximum employment at the end of June, 1990, followed by State Government (2.17 lakh) and Central Government offices (1.40 lakh). Examining the employment by industrial classification, it is observed that the maximum employment was provided by Manufacturing (5.92 lakh), followed by Community, Social and Personal Services (5.63 lakh) and Transport, Storage and Communications with (1.81 lakh).

**Women Employment :-** Of the total number of 16.19 lakh persons employed in the organised sector at the end of June, 1990, 1.97 lakh i.e. (12.2 percent) were women. The public sector employed 1.35 lakh women and the private sector employed 0.62 lakh women.

**Employment Exchanges :-** During the year 1989-90, 1.82 lakh persons were registered in the employment exchanges and 17 thousand persons were placed in employment. The total number of persons on the live register of employment exchanges was 9.54 lakh at the end of the year 1989-90.

**Measures for creating Direct Employment :-** Under Educated Unemployment Relief Scheme, the 10 career development courses with 455 seats are started from January-1990 in 39th session. Under this session 2 courses of 85 seats of one year duration at 3 centres and 3 courses of 130 seats of 6 months duration at 8 centres were meant for SSCE passed candidates. Thus Totally 5 courses of 215 seats at 8 centres meant for SSCE passed candidates while remaining 5 courses for Non-SSC candidates were started with capacity of 240 seats at 13 centres. At the end of the month of June-1990, 268 candidates were under training in various 8 courses at 11 centres. At present, 79 candidates in 2 courses of one year duration at 3 centres under these schemes are receiving training.

**Apprenticeship Training Scheme :-** Under the Apprenticeship Training Programme as on 30th June, 1990, 19161 seats were allotted and 14235 seats were utilised by apprentices actually undergoing training. Among these, 1002 persons belonged to Scheduled Castes, 552 persons belonged to Scheduled Tribes, 50 persons were physically handicapped, 77 were women and 353 belonged to minority and other economically weaker sections.

### PRICES

#### All India Wholesale Price Index Number :

**General Index :-** The annual average of All India Wholesale Price Index Number for all commodities for the year 1989-90 (base : 1981-82=100) was 165.7. In March 1990, the index was 170.1. Thereafter the index started increasing continuously and reached to a peak level of 182.7 (provisional) in October, 1990, showing an increase of 7.4 percent over March, 1990. On a point-to-point basis the index in October 1990 was higher by 8.6 percent as compared to that in the corresponding month of the previous year. The average value of the index for the year 1990-91 (April, 1990 to October, 1990) works out to 177.6 (provisional) which is higher by about 8.4 percent than the average index (163.9) for the corresponding period of the previous year.

**Index for the Primary Articles Group :-** This group consists of three sub-groups viz. i) Food Articles which includes cereals and pulses, fruits and vegetables, milk and milk products, egg, fish and meat, condiments and spices and other food articles like tea, coffee betelnuts etc. ii) Non-food Articles which includes fibres, oilseeds and other non-food articles and iii) Minerals which includes metallic minerals, other minerals and petroleum crude and natural gas.

The annual average index number of wholesale prices for this group works out to 163.7 for the year 1989-90. In March, 1990, the index for this group was 166.3. Thereafter, the index increased continuously and reached to a peak level of 186.2 (provisional) in October, 1990, showing an increase of 12.0 percent over the index of March 1989. On a point-to-point basis, the index in October, 1990 was higher by 11.6 percent as compared to that in the corresponding month of the previous year. The average value of the index for the year 1990-91 (April, 1990 to October, 1990) works out to 179.6 (provisional) which is about 10.3 percent higher than the average index (162.9) for the corresponding period of the previous year.

**Index for the Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants Group :-** The annual average index number of wholesale prices for this group works out to 156.7 for the year 1989-90. In March, 1990, the index for this group was 160.5. The index increased to 165.6 in April, 1990 and remained at the same level in May, 1990. Thereafter, it increased and hovered around 166 till September, 1990 and then jumped to peak level of 175.4 (provisional) in October, 1990, showing an increase of 9.3 percent over March, 1990. The annual average value of the index for the year 1990-91 (April, 1990 to October, 1990) works out to 167.3 (provisional) which is about 7.4 percent higher than the average index (155.8) for the corresponding period of the previous year.

**Index for the Manufactured Products Group** :- This group consists of thirteen sub-groups viz. (1) Food Products which includes dairy products, canned and preserved fruits, vegetables, fish and sea food, grain mill products, bakery products, sugar, khandsari and gur, sugar confectionery, cocoa and chocolate and miscellaneous food products including edible oil, oilseeds etc., 2) Beverages, tobacco and tobacco products 3) Textiles 4) Wood and wood products, 5) Paper and paper products, 6) Leather and leather products, 7) Rubber and rubber products 8) Chemicals and chemical products, 9) Non metallic mineral products, 11) Machinery and machine tools, 12) Transport equipments and parts and 13) Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

The annual average index number of wholesale prices for this group works out to 168.6 for the year 1989-90. In March, 1990, the index for this group was 174.9. Thereafter, the index increased continuously and reached to a peak level of 182.2 (provisional) in October, 1990, showing an increase of 4.7 percent over the index of March, 1990. On a point-to-point basis the index in October, 1990 was higher by 6.4 percent as compared to that in the corresponding month of the previous year. The average value of the index for the year 1990-91 (April, 1990 to October, 1990) works out to 178.3 (provisional), which is about 7.4 percent higher than the average index (166.0) for the corresponding period of the previous year.

The wholesale and retail prices of certain agricultural commodities are collected for all the districts head quarters except Gandhinagar and Dangs district on a fortnightly basis. The district price indices are calculated on the basis of monthly average prices and the State price indices are worked out as simple arithmetic averages of district price indices. The district wholesale and retail price index numbers are compiled with the base 1970-71 = 100. The trends in prices as reflected by these price indices are discussed below:

**RICE (Medium)** :- The average monthly wholesale price index for rice (medium) was 327.6 in 1989-90. In April 1990 the index for this commodity was 343.2. In May 1990 it has decreased to 340.8. In the months of June and July it increased and hovered around 346.3. Thereafter it started increasing continuously and reached a peak level of 372.0 in December 1990 which is about 14.0 percent higher than December 1989. The average monthly wholesale price index of this commodity for the year 1990-91 (average of April to December) works out to 352.6 (provisional) which is higher by about 8.3 percent than that in the corresponding period of the previous year. The average monthly retail price index of this commodity for the year 1990-91 (average of April to December) works out to 354.3 (provisional) as compared to that of 317.2 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

**WHEAT (Medium)** :- The average monthly wholesale price index for wheat (medium) was 296.5 in 1989-90. In April 1990 the index for this commodity was 309.9. In the months of May and June it increased and hovered around 318. Thereafter it started increasing continuously except October 1990 when it declined slightly and reached a level of 336.3 in December 1990 which is higher by about 10.2 percent than that in December 1989. The average monthly wholesale price index of wheat for the year 1990-91 (average of April to December) works out to 322.1 (provisional) which is higher by about 8.9 percent than that in the corresponding period of the previous year. The average monthly retail price index of this commodity for the year 1990-91 (average of April to December) works out to 327.5 (provisional) as compared to that of 298.4 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

**JOWAR** :- The average monthly wholesale price index for jowar was 328.1 in 1989-90. In April, 1990, the index for this commodity was 331.4. Thereafter it started increasing except in July, 1990 when there was slight decline and it reached to a level of 339.1 in August, 1990. In the months of September and October it declined slightly. Thereafter it started increasing con-



tinuously and reached to 346.0 in December 1990 which is higher by about 8.4 percent than that in December 1989. The average monthly wholesale price index of this commodity for the year 1990-91 (average of April to December) works out to 336.3 (provisional) which is higher by about 1.6 percent than that in the corresponding period of the previous year. The average monthly retail price index of this commodity for the year 1990-91 (average of April to December) works out to 324.1 (provisional) as compared to that of 313.8 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

**BAJRA** :- The average monthly wholesale price index for Bajra was 309.2 in 1989-90. In April, 1990, the index for this commodity was 337.5. Thereafter it started increasing continuously except June, 1990, when there was slight decline in the index and reached a level of 365.7 in September, 1990. However, in October, 1990, it decreased to 357.9 but again started increasing and reached to a peak level of 378.6 (provisional) in December, 1990 which is higher by about 20.7 percent than that in December 1989. The average monthly wholesale price index of this commodity for the year 1990-91 (average of April to December) works out to 356.4 (provisional) which is higher by about 16.7 percent than that in the corresponding period of the previous year. The average monthly retail price index of this commodity for the year 1990-91 (average of April to December) works out to 354.0 (provisional) as compared to that of 312.4 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

**TURDAL** :- The average monthly wholesale price index for Turdal commodity was 556.9 in 1989-90. In April, 1990, the index for this commodity was 605.7. Thereafter it started increasing continuously and reached to a peak level of 814.6 (provisional) in December, 1990 which is higher by about 46.0 percent than that in December 1989. The average monthly wholesale price index of this commodity for the year 1990-91 (average of April to December) works out to 695.0 (provisional) which is higher by about 25.5 percent than that in the corresponding period of the previous year. The average monthly retail price index of this commodity for the year 1990-91 (average of April to December) works out to 684.0 (provisional) as compared to that of 553.0 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

**GROUNDNUT OIL** :- The average monthly wholesale price index for Groundnut Oil was 483.3 in 1989-90. In April 1990, the index for this commodity was 571.9. Thereafter it started increasing continuously and reached a level of 659.6 in August 1990. In September it declined to a level of 637.1 but again started increasing continuously and reached a peak level of 702.1 in December, 1990, which is higher by about 53.1 percent than that in December, 1989. The average monthly wholesale price index of this commodity for the year 1990-91 (average of April to December) works out to 632.7 (provisional) which is higher by about 33.2 percent than that in the corresponding period of the previous year. The average monthly retail price index of this commodity for the year 1990-91 (average of April to December) works out to 634.7 (provisional) as compared to that of 475.8 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

**GUR** :- The average monthly wholesale price index for Gur was 668.0 in 1989-90. In April, 1990, the index for this commodity was 628.4. Thereafter it started increasing continuously except October, 1990 and reached to a peak level of 693.1 in December 1990 which is higher by about 4.9 percent than that in December 1989. The average monthly wholesale price index of this commodity for the year 1990-91 (average of April to December) works out to 669.1 (provisional) which is lower by about 3.1 percent than that in the corresponding period of the previous year. The average monthly retail price index of this commodity for the year 1990-91 (average of April to December) works out to 649.4 (provisional) as compared that of 662.1 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

**SUGAR** :- The average monthly wholesale price index for Sugar was 453.2 in 1989-90. In April 1990 the index for this commodity was 460.4. In the month of May, 1990 it decreased to 438.8 but it increased to 443.9 in June, 1990 and remained static at around 443 in the months of July

and August, 1990. Thereafter it started increasing continuously and reached a level of 450.5(provisional) in December, 1990 which is same as that in December 1989. The average monthly wholesale price index of this commodity for the year 1990-91 (average of April to December) works out to 446.6(provisional) which is lower by about 1.9 percent than that in the corresponding period of the previous year. The average monthly retail price index of this commodity for the year 1990-91(average of April to December) works out to 445.5(provisional) as compared to that of 456.8 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

**Consumer Price Index Number for Agricultural Labourers** :- The table below gives the Index Number of Consumer Prices for Agricultural Labourers in Gujarat State and India with the base :1960-61=100.

TABLE -26

(Base:1960-61=100)

Sr. No.	Year (July-June)	General Index	
		Gujarat	All India
1	2	3	4
1.	1985-86	518	555
2.	1986-87	530	578
3.	1987-88	597	650
4.	1988-89	615	724
5.	1989-90	663	752
6.	1990-91 *	707	792

\* Average of Four months (July-October, 1990)

It is seen from the table that the annual average consumer price index number for agricultural labourers for Gujarat State has increased by about 7.8 percent in 1989-90 over that in the year 1988-89. During the first four months of the year 1990-91, the average monthly index has shown an increase of about 7.1 percent over that in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The annual average consumer price index number for agricultural labourers for All-India has increased by about 3.9 percent in 1989-90 over that in the year 1988-89. During the first four months of the year 1990-91, the annual average monthly index has shown an increase of about 3.8 percent over that in the corresponding period of the previous year.

**Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers** :- The Labour Bureau, Government of India, Simla has changed the base year of the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers from 1960=100 to 1982=100 with effect from October, 1988. Hence from October, 1988, the indices are available with the base year 1982=100. In this new series of Index, the Labour Bureau has included three more centres in Gujarat State namely Rajkot, Vadodara and Surat in addition to Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar. The general index of Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers for the centres of Gujarat and for All India are given in Table-27.

The increase in average monthly general index of Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers for the centres of Gujarat State as well as for All India the year 1990-91 are higher than those in the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase is highest at about 12 percent

for Ahmadabad, Bhavnagar and Rajkot centres while for Vadodara and Surat it is about 9 percent. For All India, the increase is about 9 percent.

TABLE - 27

(Base:1982=100)

Sr. No.	Year	Centres of Gujarat State					All-India
		Ahmadabad	Bhavnagar	Rajkot	Vadodara	Surat	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1985-86	125.2	130.7	-	-	-	125.7
2.	1986-87	137.4	146.1	-	-	-	136.7
3.	1987-88	151.5	157.7	-	-	-	149.3
4.	1988-89	161.5	161.5	159.2@	163.5@	171.5@	162.8
5.	1989-90	171.1	174.8	173.5	173.8	183.4	173.4
6.	1990-91*	190.5	193.0	192.6	190.0	199.5	188.

@ Average of seven months (September to March)

\* Average of seven months (April to October).

The Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers at the end of October, 1990, on a point-to-point basis are significantly higher for all the centres of Gujarat as well as for All India. The highest increase was of 13.1 percent for Ahmadabad Centre, followed by Rajkot with 10.6 percent, Surat with 10.2 percent, Vadodara with 9.6 percent and Bhavnagar with 8.8 percent. The increase in the index for All India was 10.8 percent.

**Consumer Price Index Number for Urban Non-Manual Employees** :- The Central Statistical Organisation(CSO), New Delhi has changed the base year of these indices from 1960=100 to 1984-85=100 with effect from November, 1987. Two more centres in Gujarat State, namely Bhavnagar and Surat in addition to Ahmadabad and Rajkot have also been included. The Consumer Price Index Number for Urban Non-manual Employees for the centres of Gujarat and All India are given below :

TABLE - 28

(Base:1984-85=100)

Sr. No.	Year	Centres of Gujarat State				All-India
		Ahmadabad	Rajkot	Bhavnagar	Surat	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1985-86	108.0	106.4	-	-	106.8
2.	1986-87	116.6	112.3	-	-	115.2
3.	1987-88	125.7	126.5	134.6*	128.8*	125.5
4.	1988-89	130.0	137.8	137.8	135.4	135.8
5.	1989-90	137.1	143.9	145.9	142.2	145.2
6.	1990-91**	148.2	152.8	160.2	149.7	155.8

\* Average of five months (November-March).

\*\* Average of seven months (April-October).

The average monthly consumer price Index Number for Urban Non-manual Employees for the centres of Gujarat State as well as for All India for the year 1990-91 are higher than those for the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase was highest at about 12.7 percent for Bhavnagar, followed by Ahmadabad with 10.2 percent, Rajkot with 7.6 percent and Surat with 6.1 percent. The increase in the index for All India was 9.0 percent.

The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-manual Employees in October, 1990 on a point-to-point basis are significantly higher for all centres of Gujarat as well as for All India. The highest increase was of 10.6 percent for Bhavnagar Centre, followed by Rajkot with 7.5 percent, Ahmadabad with 7.1 percent and Surat with 4.1 percent. The increase in the index for All India in October, 1990 on a point-to-point basis was 9.5 percent.

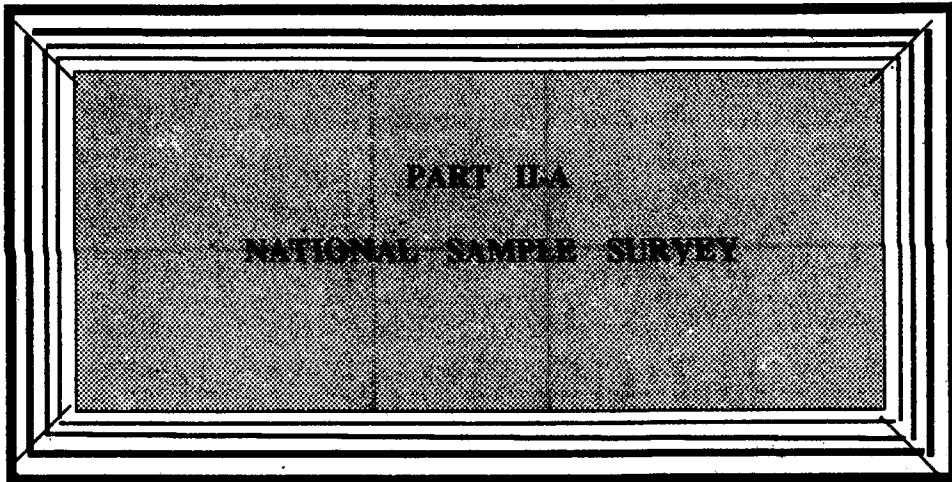
### **PUBLIC FINANCE**

**General Budgetary Position** :- In the budget proposals for 1990- 91, the receipts on revenue account are estimated at Rs. 4042.80 crore, whereas the total outgoings on revenue account are placed at Rs. 4141.76 crore, thus leaving a deficit of Rs. 98.96 crore. Under the capital account, an amount of Rs. 1322.99 crore is earmarked for expenditure against an estimated receipt of Rs. 1135.84 crore. The budgetary transactions for 1990-91 are thus expected to result in a deficit of Rs. 187.15 crore on capital account. Thus the total deficit on revenue and capital account together for the year 1990-91 works out to Rs. 286.11 crore. However, the overall deficit for the year 1990-91 is estimated to be Rs. 108.99 crore, due to surplus of Rs. 177.12 crore on public account(net).

**Tax Receipts** :- The tax receipts on revenue account of the State were Rs. 2613.30 crore according to the revised estimates of 1989-90. The revenue from this source is likely to increase to Rs. 2973.14 crore as per the budget estimates of 1990-91.

**Income Tax and Union Excise Duties** :- The State's share of income tax is expected to increase from Rs. 169.39 crore as per revised estimates of 1989-90 to Rs. 192.66 crore as per budget estimates of 1990-91. The receipts from Union Excise duties available to the State are also expected to increase from Rs. 310.62 crore as per revised estimates of 1989-90 to Rs. 367.81 crore as per budget estimates of 1990-91.

**Sales Tax** :- The proceeds from Sales Tax are placed at Rs. 1675 crore in the budget estimates of 1990-91 against the revised estimates of Rs. 1550 crore for the year 1989-90.



### NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) conducted a survey on non-agricultural enterprises in the manufacturing sector including the repair services incidental to manufacturing in its fortyfifth round of survey during July, 1989 to June, 1990. The objective of this survey was to provide data for national income estimation and other planning purposes in respect of unorganised manufacturing enterprises.

The non-agricultural enterprises were classified into three categories, viz. (i) Own Account Enterprises (OAE), (ii) Non- Directory Establishments (NDE), and (iii) Directory Establishments (DE). An Enterprise not employing any hired worker was called an Own Account Enterprise. An enterprise which employed atleast one hired worker on a regular basis, i.e. for a major part of its period of operation in the year preceding the date of survey, was designated as an Establishment. An establishment employing a total of five workers or less, including household or non-hired workers, was termed as Non- Directory Establishment. The establishment employing a total of six or more workers, including household workers was termed as Directory Establishment.

The State Government participates in the programme of the National Sample Survey on a matching sample basis and the sample canvassed by the State is known as the State Sample.

The coverage of the fortyfifth round of NSS was restricted to OAEs and NDEs belonging to industry divisions 20 to 39 (manufacturing) and 97 (repair services) of National Industrial Classification (NIC), 1987. These enterprises were termed as Own Account Manufacturing Enterprises (OAME) and Non-Directory Manufacturing Enterprises (NDME) for the purpose of the survey.

The whole of Gujarat State was covered under the survey. The information on basic characteristics of sampled enterprise like fixed assets, working capital, outstanding loans, employment and emoluments, input, output etc. were collected by investigators through the method of inquiry.

The sampling design adopted was a stratified two-stage sampling design with villages/urban blocks as first-stage units and manufacturing enterprises as second-stage units. The total sample size at state level was allocated between the rural and urban sectors in proportion to the value added by the unorganised manufacturing enterprises in the respective sectors. In rural and urban sectors, the sample size was allocated to the constituent strata in proportion to number of manufacturing establishments (DME + NDME) as per the Economic Census, 1980 in the respective stratum. In rural area in each stratum, three sub-strata based on Economic Census 1980 were formed viz. sub-stratum 1 consisting of villages having atleast one DME; sub-stratum 2 consisting of those of the remaining villages in the stratum which have atleast one NDME; and sub-stratum 3 consisting of all the residual villages having no DME or NDME or no information about number of DME/NDME due to incompleteness of the available frame.

The urban areas were divided into seven strata depending on population size and the status and availability of updated frame of 1980 Economic Census urban blocks frame. In each stratum, 2 or 3 sub-strata were formed by grouping urban blocks based on certain criteria like availability of atleast one DME, location in industrial area etc.

Village or urban blocks were selected in the form of two independent sub-samples from each sub-stratum within the stratum using circular systematic sampling. In all 384 sample villages and 768 sample urban blocks were selected under State sample. A brief analysis based

on the quick manual tabulation of important characteristics of these enterprises prepared on the basis of data collected under State matching sample is presented in the following paragraphs.

The data were collected from 8071 sample enterprises (OAME +NDME) of which 2690 (33 %) enterprises were in rural areas and 5381 (67%) were in urban areas of the State. Out of 8071 sample enterprises, 5753 (71%) were OAME and 2318 (29%) were NDME. The following Table-1 gives estimated number of enterprises by type of enterprise and sector.

**Table - 1**

Estimated no.of enterprises by type and by sector.

Sector	Estimated No.of Enterprises (lakh)		
	OAE	NDME	TOTAL
1	2	3	4
Rural	1.97 (92.92)	0.15 (7.07)	2.12 (100.00)
Urban	1.06 (70.62)	0.42 (28.37)	1.48 (100.00)
Total	3.03 (84.17)	0.57 (15.83)	3.60 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

It is estimated that there were about 3.60 lakh enterprises employing five or less workers in the State during 1989-90, of which 2.12 lakh were in rural areas and 1.48 lakh were in urban areas. The estimated number of Own Account Enterprises was about 3.03 lakh which accounted for about 84.2 percent of total enterprises. The proportion of OAE enterprises to total enterprises is observed to be higher at 92.9 percent in rural areas as compared to that in urban areas (76.6%). The term total enterprises or all enterprises in this note means total of OAME and NDME.

The following Table-2 gives estimated percentage distribution of villages and urban blocks by number of manufacturing enterprises (OAE +NDME) in the State.

**TABLE : 2**

Estimated percentage distribution of villages/urban blocks by number of manufacturing enterprises of different types.

Number of manufacturing enterprises in the village/urban block	No.of villages	No.of urban blocks
1	2	3
0	17.10	12.40
1-4	35.50	30.40
5-9	29.10	30.10
10 & above	18.30	27.10
All classes	100.00	100.00

It is observed from the above table that nearly 17 percent of villages and 12 percent of urban blocks do not seem to have any enterprise engaged in manufacturing or repair services employing 5 or less workers (OAME + NDME) whereas 18 percent of villages and 27 percent of urban blocks are estimated to have 10 or more such enterprises.

The estimates of some of the important economic aggregates of own account manufacturing enterprises and non-directory manufacturing enterprises are given in the following table:

**TABLE : 3**

Estimates of some of the important economic aggregates of OAME and NDME. Gujarat 1989-90.

Sr. No.	Estimated Economic characteristic	Unit	OAME	NDME	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Enterprises	Lakh No	3.03 (84.17)	0.57 (15.83)	3.60 (100.00)
2.	Fixed assets	Rs.Crore	309.67 (62.74)	183.87 (37.26)	493.54 (100.00)
3.	Employment	Lakh No.	5.70 (79.61)	1.46 (20.39)	7.16 (100.00)
4.	Output	Rs.Crore	725.15 (69.29)	352.45 (32.71)	1077.60 (100.00)
5.	Value added	Rs.Crore	403.56 (69.94)	173.48 (30.06)	577.04 (100.00)
6.	Estimate per enterprise				
	(a) Fixed Assets	Rs.	10220	32258	13709
	(b) Employment	No.	1.88	2.56	1.99
	(c) Output	Rs.	23986	62081	30009
	(d) Value added	Rs.	13349	30558	16069
7.	Estimate per worker				
	(a) Output	Rs.	12739	24198	15073
	(b) Value added	Rs.	7089	11911	8072

Notes:- (1) Figures are provisional (Quick estimates).

(2) Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

It is estimated that the above 3.60 lakh (OAME + NDME) enterprises provided employment to about 7.16 lakh persons in the State. They possessed fixed assets worth Rs.493.54 crore and produced output worth Rs. 1077.60 crore. The value added by manufacture by these enterprises is estimated at Rs. 577.04 crore. The average value of fixed assets per enterprise works out to Rs. 13709, the employment provided per enterprise works out to about 2 and the value of output per enterprise works out to Rs. 30009. The value added by manufacture per enterprise works out to Rs. 16069.

It is observed from the above table that the OAME constituted about 84.2 percent of the total enterprises. The OAME accounted for 62.7 percent of total fixed assets, 79.6 percent of employment provided, 67.3 percent of output produced and 69.9 percent of value added by manufacture by all enterprises (OAME + NDME) taken together.

The average employment provided per enterprise for OAME works out to 1.88, while in case of NDME, it works out to 2.56. The value of fixed assets per enterprise for OAME (Rs. 10220) is nearly one third that for NDME (Rs.32258). The value of output per worker for OAME works out to Rs. 12739 which is nearly one-half of that for NDME (Rs.24198). The net value added by manufacture per worker for OAME works out to Rs. 7089 which is also nearly three fifths that for NDME (Rs.11911).



The following table gives some important characteristics of own account manufacturing enterprises separately for rural and urban areas:

**TABLE-4**

Economic characteristics of Own Account Enterprises by sector.

Sr. No.	Economic characteristic	Unit	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Estimated no. of enterprises	Lakh No.	1.97 (65.02)	1.06 (34.98)	3.03 (100.00)
2.	Fixed assets	Rs.Crore	101.77 (32.86)	207.90 (67.14)	309.67 (100.00)
3.	Employment	Lakh No.	3.67 (63.68)	2.07 (36.32)	5.70 (100.00)
4.	Output	Rs.Crore	307.15 (42.35)	418.00 (57.65)	725.15 (100.00)
5.	Value added	Rs.Crore	184.87 (45.81)	218.69 (54.19)	403.56 (100.00)
6.	Average per enterprise				
(a)	Fixed Assets	Rs.	5166	19613	10220
(b)	Employment	No.	1.84	1.95	1.88
(c)	Output	Rs.	15680	39275	23986
(d)	Value added	Rs.	9437	20548	13349

Note:- (1) Figures are provisional (Quick estimates).

(2) Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

It is observed from the above table that the rural areas accounted for nearly 65 percent of OAME in the State. It is interesting to note that 35 percent of OAMEs located in urban areas owned 67 percent of total fixed assets, produced 58 percent of total output and generated 54 percent of total value added by all OAME in the State. The OAMEs in rural areas though accounted for only 33 percent of total fixed assets owned by all OAMEs in the State, accounted for 42 percent of total output and 46 percent of the total value added by OAMEs in the State. The value added per OAME in urban areas is about Rs.20548 which is 2.2 times the value added per OAME in rural areas. The fixed assets per OAME in urban areas is about Rs.19613 which is 3.8 times the fixed assets per OAME in rural areas. The output per OAME in urban areas is nearly 2.5 times that in rural areas.

The information on important economic characteristics of NDME separately for rural and urban areas of the State is given in the Table - 5.

Of the total 57 thousand NDMEs, about 42 thousand (73.68 %) NDME were located in urban areas. As regards employment also, about 80.82 percent of total employment in NDMEs was in urban areas. The share of NDMEs in urban areas in respect of fixed assets, value of output and value added was 77.64 percent, 89.91 percent and 87.58 percent respectively. The employment per NDME in urban areas (2.81) is higher than that in rural areas (1.87). The value added per worker for NDME is Rs.12856 in urban areas and is Rs.7848 in rural areas.

**Table : 5**

Economic characteristics of NDMEs by sector.

Sr. No.	Economic characteristics	Unit	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Estimated No.of enterprise	Lakh No.	0.15 (26.32)	0.42 (73.68)	0.57 (100.00)
2.	Fixed assets	Rs.Crore	41.11 (22.36)	142.76 (77.64)	183.87 (100.00)
3.	Employment	Lakh No.	0.28 (19.18)	1.18 (80.82)	1.46 (100.00)
4.	Output	Rs.Crore	35.58 (10.09)	316.86 (89.91)	352.44 (100.00)
5.	Value added	Rs.Crore	21.56 (12.42)	151.92 (87.58)	173.48 (100.00)
6.	Average per enterprise				
(a)	Fixed assets	Rs.	27406	33990	32258
(b)	Employment	No.	1.87	2.81	2.56
(c)	Output	Rs.	23327	76321	62081
(d)	Value added	Rs.	14135	36592	30558

Note:- (1) Figures are provisional (Quick estimates).

(2) Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

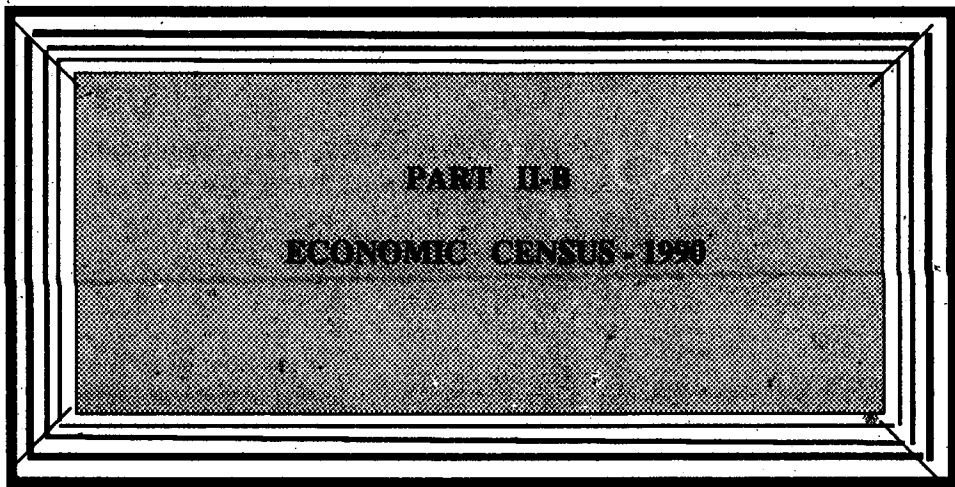
The following table gives information about the percentage distribution of total enterprises (OAME + NDME) by source of energy used:

**Table - 6**

Estimated percentage distribution of enterprises by source of energy and by sector.

Sr. No.	Source of Energy	Percentage of enterprises	
		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1.	Coal, Coalgas, Charcoal, Coke	4.19	3.29
2.	Fire wood	7.05	1.95
3.	Diésel oil, Furness Oil, other oil	6.35	4.84
4.	Electricity	23.66	49.13
5.	Solar energy and others	1.41	1.68
6.	No source of energy	57.34	39.11
7.	All	100.00	100.00

It is observed from the above table that nearly 57% of the total enterprises in rural areas do not use any source of energy while in urban areas, 39 percent of total enterprises do not use any source of energy. The major source of energy in both rural and urban areas is electricity. The percentage of the enterprises using electricity as source of energy is estimated at 24 percent in rural areas and 49 percent in urban areas.



**PART II-B**

**ECONOMIC CENSUS - 1990**

It is seen from the above table that during 1990, there were 14.93 lakh enterprises, of which 10.78 lakh (72.21 percent) were own account enterprises and nearly 4.15 lakh enterprises were engaging at least one hired worker on a fairly regular basis.

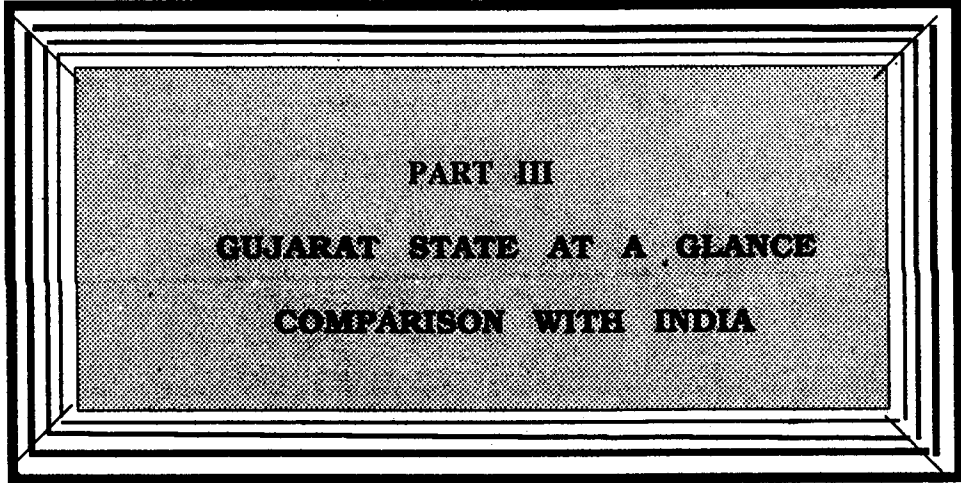
Out of 14.93 lakh enterprises in the State, 3.90 lakh (26.15 percent) were agricultural enterprises and the remaining 11.03 lakh (73.85 percent) were non-agricultural enterprises. Further, out of the total enterprises, 2.27 lakh (15.21 percent) enterprises were working without specific premises, 12.85 lakh (86.07 percent) were perennial and 11.44 lakh (76.65 percent) were carrying out their activities without using any power. Nearly 89.21 percent of the total enterprises were of private ownership.

Of the total 14.93 lakh enterprises, 8.31 lakh (55.70 percent) were located in rural areas and the remaining 6.62 lakh enterprises were located in urban areas. Of the 3.90 lakh agricultural enterprises, 94.18 percent were located in rural areas, while nearly 58 percent of 11.02 lakh non-agricultural enterprises were located in urban areas. The distribution of enterprises by type and by rural-urban areas indicates that nearly 61.85 percent of total own account enterprises of the State were in rural areas, while nearly three fifths of the total establishments of the State were located in urban areas.

In 14.93 lakh total enterprises of the State, 44.67 lakh persons, including 25.60 lakh hired workers, were employed. The male workers accounted for 83.26 percent of total persons usually working (including hired) in these enterprises. The average number of persons employed per enterprise works out to 2.28 for rural areas, 3.88 for urban areas and 2.99 for the State as a whole.

The proportion of male workers in enterprises in rural areas was 72.68 percent, while in urban areas it was 91.08 percent. In case of hired workers, the proportion of male hired workers to total hired workers in rural areas was 85.04 percent, while in case of urban areas, it was 90.16 percent.

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**GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE-COMPARISON WITH INDIA**

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Gujarat	India
1	2	3	4	5
<b>1</b>	<b>POPULATION-1981 CENSUS :</b>			
1.1	(a) Rural Population	'000	23484	525457
	(b) Percentage to Total Population	%	68.90	76.69
1.2	(a) Urban Population	'000	10602	159728
	(b) Percentage to Total Population	%	31.10	23.31
1.3	Total Population	'000	34086	685185
	(a) Males	"	17553	354398
	(b) Females	"	16533	330787
1.4	(a) Population of Scheduled Castes	"	2438	104755
	(b) Percentage to Total Population	%	7.15	15.75
1.5	(a) Population of Scheduled Tribes	'000	4849	51629
	(b) Percentage to Total Population	%	14.23	7.76
1.6	(a) Main Workers	'000	10984	222517
	(b) Percentage to Total Population	%	32.22	33.45
1.7	(a) Marginal Workers	'000	1719	22088
	(b) Percentage to Total Population	%	5.05	3.32
1.8	(a) Non-Workers	'000	21383	420683
	(b) Percentage to Total Population	%	62.73	63.23
1.9	Density of Population	Persons per Sq.Km.	174	216
1.10	Literacy Percentage			
	(a) Males	%	54.44	46.90
	(b) Females	%	32.30	24.82
	(c) Persons	%	43.70	36.23
	(d) Rural areas	%	36.20	29.65
	(e) Urban areas	%	60.31	57.40
1.11	Sex Ratio-1981 Census	Females per 1000 males	942	933
1.12	Percentage Growth of Population during 1971-1981	%	27.67	25.00

**GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE-COMPARISON WITH INDIA (contd.)**

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Gujarat	India
1	2	3	4	5
<b>2</b>	<b>VITAL STATISTICS :</b> (Based on SRS-1988 (P))			
2.1	Birth Rate	Per' 000 Persons	30.5	31.3
2.2	Death Rate	Per' 000 Persons	11.6	10.9
2.3	Infant Mortality Rate	Per' 000 births	82.0	94.0
<b>3</b>	<b>STATE INCOME-1988-89 (Q) :</b>			
3.1	Income at Current Prices	Rs. crore	19328	306822
3.2	Per Capita Income at Current Prices	Rs.	4893	3835
<b>4</b>	<b>AGRICULTURE :</b>			
4.1	Cropping Intensity-1985-86 (P)	Percentage	111	126
4.2	Net Cropped Area per Agricultural Worker-1985-86 (P)	Hectares	1.42	0.95
4.3	Percentage of Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area- 1985-86 (P)	Percentage	22.81	30.46
4.4	Area under Principal Crops : (Average of triennium ending 1988-89) (Based on final forecasts)			
	(a) Rice	' 000 Hectares	465	40609
	(b) Wheat	"	385	23429
	(c) Jowar	"	730	15599
	(d) Bajra	"	1183	10676
	(e) Total Cereals	"	3193	102499
	(f) Total Pulses	"	654	22564
	(g) Total Foodgrains	"	3847	125063
	(h) Groundnut	"	1566	7419
	(i) Cotton	"	1059	6901
	(j) Tobacco	"	94	359
4.5	Outturn of Principal Crops: (Average of triennium ending 1988-89) (Based on final forecasts)			
	(a) Rice	' 000 Tonnes	537	62696
	(b) Wheat	"	842	48162
	(c) Jowar	"	265	10633
	(d) Bajra	"	954	5200
	(e) Total Cereals	"	2969	13922
	(f) Total Pulses	"	290	12124
	(g) Total Foodgrains	"	3259	151341
	(h) Groundnut	"	1436	7091
	(i) Cotton	' 000 bales of 170 kg. each	953	7324
	(j) Tobacco	' 000 Tonnes	152	439

**GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE-COMPARISON WITH INDIA (contd.)**

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Gujarat	India
1	2	3	4	5
<b>5</b>	<b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY-1982 :</b>			
5.1	Total Livestock	'000	18440	419545
5.2	Total Cattle	"	6994	192453
5.3	Total Buffaloes	"	4443	69784
5.4	Total Sheep and Goats	"	5657	144017
5.5	Total Horses and Ponies	"	28	899
5.6	Other Livestock	"	1318	12392
5.7	Total Poultry	"	3572	207739
5.8	Tractors*	"	28	519
5.9	Oil Engines with Pumps for Irrigation Purposes	"	392	3101
<b>6</b>	<b>FORESTS :</b>			
6.1	Percentage of Area Under Forests to Total Reporting Area 1985-86	%	10	23
<b>7</b>	<b>INDUSTRIES AND MINING :</b>			
7.1	(a) Working Factories-1986(P)	No.	13498	178749
	(b) Average Daily Employment-1986(P)	'000	675	7795
7.2	(a) Value of Output 1986-87	Rs. crore	15150	133044
	(b) Net Value Added by Manufacture-1986-87	"	2594	25522
7.3	(a) Government and Non-Government Joint Stock Companies at work as on 31st March, 1988 (P)	No.	9356	155549
	(b) Paid-up Capital- as on 31st March, 1988 (P)	Rs. crore	1234	44124
7.4	Value of Mineral Output-1988(P)	"	1027	13697
<b>8</b>	<b>ELECTRICITY-1988-89 (P) :</b>			
8.1	Electricity Generated (excluding nuclear)	Million Kwh.	17786	215565
8.2	Towns and Villages Electrified	No.	17892	455491(P)



**GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE-COMPARISON WITH INDIA (concl'd.)**

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Gujarat	India
1	2	3	4	5
<b>9</b>	<b>BANKING-MARCH, 1990 (P) :</b>			
9.1	Banking Offices of Commercial Banks	No.	3331	58914
9.2	Population per Bank Office	'000	12	14
9.3	Deposits with Scheduled Commercial Banks	Rs. crore	10182	172759
9.4	Advances by Scheduled Commercial Banks	"	6238	113592
<b>10</b>	<b>CO-OPERATION-1984-85 (P) :</b>			
10.1	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	NO.	6876	89001
10.2	Primary Non-agricultural Credit Societies	"	2928	23848
<b>11</b>	<b>TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION :</b>			
11.1	Total Railway Length (At the end of 1987-88)	Kms.	5553	61976
11.2	Total Length of Highways (As On 31st March, 1988)	"	62142	1492551
11.3	Total Surfaced Roads (As on 31st March, 1988)	"	54860	888380
11.4	National Highways (As on 31st March, 1988)	"	1421	32333
11.5	State Highways (As on 31st March, 1988)	"	9520	112499
11.6	No. of Motor Vehicles Registered (As on 31st March, 1989(P))	'000	1604	16693
11.7	No. of Post Offices-1987-88	"	9	145
11.8	No. of Telegraph Offices-1987-88	"	2	40
11.9	No. of Telephone connections-1987-88	"	347	4740

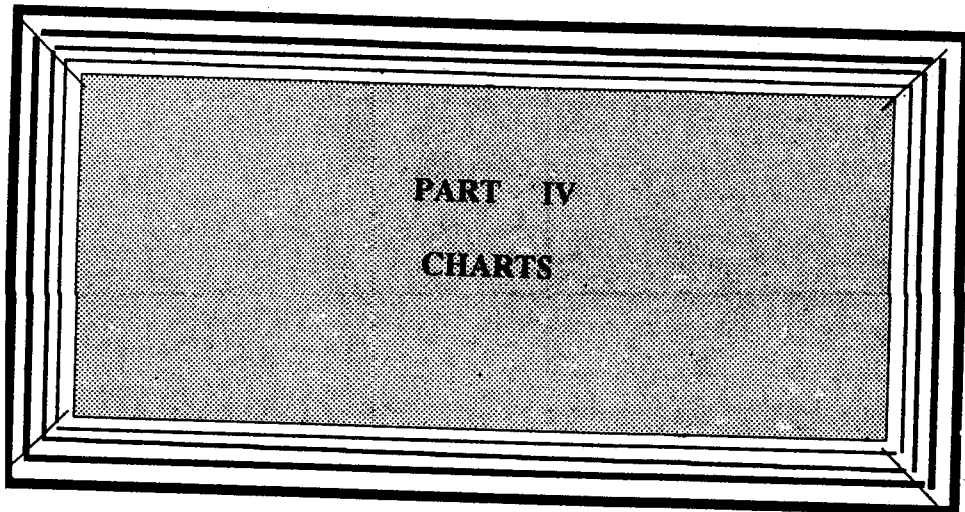
\* Crawler and four wheeled Government tractors.

P : Provisional      Q : Quick Estimates

Note : (1) The population figures of India exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be undertaken.

(Contd.)

- (2) The population figures of India include projected figures of Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.
  - (3) The figures of main workers, marginal workers, non-workers, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population and literacy of All-India are exclusive of Assam.
  - (4) The total length of Highways includes National highways, State highways, other P.W.D., Zilla Parishad, Village Panchayat and CD/Panchayat Samities Roads.
  - (5) Exclude data in respect of some of the Primary Co-Operative Banks coming under the purview of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and include data in respect of some of the Primary Co-operative banks not coming under the purview of Banking regulation Act, 1949. While in respect of Primary Non-agricultural Credit Societies data relate to the societies not coming within the purview of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.
-



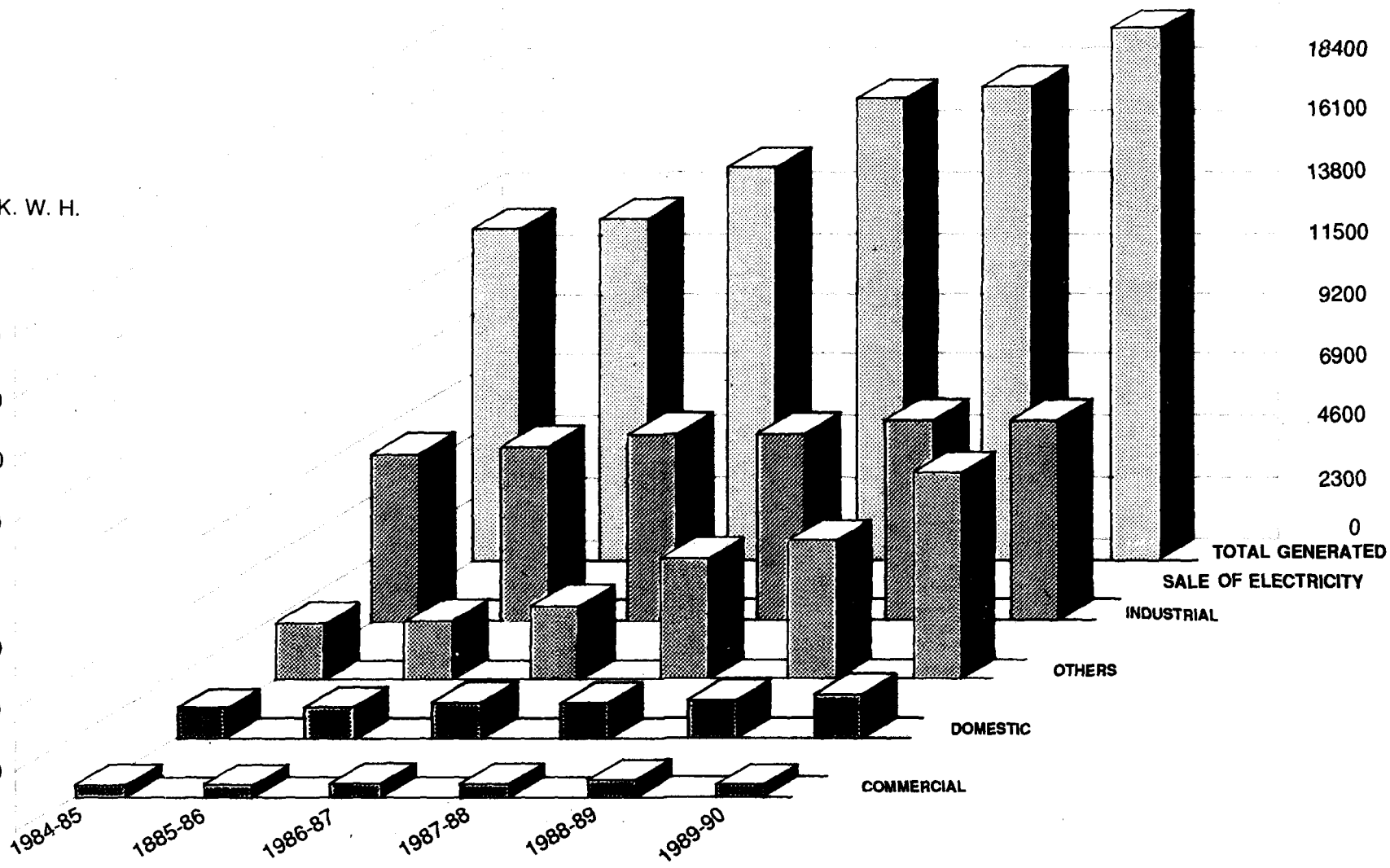
# ELECTRICITY

MILLION K. W. H.

MILLION K. W. H.

20700  
18400  
16100  
13800  
11500  
9200  
6900  
4600  
2300  
0

20700  
18400  
16100  
13800  
11500  
9200  
6900  
4600  
2300  
0



TOTAL GENERATED

SALE OF ELECTRICITY

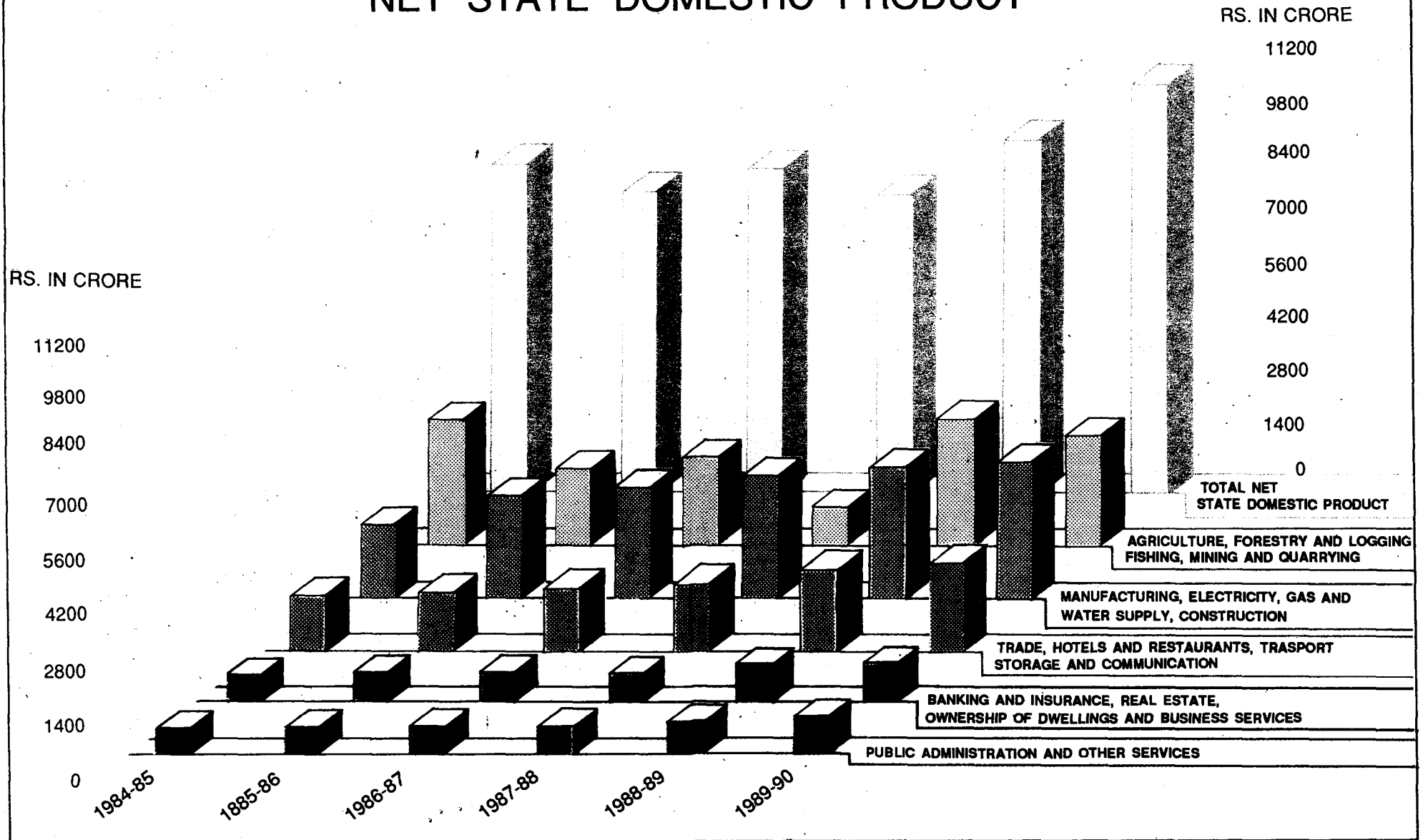
INDUSTRIAL

OTHERS

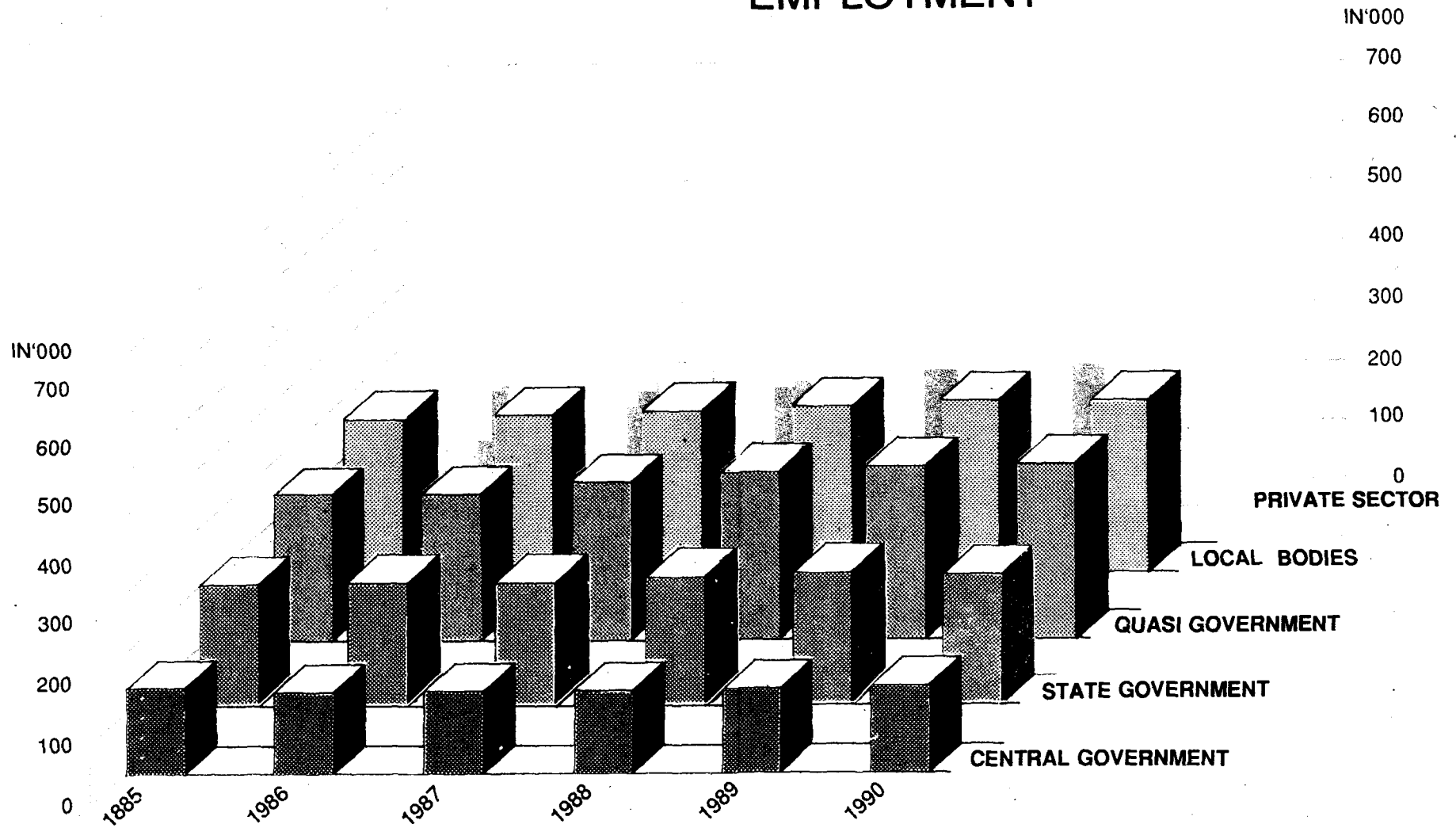
DOMESTIC

COMMERCIAL

# NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

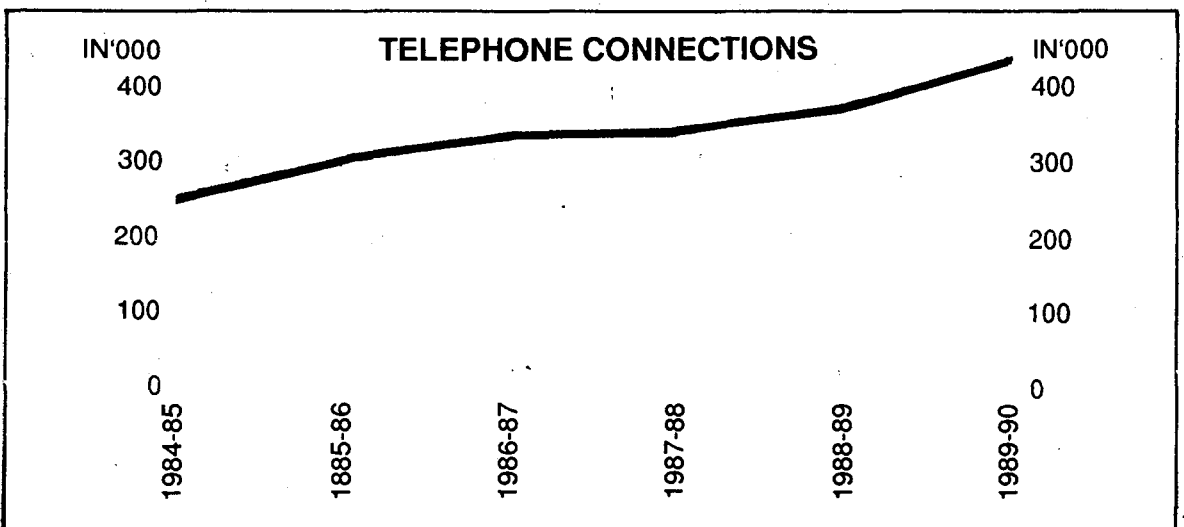
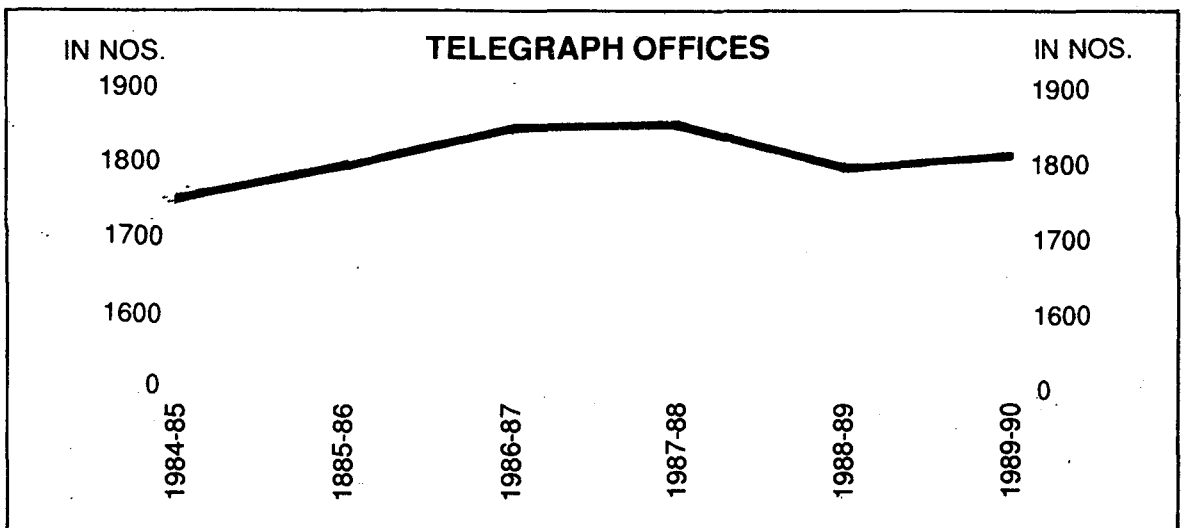
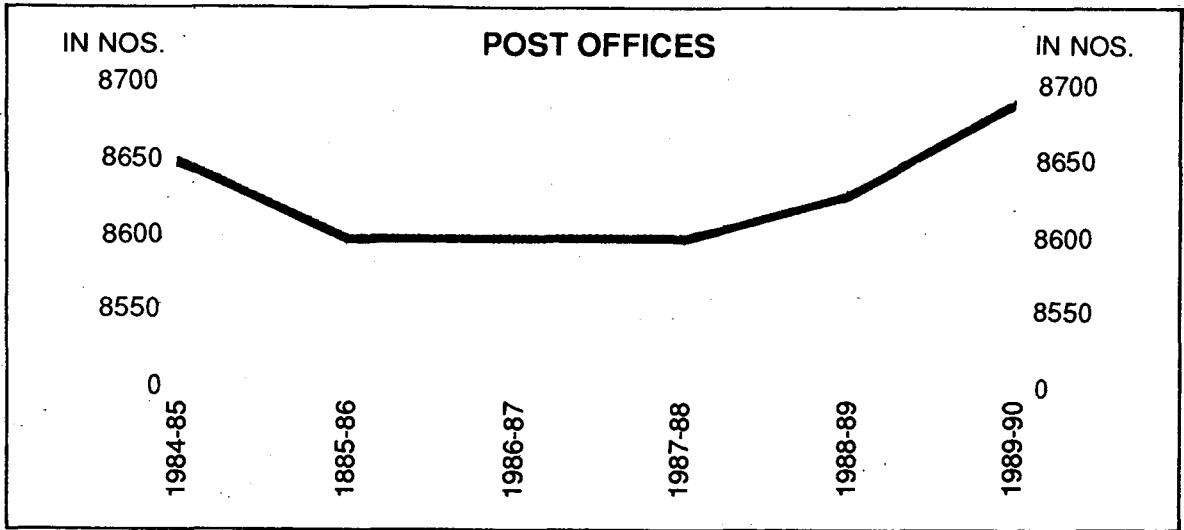


# EMPLOYMENT





# POSTAL STATISTICS





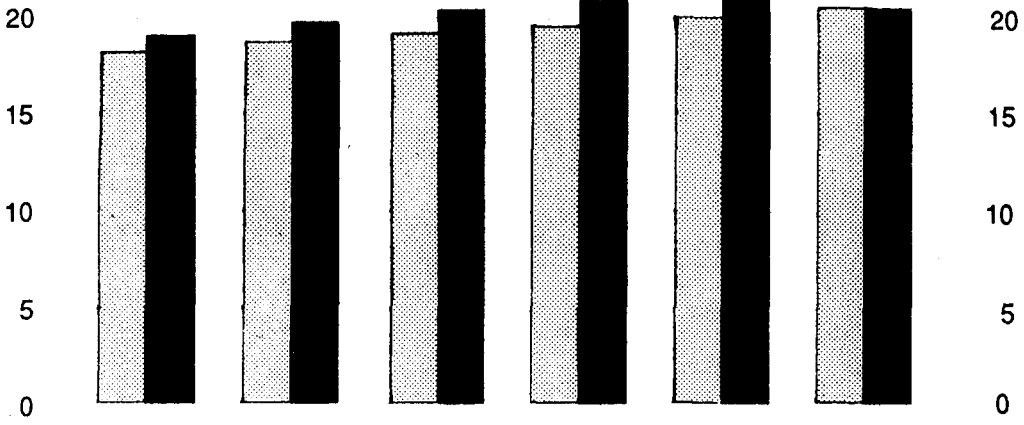
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AGRICULTURAL
  NON-AGRICULTURAL

25
25

## SOCIETIES

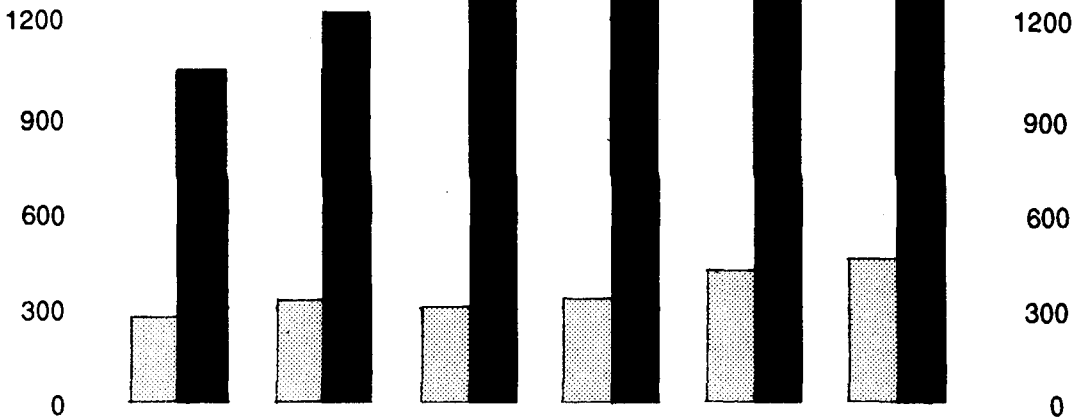
IN '000



1500
1500

## ADVANCES

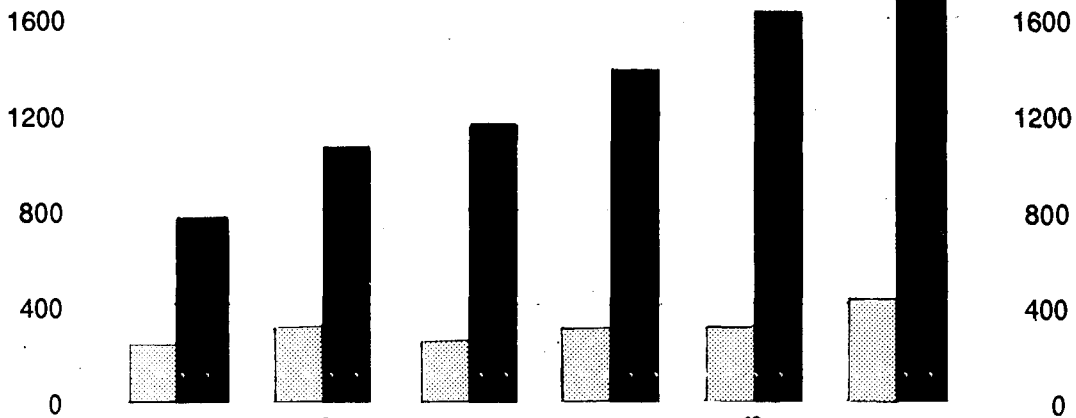
RS. IN CRORE



2000
2000

## RECOVERIES

RS. IN CRORE



1983-84

1984-85

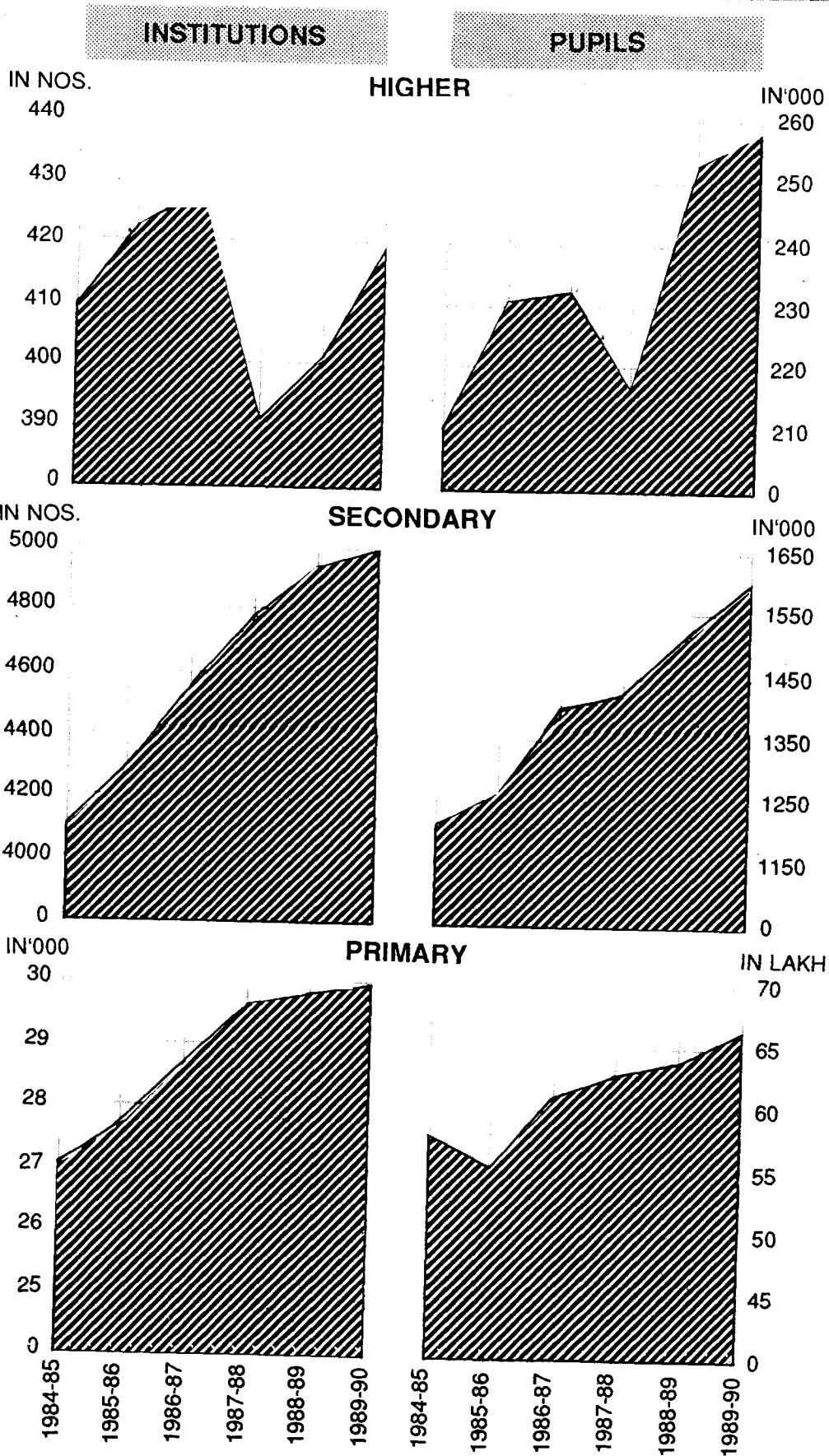
1985-86

1986-87

1987-88

1988-89

# PROGRESS OF EDUCATION





## 1.1 POPULATION OF STATES OF INDIA-1981

India/States and Union Territories	Popul- ation (in '000) 1981 Census	Den- sity of Popul- ation per sq.km.	Sex ratio (fe- males per 1000 males)	Growth rate 1971- 1981	Lite- racy (Per- cent- age)	Percen- tage of Urban Popu- lation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>685185</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>36.23</b>	<b>23.73</b>
<b>STATES:</b>						<sup>c</sup>
Andhra Pradesh	53550	195	975	23.10	29.94	23.25
Assam*	19897	254	901	36.05	N.A.	N.A.
Bihar	69915	402	946	24.06	26.20	12.47
Gujarat	34086	174	942	27.67	43.70	31.08
Haryana	12923	292	870	28.75	36.14	21.96
Himachal Pradesh	4281	77	973	23.71	42.48	7.72
Jammu and Kashmir	5987	59	892	29.69	26.67	N.A.
Karnataka	37136	194	963	26.75	38.46	28.91
Kerala	25454	655	1032	19.24	70.42	18.78
Madhya Pradesh	52179	118	941	25.27	27.87	20.31
Maharashtra	62784	204	937	24.54	47.18	35.03
Manipur	1421	64	971	32.46	41.35	26.44
Meghalaya	1336	60	954	32.04	34.08	18.03
Nagaland	775	47	863	50.05	42.57	15.54
Orissa	26370	169	981	20.17	34.23	11.82
Punjab	16789	333	879	23.89	40.86	27.72
Rajasthan	34262	100	919	32.97	24.38	20.93
Sikkim	316	45	835	50.77	34.05	16.23
Tamil Nadu	48408	372	977	17.50	46.76	32.98
Tripura	2053	196	946	31.92	42.12	10.98
Uttar Pradesh	110862	377	885	25.49	27.16	18.01
West Bengal	54581	615	911	23.17	40.94	26.49
Mizoram	494	23	919	48.55	59.88	25.17
Arunachal Pradesh	632	8	862	32.60	20.79	63.02
Goa	1008	272	975	26.74	N.A.	32.03

## 1.1 POPULATION OF STATES OF INDIA-1981 (Concl'd.)

India/States and Union Territories	Popul- ation (in '000) 1981 Census	Den- sity of Popul- ation per sq.km.	Sex ratio (fe- males per 1000 males)	Growth rate 1971- 1981	Lite- racy (Per- cent- age)	Percen- tage of Urban Popu- lation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>UNION TERRITORIES:</b>						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	189	23	760	63.93	51.56	26.36
Chandigarh	452	3961	769	75.55	64.79	93.60
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	104	211	974	39.78	26.67	6.67
Delhi	6220	4194	808	53.00	61.54	92.84
Daman and Diu	79	705	1062	26.07	N.A.	36.75
Lakshadweep	40	1258	975	26.53	55.07	46.31
Pondicherry	604	1229	985	28.15	55.85	52.32

\* Projected figures of 1981.

@ Excluding Assam and Jammu & Kashmir.

**Note:-** The population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

**Source:-** 1) Census of India 1981, Final Population Totals Paper-I of 1982 by Registrar General and Census Commissioner for India, New Delhi.

2) Census Of India, 1981, Series I, Part II-B (i) General Population.

**1.2 ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF POPULATION  
MEDIUM PROJECTIONS**

(In Lakh)

Sr. No.	Year	Gujarat			India		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1981	341	176	165	6852	3544	3308
2	1982	348	179	169	7002	3620	3382
3	1983	356	183	173	7153	3696	3457
4	1984	363	186	177	7305	3773	3532
5	1985	370	190	180	7458	3851	3607
6	1986	377	193	184	7611	3928	2683
7	1987	384	197	187	7763	4005	3758
8	1988	391	200	191	7916	4082	3834
9	1989	397	203	194	8068	4159	3909
10	1990	404	206	198	8220	4236	3984
11	1991	410	209	201	8372	4313	4059
12	1992	416	212	204	8525	4390	4135
13	1993	422	215	207	8678	4467	4211
14	1994	427	218	209	8830	4544	4286
15	1995	433	221	212	8982	4621	4361
16	1996	438	223	215	9132	4697	4435
17	1997	444	226	218	9282	4773	4509
18	1998	449	229	220	9430	4848	4582
19	1999	454	231	223	9577	4922	4655
20	2000	460	234	226	9720	4994	4726
21	2001	465	237	228	9861	5065	4796

**Source:-** Report of the Expert Committee on Population Projections, Census of India, 1981.

**1.3 QUINQUENNIAL PROJECTIONS OF POPULATION ('00) BY AGE AND SEX**

Sr. No.	Age group	1981			1991		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>ALL AGES</b>	<b>340858</b>	<b>175526</b>	<b>165332</b>	<b>409979</b>	<b>209351</b>	<b>200628</b>
1	0-4	46975	23920	23055	46813	23860	22953
2	5-9	44375	22971	21404	47365	24164	23201
3	10-14	42161	21869	20292	44209	22475	21734
4	15-19	37215	19260	17955	43497	22452	21045
5	20-24	32075	16348	15727	41376	21414	19962
6	25-29	26926	13754	13172	36372	18790	17582
7	30-34	22276	11494	10782	31217	15880	15337
8	35-39	19006	9869	9137	26104	13290	12814
9	40-44	16492	8587	7905	21459	10999	10460
10	45-49	14025	7394	6631	18089	9263	8826
11	50-54	11280	5970	5310	15323	7792	7531
12	55-59	8978	4615	4363	12449	6364	6085
13	60-64	7083	3529	3554	9402	4790	4612
14	65-69	5206	2608	2598	6912	3377	3535
15	70+	6785	3338	3447	9392	4441	4951

**Source:-** Census of India-1981 Occasional Papers No.4 of 1988 Report of the Expert Committee on Population Projections.

**AS ON 1ST MARCH 1981-2001 GUJARAT STATE (MEDIUM PROJECTIONS)**

1996			2001			Age group	Sr. No.
Person	Males	Female	Person	Males	Females.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
<b>438323</b>	<b>223477</b>	<b>214846</b>	<b>465307</b>	<b>236789</b>	<b>228518</b>	<b>ALL AGES</b>	
43014	21985	21029	42065	21441	20624	0-4	1
45102	22998	22104	41723	21309	20414	5-9	2
46892	23905	22987	44724	22791	21933	10-14	3
43856	22283	21573	46574	23732	22842	15-19	4
43088	22232	20856	43515	22101	21414	20-24	5
40927	21176	19751	42708	22026	20682	25-29	6
35921	18547	17374	40512	20947	19565	30-34	7
30769	15635	15134	35483	18302	17181	35-39	8
25622	13008	12614	30275	15351	14924	40-44	9
20920	10662	10258	25045	12662	12383	45-49	10
17380	8821	8559	20190	10218	9972	50-54	11
14382	7235	7147	16430	8258	8172	55-59	12
11311	5699	5612	13170	6535	6635	60-64	13
8147	4078	4069	9870	4886	4984	65-69	14
10992	5213	5779	13023	6230	6793	70+	15



## 1.4 GROWTH OF POPULATION

Sr. No.	Items	India// State	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Total population(In lakhs)	Gujarat	91	98	102	115
		India	2383	2520	2512	2789
2	Decennial Population growth rate (In percentage)	Gujarat	-	+7.79	+3.79	+12.92
		India	-	+5.73	-0.30	+11.00
3	Density of Population (Persons per sq. km.)	Gujarat	46	50	52	59
		India	77	82	81	90
4	Literacy(Percentage)	Gujarat	5.93	9.12	10.85	11.98
		India	5.35\$	5.92\$	7.16\$	9.50\$
5	Sex Ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)	Gujarat	954	946	944	945
		India	972*	964	955	950*

\$ For Undivided India.

@ Excluding Jammu and Kashmir.

\* Excluding Pondicherry.

**Note:-** (1) Literacy data of Gujarat for the year 1901 does not include the figures of Agencies attached to British Districts and Vadodara City and cantonment and for the year 1911 does not include the figures of Surat Agency and Cambay State.

(2) The figures of Literacy of India for 1981 are based on figures excluding those of Assam.

**Source:-** (1) Census of India, 1971, (Gujarat, Pocket Book of Population Statistics.

(2) Census of India, 1961, Paper No.1 of 1962.

(3) Census Centenary, 1972-Pocket Book of Population Statistics.

(4) Census of India, 1981, Final Population Totals, Paper I of 1982, Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, New Delhi.

## - GUJARAT AND INDIA

1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
8	9	10	11	12
137	163	206	267	341
3185	3610	4391	5479	6852
+19.25	+18.69	+26.88	+29.39	+27.67
+14.23	+13.31	+21.64	+24.80	+25.00
70	83	105	136	174
103	117	142	178	216
N.A.	21.69	30.45	35.79	43.70
N.A.	19.69 <sup>e</sup>	24.02	29.46	36.23
941	952	940	934	942
945*	946	941	930	933

## 1.5 DISTRICTWISE CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND

Sr. No.	State/ District	Total Popu- lation 1981	Main		
			Total Main Workers (I-IX)	Cultiv- ators (I)	Agri- cultural labour- ers (II)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>GUJARAT</b>		<b>34086</b>	<b>10984</b>	<b>4115</b>	<b>2488</b>
1	Jamnagar	1393	430	183	57
2	Rajkot	2093	657	253	102
3	Surendranagar	1034	336	119	87
4	Bhavnagar	1879	608	228	147
5	Amreli	1079	335	164	77
6	Junagadh	2101	621	271	129
7	Kachchh	1050	333	114	77
8	Banaskantha	1668	506	294	94
9	Sabarkantha	1502	456	239	99
10	Mahesana	2549	742	285	191
11	Gandhinagar	289	85	19	22
12	Ahmadabad	3876	1162	134	160
13	Kheda	3015	926	374	249
14	Panchmahals	2322	771	559	84
15	Vadodara	2558	853	241	265
16	Bharuch	1297	483	144	200
17	Surat	2493	989	232	280
18	Valsad	1774	645	234	161
19	Dangs	114	45	29	8

**Source:-** Directorate of Census Operations,  
Gujarat State.

**NON-WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY-1981**

(In '000)

Workers		Marginal	Non-	Sr.
Household ind- ustry, manufac- turing, proces- sing, servicing and repairs [V(a)]	Other workers III, IV, V(B) & VI to IX	workers	workers	No.
7	8	9	10	1
<b>267</b>	<b>4114</b>	<b>1718</b>	<b>21383</b>	
11	180	55	908	1
16	287	63	1374	2
15	115	55	644	3
20	213	63	1208	4
10	83	68	676	5
16	206	97	1382	6
10	132	44	673	7
13	105	93	1070	8
11	107	134	912	9
19	248	183	1623	10
2	42	6	199	11
30	838	75	2639	12
19	283	141	1948	13
11	117	273	1278	14
13	334	103	1602	15
9	130	63	750	16
29	447	72	1432	17
13	238	119	1010	18
1	8	12	56	19

**1.6 DISTRICTWISE AREA, POPULATION, DENSITY OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, GROWTH RATE AND PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION - 1981**

Sr. No.	State/ District	Area (in Sq. Km.)	Popu- lation (in '000)	Density of popu- lation (Persoms per sq.km.)	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	Dece- nnial growth rate of popu- lation 1971-1981	Perce- tage of urban popu- lation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>196024</b>	<b>34086</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>27.67</b>	<b>31.10</b>
1	Jamnagar	14125	1393	99	949	25.35	37.44
2	Rajkot	11203	2093	87	947	28.88	41.29
3	Surendranagar	10489	1034	99	934	22.32	28.72
4	Bhavnagar	11155	1879	168	958	33.73	33.29
5	Amreli	6760	1079	160	976	27.14	20.42
6	Junagadh	10607	2101	198	955	26.80	30.46
7	Kachchh	45652	1050	23	999	23.58	26.13
8	Banaskantha	12703	1668	131	945	31.81	8.64
9	Sabarkantha	7390	1502	203	976	26.49	9.90
10	Mahesana	9027	2549	282	970	21.81	20.07
11	Gandhinagar	649	289	445	925	44.08	21.60
12	Ahmadabad	8707	3876	445	891	33.17	71.76
13	Kheda	7194	3015	419	915	22.99	20.11
14	PanchMahals	8866	2322	262	959	25.58	11.09
15	Vadodara	7794	2558	328	916	29.19	37.16
16	Bharuch	9038	1297	143	943	16.84	18.63
17	Surat	7657	2493	326	924	39.52	42.76
18	Valsad	5244	1774	338	982	24.17	21.92
19	Dangs	1764	114	64	970	20.68	0.00

**Source:-** (1) Census of India 1981, Final Population Totals - Gujarat, Paper 2 Of 1981.

(2) Directorate of Census operations, Gujarat State.

(3) Census of India, 1981, Series-5 Gujarat, Paper II-A, General population Tables.

**1.7 DISTRICTWISE LITERACY PERCENTAGE BY RURAL AND URBAN  
AREAS IN GUJARAT-1981**

Sr. No.	State/ District	RURAL			URBAN		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>47.85</b>	<b>24.06</b>	<b>36.20</b>	<b>68.62</b>	<b>51.13</b>	<b>60.31</b>
1	Jamnagar	42.41	211.98	32.42	63.15	44.35	54.07
2	Rajkot	50.25	299.00	39.89	69.30	53.05	61.42
3	Surendranagar	41.48	177.50	29.87	66.14	45.71	56.34
4	Bhavnagar	43.66	199.05	31.56	65.86	46.10	56.29
5	Amreli	48.76	288.80	38.87	64.01	44.75	54.61
6	Junagadh	47.35	233.95	35.91	64.49	44.36	54.68
7	Kachchh	37.04	200.72	28.77	63.23	44.45	54.20
8	Banaskantha	31.25	88.92	20.39	63.79	37.45	51.08
9	Sabarkantha	51.87	233.16	37.65	69.87	47.88	59.30
10	Mahesana	55.41	311.63	43.66	68.28	49.22	59.04
11	Gandhinagar	60.09	333.65	47.25	73.87	58.68	66.86
12	Ahmadabad	52.84	244.56	39.18	70.29	54.09	62.74
13	Kheda	60.42	299.64	45.72	70.66	53.02	62.22
14	Panchmahals	37.10	100.61	24.12	70.07	49.27	59.99
15	Vadodara	49.21	244.31	37.46	73.83	58.83	66.75
16	Bharuch	52.28	299.00	40.95	69.38	51.69	60.91
17	Surat	45.60	288.77	37.26	66.74	50.80	59.41
18	Valsad	51.46	333.37	42.38	70.16	55.46	63.21
19	Dangs	38.39	211.04	29.84	-	-	-

**Source:-** Census of India, 1981, General Population Tables,  
Primary Census Abstract, Part II-B, series-5, Gujarat.

**1.8 POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES  
IN GUJARAT-1981**

(In '00)

Sr. No.	State/ District	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>16411</b>	<b>7972</b>	<b>24383</b>	<b>44936</b>	<b>3550</b>	<b>48486</b>
1	Jamnagar	658	359	1016	31	12	43
2	Rajkot	973	397	1370	9	29	38
3	Surendranagar	855	269	1124	55	5	60
4	Bhavnagar	674	324	998	9	16	24
5	Amreli	797	133	930	5	2	8
6	Junagadh	1377	389	1766	91	17	107
7	Kachchh	850	269	1119	529	104	633
8	Banaskantha	1541	160	1701	1077	43	1119
9	Sabarkantha	1185	101	1285	2472	39	2511
10	Mahesana	1781	450	2230	22	63	84
11	Gandhinagar	133	79	212	4	13	17
12	Ahmadabad	1205	3164	4369	100	225	325
13	Kheda	1444	327	1771	342	104	447
14	Panchmahals	738	145	882	9386	309	9695
15	Vadodara	935	602	1537	6090	393	6484
16	Bharuch	451	146	597	5450	324	5774
17	Surat	414	503	916	9463	919	10382
18	Valsad	393	157	550	8752	933	9685
19	Dangs	8	-	8	1049	-	1049

**Source:-** Census of India, 1981, Paper-2 of 1981 Series-5, Gujarat, Final Population Totals.

**1.9 DISTRICTWISE LITERACY RATES BY SEX OF SCHEDULED CASTES  
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN GUJARAT-1981**

Sr. No.	State/ District	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>53.14</b>	<b>25.61</b>	<b>39.79</b>	<b>30.41</b>	<b>11.64</b>	<b>21.14</b>
1	Jamnagar	37.70	11.52	25.00	20.15	7.14	13.81
2	Rajkot	44.33	16.03	30.56	49.95	29.08	40.19
3	Surendranagar	47.97	14.84	31.96	14.59	2.35	8.55
4	Bhavnagar	46.93	15.36	31.38	42.29	13.64	28.55
5	Amreli	42.18	15.53	29.02	44.25	17.39	31.38
6	Junagadh	41.15	15.13	28.44	18.97	5.14	12.30
7	Kachchh	35.40	7.95	21.88	10.39	1.44	6.10
8	Banaskantha	33.93	9.47	21.98	13.78	1.84	7.98
9	Sabarkantha	56.18	20.48	38.56	36.84	11.82	24.30
10	Mahesana	58.19	32.02	45.50	37.00	10.57	24.61
11	Gandhinagar	69.54	48.39	59.43	44.66	23.51	35.94
12	Ahmadabad	62.48	36.63	50.29	41.70	19.63	31.59
13	Kheda	65.02	35.57	51.07	20.84	6.49	14.13
14	Panchmahals	51.53	18.95	35.58	22.82	4.34	13.67
15	Vadodara	63.30	35.14	49.79	26.94	6.99	17.22
16	Bharuch	64.54	33.51	49.46	33.87	11.97	23.13
17	Surat	65.28	44.33	54.87	32.34	15.40	23.93
18	Valsad	70.44	56.09	62.75	37.51	11.78	28.15
19	Dangs	72.80	54.40	63.87	35.65	18.12	26.99

**Source:-** General Population Tables - Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 1981, Series-5, Gujarat.



**1.10 DISTRICTWISE DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY-1981**

Sr. No.	State/District	Houselist Population (In '000) (P)	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>33489</b>	<b>23442</b>	<b>32386</b>	<b>12571</b>
1	Jamnagar	1369	1061	1271	476
2	Rajkot	2066	1550	1789	806
3	Surendranagar	1043	873	1185	487
4	Bhavnagar	1861	1470	2534	931
5	Amreli	1066	991	1362	447
6	Junagadh	2061	1372	1813	634
7	Kachchh	1046	2024	1365	573
8	Banaskantha	1636	1860	1334	582
9	Sabarkantha	1473	743	1860	682
10	Mahesana	2538	1836	3703	1026
11	Gandhinagar	267	114	359	52
12	Ahmadabad	3883	1959	3280	976
13	Kheda	2898	1228	2029	781
14	Panchmahals	2339	1522	2404	1005
15	Vadodara	2471	1467	2253	803
16	Bharuch	1265	1276	1432	550
17	Surat	2344	1254	1328	681
18	Valsad	1744	770	1025	1035
19	Dangs	119	72	60	44

**Source:-** Census of India, 1981 Tables on Houses and Disabled Population Part-VII, Series-5, Gujarat

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**2.1 NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY  
GROUP AT CURRENT PRICES**

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## 2.1 NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY

Sr. No.	Industry Group	Unit	YEAR		
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing, mining and quarrying	Rs. in Crore	2595 (39.3)	3553 (43.1)	3270 (37.4)
2	Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, construction	"	1875 (28.4)	2121 (25.7)	2516 (28.8)
3	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication	"	927 (14.1)	1174 (14.2)	1368 (15.6)
4	Banking and insurance, real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	"	677 (10.3)	799 (9.7)	876 (10.0)
5	Public administration and other services	"	520 (7.9)	600 (7.3)	715 (8.2)
6	Total Net State Domestic Product	"	6594 (100.0)	8247 (100.0)	8745 (100.0)
7	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product	Rs.	1951	2390	2484

**Note:-** Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

**Source:-** Directorate of Economics and Statistics,  
Gujarat State.

## GROUP AT CURRENT PRICES

YEAR							Sr. No.
1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	
7	8	(P) 9	(P) 10	(P) 11	(Q) 12	(Q) 13	1
4456 (39.1)	4616 (38.9)	3052 (26.5)	3802 (28.4)	2476 (18.2)	6063 (31.4)	6272 (28.9)	1
3315 (29.1)	3311 (27.9)	3960 (34.4)	4514 (33.6)	5384 (39.5)	6179 (32.0)	7018 (32.4)	2
1787 (15.7)	1886 (15.9)	2081 (18.1)	2449 (18.2)	2922 (21.5)	3822 (19.8)	4547 (21.0)	3
978 (8.6)	1045 (8.8)	1254 (10.9)	1370 (10.2)	1380 (10.1)	1623 (8.4)	1912 (8.8)	4
849 (7.5)	1008 (8.5)	1160 (10.1)	1294 (9.6)	1452 (10.7)	1641 (8.4)	1919 (8.9)	5
11385 (100.0)	11866 (100.0)	11507 (100.0)	13429 (100.0)	13614 (100.0)	19328 (100.0)	21668 (100.0)	6
3162	3233	3077	3525	3509	4893	5404	7

## 2.2 NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY

Sr. No.	Industry Group	Unit	YEAR		
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing, mining and quarrying	Rs. in Crore	2595 (39.3)	3064 (42.2)	2604 (36.5)
2	Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, construction	"	1875 (28.4)	1915 (26.3)	2078 (29.2)*
3	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication	"	927 (14.1)	1051 (14.5)	1113 (15.6)
4	Banking and insurance, real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	"	677 (10.3)	705 (9.7)	749 (10.5)
5	Public administration and other services	"	520 (7.9)	529 (7.3)	585 (8.2)
6	Total Net State Domestic Product	"	6594 (100.0)	7264 (100.0)	7129 (100.0)
7	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product	Rs.	1951	2105	2025

**Note:-** Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

**Source:-** Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Gujarat State.

## GROUP AT CONSTANT 1980-81 PRICES

YEAR							Sr. No.
1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	
7	8	(P) 9	(P) 10	(P) 11	(Q) 12	(Q) 13	1
3209 (38.1)	3228 (38.2)	1980 (25.8)	2117 (25.7)	949 (12.6)	3151 (30.3)	2810 (26.7)	1
2531 (30.0)	2385 (28.2)	2689 (35.1)	2899 (35.2)	3159 (41.9)	3387 (32.6)	3576 (33.9)	2
1298 (15.4)	1340 (15.8)	1385 (18.1)	1535 (18.6)	1644 (21.8)	1969 (19.0)	2118 (20.1)	3
779 (9.2)	816 (9.7)	865 (11.3)	917 (11.1)	983 (13.1)	1051 (10.1)	1124 (10.7)	4
617 (7.3)	688 (8.1)	746 (9.7)	773 (9.4)	798 (10.6)	833 (8.0)	914 (8.6)	5
8434 (100.0)	8457 (100.0)	7665 (100.0)	8241 (100.0)	7533 (100.0)	10391 (100.0)	10542 (100.0)	6
2343	2304	2049	2163	1942	2631	2629	7

**2.3 INDEX NUMBERS OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND  
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT CONSTANT(1980-81) PRICES**

Sr. No.	Year			Index of Net State Domestic Product	Index of Net National Product
1	2			3	4
1	1980-81	-	-	100.0	100.0
2	1981-82	-	-	100.2	105.8
3	1982-83	-	-	108.1	107.9
4	1983-84	-	-	127.9	116.6
5	1984-85	-	-	128.3	120.7
6	1985-86 (P)	-	-	116.2	126.5
7	1986-87 (P)	-	-	125.0	131.1
8	1987-88 (P)	-	-	114.2	134.8
9	1988-89 (Q)	-	-	157.6	150.8
10	1989-90 (Q)	-	-	159.9	N.A.

**Source:-** (1) Directorate of Economics Statistics,  
Gujarat State.

(2) Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

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**3.1 RAINFALL AND NORMAL RAINFALL**

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## 3.1 RAINFALL AND

Sr. No.	District	Name of the Centre	Normal Rainfall (Revised)	Year		
				1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	497.2	1369.0	884.0	855.0
2	Rajkot	Rajkot	621.2	641.0	470.0	637.0
3	Surendranagar	Wadhvan	507.0	641.0	532.0	453.0
4	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	595.9	764.0	418.0	654.0
5	Amreli	Amreli	545.5	805.0	842.8	1087.6
6	Junagadh	Junagadh	881.1	1387.0	1131.0	2538.0
7	Kachchh	Bhuj	350.6	598.0	145.5	257.0
8	Banaskantha	Palanpur	758.4	576.0	355.7	646.0
9	Sabarkantha	Himatanagar	796.8	829.0	465.0	997.0
10	Mahesana	Mahesana	613.1	637.9	519.0	761.9
11	Gandhinagar	Gandhinagar	N.A.	618.0	560.0	519.0
12	Ahmadabad	Ahmadabad	789.0	1263.8	759.4	1090.1
13	Kheda	Kheda	832.2	1052.4	597.5	812.1
14	Panchmahals	Godhra	989.1	1054.0	634.0	1040.0
15	Vadodara	Vadodara	1006.1	766.2	662.0	1389.4
16	Bharuch	Bharuch	883.9	1131.0	501.0	1380.8
17	Surat	Surat	1100.5	1240.1	1182.1	1966.9
18	Valsad	Valsad	1891.6	1917.2	1523.2	3047.4
19	Dangs	Ahwa	1808.0	3063.8	1674.0	2914.5

\*Upto 31st October, 1990.

**Source:-** Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State.

## NORMAL RAINFALL

(In Millimetres)

Year							Sr. No.
1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990*	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
655.0	208.0	189.0	36.0	482.0	286.0	204.0	1
539.0	278.0	200.0	1180.0	1056.0	433.0	454.0	2
498.0	423.0	308.0	81.0	443.0	449.0	603.0	3
449.0	657.0	364.0	1121.0	761.0	573.0	736.0	4
293.5	311.0	454.5	1112.6	1317.0	880.0	640.0	5
1215.0	449.0	762.2	1194.1	2178.0	1071.0	787.0	6
306.0	118.0	105.9	5.0	657.7	563.0	281.0	7
704.0	322.1	328.0	60.8	729.8	797.0	763.2	8
925.0	521.0	292.0	1168.0	899.0	766.0	983.0	9
627.4	186.3	169.1	10094.4	635.5	373.6	893.3	10
845.5	554.0	537.4	1135.9	650.0	532.9	1110.0	11
762.8	802.8	452.1	2251.3	728.4	704.8	1006.0	12
710.2	385.1	N.A.	4483.0	1256.0	792.9	648.0	13
808.0	407.0	401.0	4471.0	906.0	1190.4	1547.0	14
706.7	633.5	303.8	4419.3	1068.3	585.6	839.0	15
799.0	985.7	589.0	4447.2	1134.0	837.0	872.0	16
1052.7	761.2	828.1	6632.0	2298.0	673.4	1045.9	17
1823.0	1305.0	1441.6	14418.0	2249.4	1691.6	1562.8	18
2742.8	2497.1	1856.0	19958.9	3168.7	2045.1	1828.2	19

## 3.2 LAND UTILISATION

(Area In '00 Hectares)

Sr. No.	Item	Year				
		1980-81	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Forest	19655	19657	19473	18819	18777
2	Barren and Uncultivable Land	25034	25596	26112	26767	26757
3	Land put to Non-Agricultural Use	10670	10811	10807	10810	10891
4	Culturable Waste	19856	19889	19632	19552	19501
5	Permanent Pasture and Other Grazing Land	8483	8450	8472	8466	8463
6	Land Under Miscellaneous Tree Crops and Other Groves not Included in Net Area Sown	41	41	41	42	42
7	Current Fallows	5394	7259	6986	6803	9373
8	Other Fallows	3322	754	562	455	425
9	Net Area Sown	95765	95831	96165	96536	94020
10	Total Reporting Area	188220	188288	188250	188250	188249
11	Gross Cropped Area	107459	109978	111497	110165	104390
12	Area Under Food-crops	54871	57136	59691	58292	54577
13	Area Under Non-food Crops	52588	52842	51806	51873	49813

**Source:-** Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State.

### 3.3 AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER HECTARE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(Area in '000 Hectare, Production in '000 Tonnes, Yield in Kg.)

Sr. No.	Crops	A P Y	YEAR							
			1981- 82	1983- 84	1984- 85	1985- 86*	1986- 87*	1987- 88*	1988- 89*	1989- 90*
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice	A	610	628	627	492	511	347	536	601
		P	920	917	940	454	446	279	886	817
		Y	1508	1460	1498	924	873	806	1617	1360
2	Wheat	A	676	812	672	431	315	192	649	619
		P	1358	1680	1393	783	662	351	1512	1102
		Y	2009	2192	2075	1815	2100	1825	2331	1779
3	Jowar	A	1106	1068	1083	834	882	526	781	873
		P	660	624	606	355	245	125	425	433
		Y	597	568	560	397	278	238	544	497
4	Bajri	A	1513	1556	1509	1316	1274	786	1489	1332
		P	1505	1738	1666	635	1027	346	1488	1325
		Y	995	1117	1104	483	806	440	999	995
5	Maize	A	320	328	328	316	314	275	337	323
		P	408	477	397	114	435	93	456	480
		Y	1272	1452	1210	361	1386	337	1352	1486
6	Total Cereals	A	4445	4064	4416	3611	3433	2214	3932	3842
		P	5015	5691	5166	2398	2854	1219	4835	4220
		Y	1128	1400	1170	664	831	550	1229	1098
7	Tur	A	305	372	404	303	319	325	251	382
		P	251	250	304	223	146	111	251	319
		Y	822	672	754	738	458	342	744	834
8	Gram	A	102	114	121	81	44	20	7	110
		P	93	111	105	46	28	11	66	66
		Y	912	977	867	563	645	559	609	606
9	Total Pulsees	A	861	929	975	756	708	483	771	891
		P	556	625	690	338	235	143	491	567
		Y	647	673	708	448	333	296	634	637
10	Total Food-grains	A	5306	4993	5391	4367	4141	2697	4703	4733
		P	5571	6316	5856	2736	3089	1361	5326	4788
		Y	1050	1145	1086	627	746	505	1132	1012
11	Cotton	A	1514	1285	1334	1444	1366	719	1091	1187
		P@	2040	1469	2159	1987	1093	295	1470	1756
		Y	229	194	275	241	136	70	229	251
12	Groundnut	A	2178	2168	2091	1794	1825	1051	1823	2072
		P	2176	1809	1596	448	1292	140	2875	1694
		Y	999	834	763	250	708	133	1577	818
13	Tobacco	A	120	124	131	106	110	82	90	113
		P	263	263	202	168	183	122	151	183
		Y	2192	1670	1549	158	1656	1495	1676	1624

\* Based on final forecast

@ In '000 bales of 170 kgs. each.

A= Area, P=Production, Y=Yield per hectare

Source:- Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State.

## 3.4 INDEX NUMBERS OF AREA UNDER

Sr. No.	Name of Crops	YEAR		
		1981-82	1984-85	1985-86 (P)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Rice	124.3	129.3	100.2
2	Wheat	137.1	136.3	87.6
3	Jowar	81.9	80.2	66.2
4	Bajra	79.1	78.9	68.8
5	Maize	120.4	123.4	118.9
6	Ragi	85.9	83.6	72.6
7	Kodra	73.9	54.4	50.5
8	Barley	193.1	141.7	93.1
9	Total Cereals	92.9	92.3	75.4
10	Gram	184.3	219.4	146.7
11	Tur	324.5	428.5	321.6
12	Total Pulses	192.7	206.9	160.5
13	Total Foodgrains	100.9	102.5	83.0
14	Sugarcane	263.5	306.5	228.3
15	Chillies	110.1	119.6	71.9
16	Potatoes	303.2	400.0	261.3
17	Total Food Crops	102.5	104.3	84.2
18	Groundnut	119.3	114.6	98.3
19	Castor	360.1	520.1	442.6
20	Sesamum	105.2	131.4	102.1
21	Rape and Mustard	521.2	660.5	510.8
22	Total Oilseeds	132.3	136.5	115.3
23	Cotton	89.4	78.8	82.9
24	Tobacco	129.3	141.2	114.9
25	Total Non-food Crops	113.3	111.1	101.0
26	All Crops	107.0	107.1	91.2

\* Barley crop has been discontinued as a forecast crop.

Source:- Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State.

**DIFFERENT CROPS IN GUJARAT STATE**

((Base:Triennium ending 1969-70=100))

YEAR				Sr.
1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	No.
(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	
6	7	8	9	1
104.2	70.6	109.1	122.5	1
64.0	39.1	131.7	125.7	2
65.4	38.9	57.8	64.7	3
66.6	41.1	77.8	69.6	4
117.9	103.3	126.7	121.5	5
65.9	57.0	53.6	53.5	6
45.3	26.1	33.8	20.7	7
*	*	*	*	8
71.7	46.3	82.1	80.3	9
79.2	35.4	195.2	199.2	10
338.8	345.5	358.1	406.2	11
150.3	102.5	163.8	189.0	12
78.7	51.3	89.4	90.0	13
174.0	205.4	235.6	266.6	14
66.1	37.8	69.2	91.3	15
354.8	303.2	487.1	522.6	16
79.6	52.5	90.7	91.6	17
100.0	57.6	99.9	113.5	18
385.2	125.6	352.9	446.9	19
106.7	69.9	124.3	140.9	20
482.4	485.0	641.4	811.6	21
115.0	68.0	118.2	137.0	22
80.7	42.5	64.4	70.1	23
119.4	88.1	97.4	121.8	24
100.0	57.2	93.9	107.0	25
88.1	54.5	92.0	98.0	26

## 3.5 INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL

Sr. No.	Name of Crops	Weight	YEAR		
			1981-82	1984-85	1985-86 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Rice	7.31	216.8	226.8	107.1
2	Wheat	9.66	217.6	223.3	125.4
3	Jowar	4.87	174.7	160.3	93.9
4	Bajra	15.00	134.4	148.8	56.7
5	Maize	3.01	168.6	164.4	47.3
6	Ragi	0.52	117.5	111.8	77.0
7	Kodra	0.79	84.1	59.6	11.7
8	Barley	0.04	462.2	342.9	208.2
9	Total Cereals	41.94	173.0	178.6	83.7
10	Gram	0.47	324.5	366.5	159.3
11	Tur	0.77	587.1	710.1	522.4
12	Total Pulses	2.62	362.5	448.9	225.2
13	Total Foodgrains	44.56	184.1	194.5	92.1
14	Sugarcane	4.14	369.4	329.2	291.5
15	Chillies	0.82	180.0	338.5	72.3
16	Potatoes	0.32	666.7	1313.2	439.9
17	Total Food Crops	49.84	202.5	215.2	110.5
18	Groundnut	21.14	197.0	144.5	40.6
19	Castor	0.44	1041.8	1856.2	916.8
20	Sesamum	0.89	141.4	195.1	65.0
21	Rape and Mustard	0.40	2122.2	1669.7	1327.8
22	Total Oilseeds	22.87	244.8	211.3	80.9
23	Cotton	23.74	130.2	147.8	129.2
24	Tobacco	3.55	265.1	203.5	169.0
25	Total Non-food Crops	50.16	192.0	180.7	110.0
26	All Crops	100.00	197.3	197.9	110.3

\* Barely crop has been discontinued as a forecast crop.

Source:- Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State.

**PRODUCTION IN GUJARAT STATE**

(Base: Triennium ending 1969-70=100)

YAER				Sr.
-----				No.
1986-87 (P)	1987-88 (P)	1988-89 (P)	1989-90 (P)	
7	8	9	10	1
105.2	65.9	204.2	192.7	1
106.0	56.3	242.4	176.5	2
64.9	33.1	109.8	114.7	3
91.7	30.9	132.9	118.4	4
180.0	38.3	188.6	198.7	5
51.2	32.0	68.7	62.0	6
17.1	4.2	37.3	23.1	7
*	*	*	*	8
97.1	42.8	167.7	158.5	9
98.4	38.2	229.3	232.4	10
341.6	259.5	580.0	745.0	11
156.0	96.0	320.9	373.7	12
100.6	45.9	176.7	171.2	13
250.0	270.0	355.1	411.4	14
83.1	54.6	119.2	166.2	15
728.7	568.7	903.7	964.1	16
116.7	68.0	195.2	196.1	17
117.0	12.7	260.3	153.4	18
586.0	316.3	1309.7	1586.1	19
41.2	12.9	29.2	225.3	20
1493.0	1172.0	2091.7	2263.3	21
147.1	38.8	303.5	220.7	22
73.8	20.4	110.7	114.5	23
184.1	122.7	152.1	184.2	24
115.0	36.0	201.6	167.8	25
115.9	52.0	198.4	160.5	26



## 3.6 INDEX NUMBERS OF YIELDS

Sr. No.	Name of Crops	YEAR		
		1980-81	1984-85	1985-86 (P)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Rice	136.9	175.2	106.8
2	Wheat	162.6	163.0	142.6
3	Jowar	224.9	199.9	142.0
4	Bajra	140.1	189.4	82.8
5	Maize	140.3	133.1	39.7
6	Ragi	94.2	134.0	106.1
7	Kodra	110.6	109.0	23.2
8	Barley	274.9	244.2	225.7
9	Total Cereals	1665.8	189.0	107.3
10	Gram	150.3	170.8	110.9
11	Tur	198.5	184.6	180.9
12	Total Pulses	199.9	216.1	136.7
13	Total Foodgrains	1663.6	183.4	105.9
14	Sugarcane	144.0	107.7	127.9
15	Chillies	157.2	268.5	102.0
16	Potatoes	205.6	306.0	154.3
17	Total Food Crops	1779.3	200.6	124.3
18	Groundnut	122.5	126.2	41.3
19	Castor	234.1	361.1	209.5
20	Sesamum	122.0	149.4	64.3
21	Rape and Mustard	276.7	319.5	278.2
22	Total Oilseeds	131.9	148.4	65.2
23	Cotton	120.9	187.5	155.7
24	Tobacco	135.9	144.2	147.1
25	Total Non-food Crops	120.6	164.1	98.7
26	All Crops	159.0	186.0	112.7

\* Barely crop has been discontinued as a forecast crop.

**Source:-** Directorate of Agriculture,, Gujarat State.

## OF CROPS IN GUJARAT STATE

(Base; Triennium ending 1969-70 = 100)

YEAR				Sr. No.
1986-87 (P)	1987-88 (P)	1988-89 (P)	1989-90 (P)	
6	7	8	9	1
100.9	93.1	186.9	157.2	1
165.0	143.4	183.2	135.1	2
99.4	85.1	194.5	177.5	3
138.3	75.5	171.4	170.7	4
152.4	37.1	148.7	163.4	5
78.0	56.5	128.2	116.2	6
37.5	16.1	109.9	111.0	7
*	*	*	*	8
134.2	88.9	198.6	177.6	9
127.1	110.1	120.0	119.4	10
112.3	83.8	182.4	204.4	11
101.6	90.3	193.5	194.5	12
125.9	85.3	191.1	170.8	13
144.0	133.2	151.1	154.6	14
127.7	146.0	175.6	185.5	15
189.7	173.1	171.3	170.0	16
145.1	122.1	209.6	192.7	17
117.1	22.0	260.8	135.2	18
153.9	254.8	375.3	359.2	19
38.2	19.0	238.2	161.0	20
331.5	258.7	349.2	298.7	21
124.0	50.1	259.2	154.0	22
91.4	48.0	171.8	163.2	23
154.2	139.2	156.1	151.2	24
19.2	58.3	240.8	204.2	25
132.5	96.6	224.2	196.0	26

**3.7 AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES**

(In '00 Hectares)

Sr. No.	Source	YEAR					
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Government Canals *	3668	4211	4306	4889	4340	3586
2	Wells \$	15884	16896	17634	17370	18570	16532
3	Tanks	408	399	412	407	280	253
4	Other Sources	68	48	50	43	46	24
5	Total Net Area Irrigated	20028	21554	22402	22709	23236	20395
6	Gross Area Irrigated	23344	25227	26143	27974	27103	23812

\*Including Panchayat canals \$ Including Tubewells.

Source:- Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State

**3.8 AREA IRRIGATED BY SOME IMPORTANT CROPS**

(In '00 Hectares)

Sr. No.	Crop	YEAR					
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rice	2001	2320	2371	2666	2760	2488
2	Wheat	474	4965	5164	5956	5085	3530
3	Jowar	338	315	337	302	307	353
4	Bajra	1408	1347	1344	1382	1370	1398
5	All Food Crops	12658	13364	14077	15512	14767	12169
6	Cotton	4438	4618	4462	4175	4390	5129
7	Groundnut	1858	2319	2475	2690	1760	934
8	Tobacco	798	822	737	792	847	859
9	All Non-food Crops	10688	11863	12066	12462	12336	11643
10	Gross Area Irrigated	23344	25227	26143	27974	27103	23812

Source:- Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State.

### 3.9 LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Sr. No.-	Item	Unit	YEAR					
			1961	1966	1972	1977	1982	1988 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>A. Livestock :</b>								
1	Cattle							
	(a) Females over 3 years	In'000	1838	1780	1812	1697	1958@	1813@
	(b) Total Cattle	"	6557	6544	6458	6006	6994	6255
2	Buffaloes							
	(a) Females over 3 years	"	1702	1820	2047	2093	2558	2594
	(b) Total Buffaloes	"	2917	3140	3168	3473	4443	4479
3	Sheep and Goats	"	3705	4423	4932	4676	5657	5174
4	Total Livestock	"	13454	14338	15098	14406	18440	17355
5	Total Poultry	"	2048	2324	2736	3426	3572	5481
<b>B. Implements :</b>								
1	Ploughs :							
	(a) Wooden	In '00	14596	14410	14888	13754	13102	N.A.
	(b) Iron	"	1059	1445	2150	2401	4640	N.A.
	(c) Total	"	15655	15855	17038	16155	17742	N.A.
2	Carts	"	7088	7330	8176	7583	7589	N.A.
3	Oil Engines with Pumps for Irrigation	"	450	1124	3711	4221	3920	N.A.
4	Electric Pumps for Irrigation	"	62	147	484	794	1722	N.A.
5	Tractors:							N.A.
	(a) Government	"	2	2	11*	11*	N.A.	N.A.
	(b) Private	"	18	30	34*	135*	N.A.	N.A.
	(c) Total	"	20	32	35*	146*	281	471

\* Including Crawler tractors.

@ Including over 2.5 years of cross-bred type.

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Gujarat State.

**3.10 AGRICULTURE PRODUCE MARKET COMMITTEES, MAIN YARDS,  
AND SUB MARKET-YARDS BY DISTRICT**

(Year: 1989-90)

Sr. No.	State/ District	Number of Market Committees	Number of main yards	Number of sub-yards
1	2	3	4	5
<b>GUJARAT</b>		<b>167</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>202</b>
1	Jamnagar	9	5	-
2	Rajkot	8	8	6
3	Surendranaga	10	10	1
4	Bhavnagar	9	7	-
5	Amreli	10	8	3
6	Junagadh	14	11	1
7	Kachchh	7	6	-
8	Banaskantha	9	9	13
9	Sabarkantha	9	9	20
10	Mahesana	13	12	19
11	Gandhinagar	1	1	-
12	Ahmadabad	8	6	12
13	Kheda	12	12	24
14	Panchmahals	10	10	25
15	Vadodara	10	9	20
16	Bharuch	8	8	18
17	Surat	11	10	24
18	Valsad	8	7	16
19	Dangs	1	-	-

**Source :-** Registrar of Co-operative Societies,  
Gujarat State.

#### 4.1 INSTALLED CAPACITY, GENERATION AND SALE OF ELECTRICITY

Sr. No.	Year	Installed plant capacity at the end of the Year (MW)	Electricity generated during the year (lakh KWH)	Sales of electricity by uses during the year (lakh KWH)				
				Domes- tic	Commer- cial	Indust- rial	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1980-81	2197	936333	6746	2841	48400	17666	75655
2	1981-82	2407	1020744	7482	3191	52805	17578	81057
3	1982-83	2576	1077766	8527	3391	53795	18293	84009
4	1983-84	2786	1199855	9341	4011	60702	18969	93027
5	1984-85	3106	1231377	10444	4201	61057	21469	97172
6	1985-86	3316	1293422	11769	4491	64736	22532	103531
7	1986-87	3527	1462500	13321	5121	69297	27952	115697
8	1987-88	3863	1715955	14366	5641	69238	44791	134035
9	1988-89 (P)	3903	1778577	15410	6161	73890	50554	146021
10	1989-90 (P)	4243	1973133	15963	5051	72780	75793	169591

**Note:** The share of nuclear generation and installed capacity of Tarapur Station has not been included being a Central Government Project.

**Source:-** (1) Central Electricity Authority, Government of India, New Delhi.  
(2) Gujarat Electricity Board, Vadodara.

#### 4.2 NUMBER OF VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED IN GUJARAT STATE

Sr. No.	As on 31st March	Number of villages electrified		
		G.E Board	Licensee	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	1980	10723	144	10867
2	1981	12371	144	12515
3	1982	13285	144	13429
4	1983	13965	65	14030
5	1984	14865	65	14930
6	1985	16070	65	16135
7	1986	16892	65	16957
8	1987*	17586	65	17651
9	1988	17802	65	17867
10	1989	17850	42	17892
11	1990	17855	42	17897

\* Revised

**Source:-** Gujarat Electricity Board, Vadodara.

## 5.1 VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION

Sr. No.	Year	Value (Rs. in lakh)			Total
		Oil and Natural gas	Major Minerals	Minor Minerals	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1980	12216	1216	962	14314
2	1981	26161	1534	956	28651
3	1982	37417	2026	1018	40461
4	1983	48312	2414	1041	51740
5	1984	52893	3477	1164	57534
6	1985	59506	4141	1179	64826
7	1986	68953	4807	1013	74773
8	1987	88220	5216	1150	94586
9	1988	95174	6116	1393	102683
10	1989-90 (P) *	139272	9866	1685	150823

\* Relates to financial year (April, 1989 to March, 1990).

Source:- (1) Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur.

(2) Directorate of Geology and Mining, Gujarat State.

## 5.2 PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT MINERALS

Sr. No.	Name	Production (In Tonnes)					
		1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989-90 <sup>@</sup> (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agate	1686	807	849	880	953	856
2	Bentonite (In'00)	1221	1065	634	817	1456	1827
3	Bauxite (In'00)	2790	4553	4674	4323	4589	5247
4	Calcite	1700	572	1089	497	550	756
5	China clay-						
	5.1 Crude	8769	14050	15427	20016	15919	20699
	5.2 Refined	12512	8145	7233	8337	7072	6708
6	Dolomite (In'00)	2004	2812	2499	3204	3085	4739
7	Feldspar	4	7	12	2	2	-
8	Fire clay (In'000)	283	194	190	289	240	200
9	Fluorite-						
	9.1 Crude	78456	120861	121262	103757	124205	150914
	9.2 Graded	603	210	199	117	178	98
10	Gypsum	794	1161	568	313	347	378
11	Limestone (In'000)	2804	4463	5165	6663	5923	7186
12	Manganese ore	2309	4194	10165	9951	7564	785
13	Ochre	350	335	267	282	559	922
14	Quartz and Silica (In '000)	189	211	212	180	198	178
15	Steatite	-	380	421	778	1124	486
16	Oil (In '000)	3812	4279	4529	4847	5228	6014
17	Natural gas*	695	706	685	651	736	1029
18	Lignite (In'000)	265	867	1073	1055	1100	1623
19	Calcareous sand and sea-sand (In'000)	772	708	537	147	63	112
20	Chalk	87975	120367	121487	104454	112224	119112
21	Clay (Others)	13144	51626	119905	176355	184723	312763
22	Ball Clay	-	21775	25548	10088	11224	4670
23	Moulding sand	5544	15398	14349	14889	13147	13623
24	Sand stone	3865	39177	51606	26765	27520	13828

\* Million cubic metres.

@ Relates to financial year (April, 1989 to March, 1990)

Source :- (1) Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur.

(2) Directorate of Geology and Mining, Gujarat State.



## 6.1 PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Sr. No.	Industries	Unit	YEAR			
			1980	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Cotton textile (Mill Sector)					
	1.1 Yarn	Lakh Kgs.	2012	1919	1598	1365
	1.2 Cloth	Lakh Mtrs.	13880	11206	10636	6184
2	Caustic soda	'00 Tonnes	937	974	1022	1091
3	Salt	"	41609	38642	45335	62278
4	Vegetable oil products (Vanaspati)	"	655	647	583	565
5	Sulphuric acid	"	3725	2608	2901	3239
6	Superphosphate*	"	1293	689	890	895
7	Refractories	"	128	109	92	81
8	Stonewares-					
	8.1 Pipes	"	32	24	15	5
	8.2 Other Kinds	"	17	25	13	11
9	Cement	'000 Tonnes	1832	1794	1421	1851
10	Flour milling and grinding	"	84	28	24	16
11	Power driven pumps	'000 No.	57	59	65	49

Sr. No.	Industries	Unit	YEAR			
			1986	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	8	9	10	11
1	Cotton textile (Mill Sector)					
	1.1 Yarn	Lakh Kgs.	1242	1191	1091	1292
	1.2 Cloth	Lakh Mtrs.	5814	5194	4710	4916
2	Caustic soda	'00 Tonnes	1141	1170	1290	1172
3	Salt	"	65674	64012	56660	62410
4	Vegetable oil products (Vanaspati)	"	823	809	896	1000
5	Sulphuric acid	"	3455	3683	4265	4595
6	Superphosphate*	"	858	1529	932	1362
7	Refractories	"	156	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8	Stonewares-					
	8.1 Pipes	"	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	8.2 Other Kinds	"	11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9	Cement	'000 Tonnes	2395	2538	2872	2727
10	Flour milling and grinding	"	39	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
11	Power driven pumps	'000 No.	45	67	80	52

\* Production relates to P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> contents throughout.

**Note:**-The figures are provisional.

**Source:**- (1) Commissioner of Industries, Gujarat State.

(2) Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

(3) Salt Commissioner, Ahmadabad.

**6.2 NUMBER OF WORKING FACTORIES AND WORKERS  
EMPLOYED DAILY THEREIN**

Sr. No.	Year			Number of Working factories	Average number of workers employed daily in working factories
1	2			3	4
1	1970	..	..	5544	437554
2	1975	..	..	8040	527225
3	1980	..	..	10674	635684
4	1981	..	..	11438	668033
5	1982	..	..	12295	694628
6	1983	..	..	12586	689269
7	1984	..	..	12734	668017
8	1985	..	..	13067	663614
9	1986	..	..	13498	674618
10	1987	..	..	13045	666749
11	1988	..	..	12836	638302
12	1989(P)	..	..	13000	646000

**Source:-** Chief Inspector of Factories,  
Gujarat State.

**6.3 NUMBER OF WORKING FACTORIES AND WORKERS EMPLOYED DAILY  
THEREIN BY INDUSTRY GROUP**

Sr. No.	Industry group	No. of working factories		Average No. of workers employed daily in working factories	
		At the end of 1.988	At the end of 1989 (P)	At the end of 1988	At the end of 1989 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Food Products	945	950	46145	47500
2	Beverages Tobacco and Tobacco products	254	255	6955	7000
3	Cotton Textiles	1047	1047	160839	161000
4	Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles	710	720	54004	54000
5	Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles	4	4	154	150
6	Textile Products (including wear- ing apparel other than footwear)	217	225	11914	12300
7	Wood and Wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures	775	780	7854	8000
8	Paper and Paper Products and Printing Publishing and Allied Industries	508	510	17587	18000
9	Leather and Fur Products (except repair)	26	26	450	500
10	Rubber, plastic petroleum and coal products	714	760	24617	25000
11	Chemical and Chemical Products (except products of petroleum and coal)	1585	1627	90295	92000
12	Non-metallic Mineral Products	1381	1380	45248	46000
13	Basic Metal and Alloys Industries	875	875	30037	30000
14	Metal Ore Mining	1	1	5	5
15	Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment	1080	1100	28751	29000
16	Machinery and Machine Tools and Parts except Electrical Machinery	1324	1325	43833	44000
17	Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts	449	450	20957	22000
18	Transport Equipments and Parts	142	155	11948	12000
19	Other Manufacturing Industries	407	410	9663	10000
20	Electricity	14	14	6192	6200
21	Gas and Steam	10	10	248	300
22	Water works and Supply	18	18	791	550

**6.3 NUMBER OF WORKING FACTORIES AND WORKERS EMPLOYED DAILY  
THEREIN BY INDUSTRY GROUP (Concl.)**

Sr. No.	Industry group	No. of working factories		Average No. of workers employed daily in working factories	
		At the end of 1988	At the end of 1989 (P)	At the end of 1988	At the end of 1989 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
23	Construction	-	-	-	-
24	Activities allied to construction	2	2	18	20
25	Wholesale Trade in fuel, light, chemicals perfumery, ceramics, glass wood, paper, other fabrics, hide and skin and inedible oils	6	6	154	150
26	Retail Trade in food and food articles, Beverages	1	1	10	10
27	Retail Trade in others	1	1	35	35
28	Land Transport	5	5	2496	2500
29	Water Transport	1	1	32	10
30	Air Transport	1	1	20	20
31	Services incidental to Transport	3	3	117	120
32	Storage and Warehousing	12	12	192	200
33	Real Estate and Business Services	1	1	61	70
34	Public Administration and Defence Services	2	2	181	195
35	Sanitary Services	7	7	464	350
36	Education, Scientific and Research Services	15	15	435	480
37	Community Services	1	1	23	24
38	Recreational and Cultural Services	1	1	8	5
39	Personal Services	11	11	143	200
40	Repair Services	272	280	14870	15500
41	Services not elsewhere classified	7	7	469	500
42	Persons without any affiliation to any industry (including fresh entrants to labour force)	1	1	87	106
<b>Total</b>		<b>12836</b>	<b>13000</b>	<b>638302</b>	<b>646000</b>

**Source:-** Chief Inspector of Factories, Gujarat State.

## 6.4 NUMBER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIAL UNITS REGISTERED

District	At the end of the year								During the year 1989
	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>43712</b>	<b>60195</b>	<b>66744</b>	<b>72479</b>	<b>779453</b>	<b>88325</b>	<b>97432</b>	<b>105685</b>	<b>8253</b>
Jamnagar	2894	3487	3727	3843	4163	4417	4687	5018	331
Rajkot	5088	7055	7842	8348	9468	10899	12102	12918	816
Surendranagar	1480	1954	2071	2190	2329	2483	2619	2756	137
Bhavnagar	2465	3221	3428	3616	3880	4209	4483	4767	284
Amreli	392	735	827	909	981	1113	1230	1313	83
Junagadh	1184	1598	1762	1889	1964	2112	2297	2480	183
Kachchh	649	998	1075	1182	1299	1426	1537	1632	95
Banaskantha	543	759	880	942	1070	1240	1398	1542	144
Sabarkantha	800	1096	1225	1347	1528	1720	1938	2137	199
Mahesana	2312	3088	3344	3598	3929	4227	4572	4913	341
Gandhinagar	40	179	302	357	473	593	680	765	85
Ahmadabad	10919	14922	17061	18929	220761	22769	25002	27185	2183
Kheda	2528	3351	3576	3807	4183	4554	4908	5213	305
Panchmahals	761	1042	1137	1285	1395	1555	1723	1860	137
Vadodara	3020	4006	4482	4754	5121	5520	5862	6239	377
Bharuch	846	1413	1652	1974	2335	2700	3019	3353	334
Surat	5486	7836	8471	9174	9765	11525	13620	15347	1727
Valsad	2298	3365	3872	4325	4799	5253	5745	6237	492
Dangs	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	-

Source:- Commissioner of Industries, Gujarat State.

**6.5 WORKING OF THE GUJARAT STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION-LOANS  
TO INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Year	Applications received		Application sanctioned		Loans disbursed (Corporation loans)	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1970-71	2217	1706	1559	851	1175	551
2	1975-76	1530	2870	1206	1979	817	1211
3	1980-81	2293	10393	1405	4534	957	2751
4	1981-82	2309	10712	1614	5910	1069	3305
5	1982-83	3738	13264	2641	6453	1741	4210
6	1983-84	2905	10062	2186	5812	1417	3832
7	1984-85	2761	12209	1736	6512	1314	4125
8	1985-86	2493	14918	1501	7457	958	4549
9	1986-87	2232	13818	1526	8091	1075	6066
10	1987-88	2017	11841	1529	8777	1222	7035
11	1988-89	1976	18839	1576	14374	N.A.	8084
12	1989-90	2124	18510	1842	15491	N.A.	10656
13	1990-91*	1077	12586	906	9031	N.A.	5389

\* Upto October, 1990

**Source:**-Gujarat State Financial Corporation.

## 6.6 INDUSTRIAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Year : 1989(P)

Sr. No.	Industry group	No. of strikes or lockout	No. of industrial units affected	Total No. of workers affected	No. of mandays lost
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Food Products	5	5	1388	40186
2	Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products	1	1	18	558
3	Cotton Tetiles	27	27	6256	136392
4	Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fiber Textiles	1	1	350	4800
5	Textile Products (including wearing apparel other than footwear)	8	8	2447	35651
6	Paper and Paper Products & printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	12	12	1269	4990
7	Leather and Fur Products (except repairs)	2	2	184	1215
8	Rubber Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products	18	19	994	27913
9	Chemical and Chemical Products (except product of petroleum & coal)	20	20	2776	76163
10	Non-metallic Mineral Products	13	13	2372	38874
11	Basic Metal and Alloys Industries	5	5	468	4386
12	Metal Products and Parts except machinery and transport equipment	2	2	97	594
13	Machinery and Machine Tools and Parts except electrical machinery	43	43	6109	106504
14	Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts	3	3	250	1595
15	Other Manufactruing Industries	4	4	876	5246
16	Electricity	-	-	-	-
17	Construction	2	2	570	32640
18	Wholesale Trade in food, textiles, live animals, beverages and intoxicants	-	-	-	-
19	Wholesale Trade in fuel, chemicals, perfumery, ceramics and glass	1	1	242	1210
20	Retail Trade in others	-	-	-	-
21	Transport	1	1	29	40
22	Sanitary Services	13	13	8781	15863
23	Medical and Health Services	1	1	150	2850
24	Public administration and defence services	-	-	-	-
25	Recreational and cultural services	3	3	103	291
26	Activities not adequately defined	8	8	587	9473
	<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>36316</b>	<b>547934</b>

Source:-Labour Comissioner, Gujarat.

**6.7 RESULTS OF ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES FACTORY SECTOR-  
ALL INDUSTRIES**

Sr. No.	Year	Produce Capital (Rs. in crore)	Persons Employed (Number)	Output (Rs. in crore)	% change over 1980-81 (+) or (-)	Net Value Added (Rs. in crore)	% change over 1980-81 (+) or (-)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1980-81	3973.47	699427	7159.76	-	1138.71	
2	1984-85	7103.95	685019	12079.06	(+) 68.71	2131.52	(+) 87.19
3	1985-86	7400.32	665746	13423.74	(+) 87.49	2152.23	(+) 89.01
4	1986-87	7596.32	676572	15150.45	(+) 111.61	2594.09	(+) 127.81

**Source:-** Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

**6.8 WORKING JOINT STOCK COMPANIES**

Sr. No.	Year	Number of Companies	Authorised Capital (Rs. in crore)	Paid up Capital (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1	1980-81	3473	1156.17	472.48
2	1981-82	4319	1216.22	520.77
3	1982-83	5258	1286.86	547.04
4	1983-84	6045	1359.29	660.01
5	1984-85	6934	1443.37	685.37
6	1985-86	7743	1756.68	733.07
7	1986-87	8690	2023.18	759.34
8	1987-88	9666	4249.03	802.88
9	1988-89 (P)	11211	4474.49	829.43
10	1989-90 (P)	12633	9199.92	868.67

**Note:-**The share capital is according to the latest balance sheet or return as available at the end of the year.

**Source:-**Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Ahmadabad.



**6.9 JOINT STOCK COMPANIES INCORPORATED AND REGISTERED**

Sr. No.	Year	Number of companies			Authorised capital (Rs. in lakh)		
		Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1980-81	21	502	523	4366	2814	7180
2	1981-82	24	858	882	1324	4482	5806
3	1982-83	35	908	944	967	4606	5533
4	1983-84	33	768	801	3398	3969	7267
5	1984-85	59	835	894	2135	5967	8102
6	1985-86	61	759	820	18822	8542	27364
7	1986-87	74	885	959	7367	7443	14810
8	1987-88	33	945	978	201147	7326	208487
9	1988-89 (P)	49	1507	1556	4586	11615	16201
10	1989-90 (P)	61	1432	1493	13413	447386	460799

**Source:-** Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Ahmadabad.

**6.10 JOINT STOCK COMPANIES WHICH CEASED WORKING, WENT INTO LIQUIDATION, WERE STRUCK OFF OR OTHERWISE BECAME DEFUNCT**

Sr. No.	Year	Number of Companies			Paid up Capital (Rs. in lakh)		
		Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1980-81	4	16	20	6	48	54
2	1981-82	8	28	36	3	37	40
3	1982-83	2	2	4	28	2	30
4	1983-84	1	13	14	98	54	152
5	1984-85	1	4	5	168	12	180
6	1985-86	2	9	11	4	11	15
7	1986-87	1	11	12	100	64	164
8	1987-88	1	1	2	15	30	45
9	1988-89 (p)	6	5	11	818	3	821
10	1989-90 (P)	6	65	71	52	879	931

**Source:-** Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Ahmadabad.

**6.11 INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES AND YIELDS ON INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES AHMADABAD CENTRES**

(Base: 1980-81=100)

Average of year\month		Variable Dividend Industrial Securities	
		Index Number of Security Prices	Index Numbers of Yields on Industrial Securities
1		2	3
1985-86		204.2	78.4
1986-87		236.8	79.3
1987-88		185.3	103.2
1988-89		241.6	80.6
1989-90		344.4	75.2
April	1989	318.8	73.8
May	"	319.4	73.9
June	"	318.4	76.6
July	"	350.6	77.1
August	"	335.1	83.4
September	"	338.3	83.2
October	"	347.5	81.8
November	"	348.0	80.9
December	"	366.4	72.2
January	1990	365.4	64.8
February	"	351.6	67.6
March	"	368.4	67.7
April	"	394.5	N.A.
May	"	385.6	N.A.

**Source:-** Reserve Bank of India.

### 7.1 LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICS

Sr. No.	Period	Number of policies issued during the period	Sum assured during the period (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4
1	1980-81	135998	182.64
2	1981-82	158079	238.60
3	1982-83	165011	281.33
4	1983-84	169180	294.04
5	1984-85	205922	390.35
6	1985-86	252152	505.87
7	1986-87	307887	665.62
8	1987-88	394842	1012.43
9	1988-89	496427	1422.87
10	1989-90 (P)	592671	1903.14

**Note:**-From 1980-81 the figures are including Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu.

**Source:**- Life Insurance Corporation of India.

### 8.1 NUMBER OF OFFICES, CENTRES, DEPOSITS AND BANK CREDIT OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN GUJARAT

Sr. No.	Year	As at the end of December		As on last Friday of December	
		Offices	Centres	Deposits (Rs. in crore)	Bank credit (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1970	1008	486	510	302
2	1975	1644	720	984	600
3	1980	2318	11055	2563	1490
4	1981	2467	11113	3042	1754
5	1982	2574	11168	3592	1915
6	1983	2770	11322	4152	2139
7	1984	2953	11439	4691	2579
8	1985	3147	11596	5326	2898
9	1986 (P)	3094	N.A	6201	3462
10	1987 (P)	3119	N.A	7311	4011
11	1988 (P)	3210	N.A	8464	4937
12	1989 (P)	3314	N.A	9790	5739
13	1990 (P) *	3331	N.A	10182	6238

\* At the end March, 1990.

**Source:**- (1) Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India by Reserve Bank of India.

(2) Reserve Bank of India.

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**8.2 ADVANCES OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS  
TO PRIORITY SECTORS IN GUJARAT**

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## 8.2 ADVANCES OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL

Sr. No.	Priority sectors	December, 1986	
		No. of Acco- unts	Amount Outsta- nding
1	2	3	4
I	Agriculture	748983	55695
	(i) Direct Finance	686500	49513
	(ii) Indirect Finance	62483	6182
II	Small scale industries	97847	68726
III	Setting up of industrial Estates	120	2804
IV	Other priority sectors	410499	25805
	(i) Road and Water Transport Operators	41121	12223
	(ii) Retail Trade	80257	4290
	(iii) Small Business	108758	2972
	(iv) Professional and Self-employed Persons	145246	4691
	(v) Housing Loans	24430	1079
	(vi) Others	10687	550
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1257449</b>	<b>153030</b>

**Source:-** Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

**BANKS TO PRIORITY SECTORS IN GUJARAT**

(Amount Rs. in Lakh)

December, 1987		December, 1988		Sr. No.
No. of Acco- unts 5	Amount Outsta- nding 6	No. of Acco- unts 7	Amount Outsta- nding 8	
845580	65624	934951	78699	I
800436	57784	898876	71132	(i)
45144	7840	36075	757	(ii)
105221	77653	111822	9329	II
148	3784	1144	618	III
440698	28462	99438	3238	IV
36782	13075	45603	1444	(i)
85641	4503	101642	5620	(ii)
121883	3737	145531	449	(iii)
158872	5531	168246	6080	(iv)
28796	1184	28216	102	(v)
8724	432	10200	653	(vi)
<b>1391647</b>	<b>175523</b>	<b>1547355</b>	<b>21044</b>	

## 9.1 INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL-INDIA

Year/Month	All Com- modi- ties	I Primary Articles			Total	II Fuel Power Light and Lubri- cants
		Food Arti- cles	Non food Arti- cles	Mine- rals		
1		3	4	5	6	7
1982-83	10.9	111.1	100.8	103.3	106.7	106.5
1983-84	11.8	126.6	112.4	100.4	118.2	112.5
1984-85	12.1	131.8	124.6	105.1	125.5	117.3
1985-86	12.4	134.1	120.4	106.5	125.7	129.8
1986-87	13.7	147.8	134.1	104.2	137.1	138.6
1987-88	14.6	161.1	163.0	100.5	152.6	143.3
1988-89	15.3	177.1	168.2	98.6	160.1	151.1
1989-90	16.7	179.3	166.0	102.3	163.7	156.7
1990-91* (P)	17.1	195.7	186.8	109.1	180.1	167.5
April 1989	15.4	170.2	157.4	98.8	155.5	155.3
May	16.3	176.2	156.9	98.8	158.6	155.3
June	16.6	180.4	156.4	99.0	160.7	155.6
July	16.6	184.4	157.6	99.8	163.4	155.8
August	16.7	188.7	162.3	100.4	167.3	156.0
September	16.3	187.9	165.6	100.5	167.9	156.1
October	16.3	183.2	170.7	100.5	166.9	156.4
Novembr	16.5	179.3	170.9	100.5	164.9	156.8
December	16.6	174.8	170.0	100.7	162.2	157.2
January 1990	16.0	174.8	173.2	109.2	164.5	157.3
February	16.8	174.6	175.7	109.2	165.7	157.4
March	17.1	176.8	175.5	109.4	166.3	160.5
April	17.8	182.1	178.2	109.3	170.0	165.6
May	17.3	189.4	179.0	109.2	174.2	165.6
June	17.9	194.8	185.2	109.0	178.9	165.9
July	17.3	198.9	189.4	109.0	182.5	166.3
August	18.2	199.1	192.4	109.0	183.6	167.1
September	18.2 (P)	201.3	191.1	109.0	184.3	166.4
October	18.7 (P)	204.2	192.2	109.0	186.2	175.4

**WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUP AND SUB-GROUP**

(Base: 1981-82=100)

III Manufactured Products							Year/Month
Food Pro- ducts	Beve rages, Toba- cco and Toba- cco Produ- cts	Tex- tiles	Wood and Wood Pro- ducts	Paper and Paper Pro- ducts	Lea- ther and Lea- ther Pro- ducts	Ru- bber and Ru- bber Pro- ducts	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
97.4	100.2	104.8	113.4	108.5	100.4	108.4	1982-83
107.8	106.7	109.5	122.5	118.2	108.3	109.7	1983-84
113.9	111.1	120.0	125.0	131.4	115.4	115.6	1984-85
117.2	123.2	119.5	146.0	142.4	128.1	125.6	1985-86
127.1	133.0	116.0	149.0	154.3	134.2	132.8	1986-87
140.5	155.0	126.6	154.7	170.2	142.9	143.5	1987-88
147.8	180.6	139.6	156.6	180.9	168.4	155.3	1988-89
165.4	207.7	158.2	157.8	208.5	185.8	159.4	1989-90
177.0	240.0	168.4	159.0	215.8	218.3	164.4	1990-91* (P)
155.1	186.8	149.2	156.5	193.1	173.2	156.4	April 1989
158.7	195.1	149.8	156.5	200.3	173.7	156.4	May "
160.0	198.4	150.4	156.5	203.3	173.7	156.5	June "
164.3	202.2	151.5	156.5	210.7	177.1	158.5	July "
171.7	202.3	154.4	157.9	210.8	181.1	159.1	August "
177.3	211.2	156.5	158.4	210.8	182.3	159.3	September "
173.4	213.6	159.2	158.4	210.8	191.2	159.5	October "
167.9	213.7	161.1	158.3	211.6	194.8	160.5	Novembr "
162.2	216.5	162.5	158.4	212.1	193.2	161.4	December "
163.0	216.7	165.9	158.4	212.4	194.0	161.6	January 1990
163.9	216.7	168.8	158.4	212.6	195.4	161.6	February "
166.7	219.1	169.2	158.6	212.6	199.3	162.1	March "
170.2	231.9	168.9	158.8	213.0	205.4	162.8	April "
168.8	237.7	167.1	158.8	215.8	214.1	163.1	May "
174.5	237.8	167.6	158.8	216.5	217.6	163.5	June "
180.0	243.2	168.3	159.0	216.5	217.8	164.8	July "
181.1	243.1	169.3	159.1	216.6	222.1	165.3	August "
180.6	243.1	168.1	159.1	216.2	225.1	165.4	September "(P)
183.8	243.1	169.4	159.1	216.2	225.8	165.6	October "(P)



**9.1 INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL-INDIA WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUP AND SUB-GROUP (Concd.)**

(Base : 1981-82=100)

Year/Month	III						Total	
	Chemicals and Chemical Products	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	Basic Metal Alloys and Metal Products	Machinery and Machine Tools	Transport Equipment and parts	Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries		
	1	15	6	17	18	19	20	21
1982-83	103.5	14.5	104.5	102.8	103.8	101.8	103.5	
1983-84	107.3	17.7	111.7	106.7	105.6	101.6	109.8	
1984-85	112.0	18.6	123.1	112.2	111.9	101.5	117.5	
1985-86	118.3	11.1	139.7	121.4	123.1	99.3	124.4	
1986-87	124.6	12.5	141.3	127.3	129.6	107.0	129.2	
1987-88	131.9	17.9	149.7	132.3	135.5	109.8	138.2	
1988-89	135.8	32.4	176.4	150.8	148.9	113.1	151.5	
1989-90	140.1	37.0	205.7	166.2	166.2	117.3	168.6	
1990-91*(P)	145.0	31.4	215.3	175.5	176.8	118.0	179.0	
April 1989	137.2	30.7	197.9	159.8	160.2	116.4	160.6	
May	137.3	33.2	199.4	160.3	167.7	116.4	162.3	
June	137.2	33.3	201.1	160.7	161.5	116.4	163.2	
July	137.4	31.8	203.0	163.1	162.6	116.5	165.2	
August	138.7	31.5	206.4	166.2	164.9	117.4	168.4	
September	139.9	35.6	205.0	166.6	166.4	117.7	170.9	
October	141.2	36.8	208.3	167.9	167.0	117.7	171.3	
November	141.5	38.9	208.3	168.2	167.5	117.7	171.1	
December	142.2	70.9	208.2	169.2	168.6	118.0	170.8	
January 1990	142.3	72.4	208.7	170.1	170.8	117.2	172.0	
February	142.4	72.7	209.0	170.4	171.5	117.4	172.9	
March	143.3	75.8	209.3	170.9	172.5	117.8	174.0	
April	143.8	79.4	210.1	172.3	174.7	117.9	175.8	
May	144.2	76.8	211.4	173.6	175.9	117.9	176.0	
June	144.4	77.8	214.3	174.8	176.0	117.9	177.8	
July	145.2	31.0	216.4	176.6	176.5	117.9	179.9	
August	145.6	34.7	217.0	177.2	177.6	118.3	180.8	
September	145.3 (P)	34.3	217.1	176.7	178.1	118.0	180.4	
October	146.3 (P)	35.8	221.0	177.3	178.8	118.4	182.2	

\* Average of seven Months (April, 1990 to October, 1990)

Source:- Office of the Economic Adviser, Government of India, New Delhi.

**9.2 INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICE OF CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL  
COMMODITIES IN GUJARAT STATE\***

(Base : 1970-71=100)

Average for Year/Month	Rice (med- ium)	Wheat (med- ium)	Jowar	Bajra	ur- dal	Grou- ndnut oil	Gur	Sugar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985-86	247.3	243.3	252.7	289.4	65.1	341.7	466.4	350.0
1986-87	277.0	260.8	265.7	309.5	90.5	416.4	504.7	344.4
1987-88	303.7	281.2	290.7	318.4	93.1	520.1	520.1	368.1
1988-89	332.2	321.1	294.4	318.5	18.9	443.2	581.5	376.6
1989-90	327.6	296.5	328.1	309.2	56.9	483.3	668.0	453.2
1990-91\$	352.6	322.1	336.3	356.4	95.0	632.7	669.1	446.6
April 1989	316.1	289.6	315.4	297.8	10.9	421.9	571.0	383.3
May "	320.0	289.1	327.0	306.8	19.1	442.0	624.1	410.0
June "	322.1	284.8	339.2	306.7	40.0	454.6	665.0	419.3
July "	325.2	288.3	343.5	304.4	55.2	455.5	697.7	434.5
August "	324.7	297.6	338.7	308.2	60.7	471.4	730.8	487.8
September "	336.9	301.6	344.4	302.4	71.6	543.2	777.9	548.2
October "	333.7	301.9	335.7	309.0	82.4	539.4	766.5	486.4
November "	325.1	304.6	316.0	299.7	86.1	488.2	722.5	475.8
December "	326.3	305.1	319.1	313.8	58.0	458.5	660.7	450.6
January 1990	326.6	309.9	318.0	315.8	65.1	478.8	607.7	445.1
February "	338.0	294.9	318.0	318.0	56.0	515.5	591.9	440.7
March "	336.7	291.1	322.6	328.0	78.2	530.1	600.1	456.7
April "	343.2	309.9	331.4	337.5	05.7	571.9	628.4	460.4
May "	340.8	318.6	332.8	345.7	21.1	582.1	629.0	438.8
June "	346.6	318.4	336.5	342.1	36.3	592.2	652.9	443.9
July "	346.3	321.9	328.1	346.7	57.4	638.1	661.6	443.1
August "	348.5	322.1	339.1	359.3	66.1	659.6	683.6	443.4
September "	356.4	325.6	335.2	365.7	96.1	637.1	690.3	444.7
October ,, (P)	358.7	318.3	334.3	357.9	47.4	649.4	848.0	444.8
November ,, (P)	360.5	327.8	343.0	374.3	10.8	662.0	695.3	449.7
December ,, (P)	372.0	336.3	346.0	378.6	14.6	702.1	693.1	450.5

\$ Average of nine Months (April, 1990 to December, 1990)

\*Based on prices prevailing at all District Head Quarters of Gujarat except Dangs and Gandhinagar districts.

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Gujarat State.

**9.3 INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICE OF CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL  
COMMODITIES IN GUJARAT STATE\***

(Base : 1970-71=100)

Average for Year/Month	Rice (medium)	Wheat (medium)	Jowar	Bajra	Tur- dal	Grou- ndnut oil	Gur	Sugar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985-86	249.8	243.3	251.3	286.9	370.1	340.7	447.3	347.6
1986-87	278.5	263.2	264.4	308.6	389.3	415.3	489.5	340.2
1987-88	306.0	278.3	304.8	315.9	581.4	522.3	203.3	347.6
1988-89	307.2	318.1	301.0	318.2	613.5	561.3	561.3	375.0
1989-90	321.3	298.8	312.3	316.2	557.1	483.7	641.3	454.9
1990-91\$	354.3	327.5	324.1	354.0	684.0	634.7	649.4	445.5
April 1989	303.4	290.7	301.9	302.5	505.1	423.1	549.5	383.9
May "	305.1	273.4	287.3	312.5	514.8	444.2	597.4	409.6
June "	307.4	288.6	318.7	313.1	534.4	443.4	634.5	417.4
July "	311.0	209.8	325.3	317.1	553.4	460.7	659.4	437.2
August "	310.8	311.4	321.7	318.4	559.4	476.2	700.4	499.4
September "	319.0	306.8	330.1	315.1	542.0	542.7	744.3	557.7
October "	338.0	306.9	320.0	306.7	583.9	546.6	735.6	479.8
Novembr "	329.3	306.2	308.5	308.8	593.9	489.4	696.0	473.6
December "	331.1	310.4	310.3	316.8	589.9	456.2	641.8	452.2
January 1990	329.3	304.0	313.3	328.7	566.9	480.2	582.4	445.9
February "	333.8	304.7	302.5	324.0	560.0	515.7	572.5	450.0
March "	336.9	292.0	307.0	330.3	581.8	525.8	582.4	452.3
April "	341.4	313.8	319.1	338.6	611.4	572.0	611.4	458.9
May "	342.7	320.0	319.1	349.0	321.7	581.4	612.4	439.6
June "	347.6	319.6	325.5	343.5	328.4	590.7	627.2	445.9
July "	351.1	322.8	315.4	349.3	353.3	635.3	644.2	446.3
August "	355.1	322.2	329.1	360.9	656.8	657.7	667.9	444.8
September "	352.9	354.0	356.9	305.9	615.4	670.9	643.6	424.8
October "(P)	361.5	320.5	332.0	363.4	733.1	652.8	667.0	447.2
Novembr "(P)	361.0	334.2	336.0	383.8	808.6	662.6	690.1	450.4
December "(P)	370.7	340.0	383.9	391.7	827.7	688.8	681.1	451.6

\$ Average of nine Months (April, 1990 to December, 1990)

\* Based on prices prevailing at all District Head Quarters of Gujarat except Dangs and Gandhinagar districts.

**Source:-** Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Gujarat State.

**9.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS FOR  
SELECTED CENTRES OF GUJARAT STATE.**

(Base : 1982=100)

Year/Month	Food	Pan, Supari, Tobacco and Intoxicants	Fuel & Light- ing	Hous- ing	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Misc- ella- neous	Gen- eral
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Ahmadabad Centre :</b>							
1989	171	196	167	143	148	169	168
1990 *	186	227	175	161	158	185	183
January 1990	171	223	173	152	155	180	172
February ,,	174	224	174	152	156	182	174
March ,,	177	225	173	152	156	182	176
April ,,	182	228	173	152	156	182	179
May ,,	187	229	174	152	151	185	183
June ,,	190	229	174	152	161	186	185
July ,,	197	229	176	178	162	187	192
August ,,	199	229	177	178	161	191	193
September ,,	201	231	178	178	160	192	195
<b>Vadodara Centre :</b>							
1989	176	212	160	153	146	179	170
1990*	193	240	161	161	155	191	184
January 1990	178	237	160	156	154	188	174
February ,,	180	239	160	156	154	188	176
March ,,	183	239	160	156	151	189	177
April ,,	189	240	160	156	151	190	180
May ,,	194	240	160	156	154	190	183
June ,,	200	240	160	156	157	193	187
July ,,	202	241	161	170	157	193	191
August ,,	204	241	162	170	157	194	191
September ,,	206	241	162	170	158	194	193
<b>Bhavnagar Centre :</b>							
1989	173	198	176	174	129	160	169
1990*	194	232	178	185	145	175	188
January 1990	180	228	174	181	145	171	178
February ,,	185	228	176	181	145	172	181
March ,,	188	228	181	181	141	172	183
April ,,	189	234	182	181	146	174	185
May ,,	191	234	178	181	146	174	186
June ,,	195	234	177	181	145	176	188
July ,,	199	234	177	193	146	176	192
August ,,	206	234	178	193	147	178	196
September ,,	212	234	178	193	147	178	200

**9.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMMERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS FOR  
SELECTED CENTRES OF (GUJARAT STATE (Concl'd.)**

(Base : 1982=100)

Year/Month	Food 2	En, Supari, , , Tobacco and ntoxicantss 3	Fuel & Hous- Light- ing 4	Clothing, Misc- Bedding ella- & Footwear neous 6	Gen- eral 8
------------	-----------	--	---------------------------------	---	-------------------

**Rajkot Centre :**

1989	172	205	205	152	136	165	169
1990*	193	240	203	169	151	179	186
January 1990	178	231	206	168	142	176	177
February ,,	177	232	200	168	144	177	176
March ,,	183	226	200	168	146	178	180
April ,,	190	230	200	168	146	178	184
May ,,	193	249	205	168	148	180	187
June ,,	196	249	205	168	146	180	188
July ,,	201	249	205	170	198	180	192
August ,,	205	249	205	170	146	179	194
September ,,	212	249	205	170	146	180	198

**Surat Centre :**

1989	176	214	161	209	141	189	180
1990*	191	244	171	222	149	200	193
January 1990	177	241	171	218	146	198	184
February ,,	183	242	172	218	147	199	188
March ,,	186	244	172	218	148	199	190
April ,,	188	244	172	218	147	199	191
May ,,	190	244	170	218	149	201	192
June ,,	195	244	171	218	151	202	196
July ,,	198	246	171	231	152	202	199
August ,,	200	246	171	231	152	202	200
September ,,	201	246	171	231	152	202	201

\* Average of Nine Months (January, 1990 to September, 1990)

**Source:-** Labour Bureau, Government of India, Simla.

**9.5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS  
FOR SELECTED CENTRES OF INDIA**

(Base: 1982=100)

Year/Month		Centre								
1		Hyde- rabad	Ahma- dabad	Bhopal	Nagpur	Bang- lor	Madras	Kanpur	Delhi	All India
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
January	1990	167	172	182	179	168	174	177	182	174
February	,,	169	174	183	181	168	176	178	183	175
March	,,	170	176	184	184	168	177	181	185	177
April	,,	172	179	185	185	171	177	185	189	180
May	,,	173	183	185	188	173	179	188	191	182
June	,,	178	185	187	193	175	182	193	194	185
July	,,	179	192	190	198	176	185	199	199	189
August	,,	178	193	191	199	180	185	200	200	190
September	,,	179	195	193	199	180	185	203	201	191

**Source:** -Labour Bureau, Government of India, Simla.

**9.6 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN  
GUJARAT STATE**

(Base: 1960-61=100)

Average for year/Month	General	Food	Fuelli and Light	Clothing and Footwear	Miscella- neous and services
1	2	3	4	5	6
1984-85	468	503	17744	478	436
1985-86	518	588	18822	514	481
1986-87	530	568	18877	547	504
1987-88	597	647	18877	581	542
1988-89	615	661	18888	610	622
1989-90	663	711	18877	651	713
July 1989	635	681	18866	634	661
August "	656	706	18866	634	671
September "	668	721	18877	638	677
October "	682	735	18866	641	714
November "	662	708	18866	644	723
December "	657	702	18866	646	726
January 1990	654	698	18877	651	719
February "	661	705	18866	651	722
March "	662	707	18877	662	725
April "	668	713	18877	666	740
May "	677	724	18818	670	737
June "	679	726	18818	675	738
July "	703	755	18818	688	746
August "	706	757	18818	693	753
September "	702	752	18818	694	758

**Note:-** Annual indices relate to the Agricultural Year (July-June)

**Source:-** Labour Bureau, Government of India,, Simla.

## 10.1 LENGTH OF ROADS

(In Kms.)

Sr. No.	As on 31st March of the year	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Vill- age Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1980	14355	9097	10542	10571	13463	45108
2	1982	14244	9158	10821	11083	17370	49856
3	1983	14244	9205	10957	11544	19491	52621
4	1984	14211	9285	11258	12050	21467	55481
5	1985	14211	9387	11195	12330	23512	57845
6	1986	14211	9442	11320	12441	26118	60742
7	1987	14211	9533	11433	12510	26842	61739
8	1988	14211	9520	11509	12539	27153	62142
9	1989	14211	15575	21322	10262	15600	64180
10	1990	15772	16430	21931	10022	15610	65565

**Note:-** There is some variation in respective categories in the year 1989, due to adoption of road kilometrage as per the classification off 20 year Road Development Plan of 1981-2001.

**Source:-** Roads and Buildings Department, Government of Gujarat.

## 10.2 LENGTH OF ROADS ((EXCEPT MUNICIPAL) &amp; TYPE OF SURFACE

(In Kms.)

Sr. No.	As on 31st March of the year	Cement Concrete	Black Top	Water Bound Macadam	Total Surfaced Roads	Total Un-surfaced Roads	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1980	418	21110	8367	29895	15213	45108
2	1982	51	25044	12246	37341	12515	49856
3	1983	38	27449	14147	41634	10987	52621
4	1984	22	29292	15834	45148	10333	55481
5	1985	22	31377	16843	48242	9603	57845
6	1986	22	33316	18438	51776	8966	60742
7	1987	3	35126	18849	53978	7761	61739
8	1988	3	36444	18413	54860	7282	62142
9	1989	3	38203	18476	56682	7498	64180
10	1990	2	39070	18628	57700	7865	65565

**Source:-** Roads And Buildings Department, Government Of Gujarat.



## 10.3 NUMER OF MOTORRR VEHICLES REGISTERED

Sr. No.	Class of Vehicles	As on 31st March				
		1988	1985	1988	1989	1990
1	2	333	4	5	6	7
1	Motor Cycles	24111165	566813	920969	1073754	12578266
2	Autorickshaws	3110053	52861	77280	88975	989117
3	Jeeps	1433328	22110	27946	30551	337966
4	Motor Cars ( Three and Four Wheels)	5288817	82836	111958	126309	1415844
5	Taxi Cabs	288896	6354	7149	7816	90699
6	Passenger Buses	1099997	16933	20345	21639	197688
7	School Buses	22206	217	228	237	2433
8	Private Service Vehicles	77751	1472	1959	2102	20277
9	Goods Vehicles (including Tempes and three Wheeler Vehicles)	4433392	76015	94970	106384	1194611
10	Trailers	2544461	50853	60097	63671	678288
11	Tractors	3244492	61400	73491	78878	853866
12	Ambulances	55575	912	1129	1182	12855
13	Other (including police vans)	113371	1969	2519	2886	31544
<b>Total</b>		<b>45885504</b>	<b>940745</b>	<b>1E+06</b>	<b>1604384</b>	<b>1840344</b>

Source:- Directorate of Transport, Gujarat State.

## 10.4 NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD

Sr. No.	Class of vehicles	A on 31st March			
		1980	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	7	8	9
1	Motor Cycles	22100114	39403	428510	461313
2	Motor Cars	49858	2431	62517	68350
3	Taxi Cabs	1947	2881	4540	4602
4	Auto Rickshaws	22628	7895	32182	33345
5	Stage Carriages	7825	8145	8594	8857
6	Lorries	38983	8541	60476	65223
7	Trailers	14838	8772	30961	30980
8	Tractors	20669	4140	61117	64731
9	Others	1247	3109	3106	2916
<b>Total</b>		<b>3358109</b>	<b>65317</b>	<b>692003</b>	<b>740317</b>

Sr. No.	Class of Vehicles	A on 31st March			
		1987	1988	1989	1990
1	2	10	1	12	13
1	Motor Cycles	5564928	65975	861444	1055044
2	Motor Cars	72491	0437	104173	128139
3	Taxi Cabs	4528	5413	6941	7806
4	Auto Rickshaws	34022	7757	67121	72080
5	Stage Carriages	8316	8963	9911	11431
6	Lorries	56921	8188	85762	89020
7	Trailers	32174	6518	63194	67828
8	Tractors	69305	2482	76255	85386
9	Others	3337	4386	4963	5435
<b>Total</b>		<b>8846022</b>	<b>90119</b>	<b>1279764</b>	<b>1522169</b>

Source:- Directorate of Transport Gujarat State.

### 10.5 WORKING OF THE GUJARAT STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

Sr. No.	Particulars	Period					
		1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	No. of Routes Operated at the end of the period	11202	13926	14632	14634	15257	16257
2	Route Kms. at the end of the period(In '000)	559	692	746	758	791	880
3	Average Number of vehicles on road	5168	5867	6077	6437	6581	6816
4	Fleet held by the Corporation at the end of the period excluding vehicles awaiting scrapping	6678	7613	7781	7857	7920	8138
5	Average Daily Traffic Earnings(Rs. in'000)	3605	6119	6756	8340	8961	9867
6	Average Number of Passengers travelled per day (In '000)	3324	3329	3702	3480	3661	3864
7	Total Effective kms. operated (In lakh)	5513	6534	6834	7296	7480	7849
8	Total Earnings (including miscellaneous receipts) (Rs. in Lakh)	13687	23811	25707	31451	36528	41795
9	Revenue Expenditure* (Rs. in lakh)	14058	23651	25967	30021	32063	37914
10	Total Revenue Expenditure (Rs.in lakh)	16246	28186	30148	35087	36362	41173
11	Fixed Capital Expenditure at the end of the period (Rs. in lakh)	13409	21327	23053	25887	28361	30196

\* Excluding provisions, depreciation and interest.

**Note:-** The traffic earnings have increased in 1987-88 due to increase in fares with effect from 14-4-1987.

**Source:-** Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation, Ahmadabad.

## 10.6 CARGO HANDLED BY PORTS IN GUJARAT

(In '000 Tonnes)

Sr. No.	Year					Major port (Kandla)	Intermediate and Minor Ports
1	2					3	4
1	1980-81	..	..	..	..	8816	2780
2	1981-82	..	..	..	..	9530	2988
3	1982-83	..	..	..	..	12651	3182
4	1983-84	..	..	..	..	14158	4216
5	1984-85	..	..	..	..	15745	4808
6	1985-86	..	..	..	..	16485	5129
7	1986-87	..	..	..	..	16194	4837
8	1987-88	..	..	..	..	18083	3894
9	1988-89	..	..	..	..	17807	5613
10	1989-90	..	..	..	..	18925	7086

**Source:-** (1) Gujarat Maritime Board, Gujarat State.  
(2) Kandla Port Trust, Kachchh.

## 10.7 POSTAL STATISTICS

Sr. No.	Year			Post Offices	Telegraph Offices	Telephone Connections
1	2			3	4	5
1	1980-81	..	..	8415	1466	198889
2	1981-82	..	..	8477	1514	214793
3	1982-83	..	..	8532	1642	226570
4	1983-84	..	..	8635	1656	245545
5	1984-85	..	..	8652	1752	258425
6	1985-86	..	..	8596	1804	312269
7	1986-87	..	..	8597	1851	342484
8	1987-88	..	..	8598	1856	347462
9	1988-89	..	..	8630	1800	381266
10	1989-90	..	..	8690	1813	415008

**Source:-** Post Master General, Ahmadabad.

## 11.3 TAX RECEIPTS ON REVENUE ACCOUNT

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Item	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (R. E.)	1990-91 (Modified B. E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A.</b>	<b>Share in Central Taxes:</b>	<b>12321</b>	<b>36062</b>	<b>39781</b>	<b>48001</b>	<b>56047</b>
	1 Income Tax	3594	11369	12122	16939	19266
	2 Estate Duty	38	33	7	-	-
	3 Union Exise Duties	8689	24660	27652	31062	36781
<b>B.</b>	<b>Taxes on Property and Capital Transaction:</b>	<b>9567</b>	<b>11333</b>	<b>14261</b>	<b>16154</b>	<b>18712</b>
	1 Land Revenue	2114	1883	2562	2800	3000
	2 Stamps and Registration Fee	5284	6769	8639	9500	11000
	3 Other Taxes	2169	2681	3060	3854	4712
<b>C.</b>	<b>Taxes on Commodities and Services:</b>	<b>116854</b>	<b>141224</b>	<b>172840</b>	<b>197175</b>	<b>222555</b>
	1 State Excise	647	845	1050	1212	1350
	2 Sales Tax	86450	102036	129462	155000	167500
	3 Taxes on Vehicles	5340	10189	7016	8500	9042
	4 Taxes on Goods and Passengers	5392	8827	10094	9916	10674
	5 Taxes and Duties on Electricity	11392	13388	18961	16247	27139
	6 Entertainment Tax	3777	3780	3484	3490	3458
	7 Other Taxes and Duties	3856	2159	2773	2810	3392
	<b>Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>138742</b>	<b>188619</b>	<b>226882</b>	<b>261330</b>	<b>297314</b>

Source:-Finance Department, Government of Gujarat.

**11.4 NUMBER OF DEALERS UNDER SALES TAX ACT**

Sr. No.	Item	Year					
		1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Registered Dealers under Local Sales Tax Act	178902	249769	281636	294347	309792	326292
2	Licensed Dealers	15883	19651	21074	22133	22582	23481
3	Recognised Dealers	10373	15941	17643	17977	19069	19667
4	Permit Holders	404	484	557	577	633	669
5	Dealers Registered under Central Sales Tax Act	93631	139691	160041	170248	179044	189963
6	Licensed Dealers under Motor Spirit Taxation Act	1289	1053	1082	1072	1112	1129

**Source** :-Commissioner of Sales Tax, Gujarat State.

**12.1 EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR**

(In '000)

Category	Number of persons employed as on 30th June					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A Public Sector</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>940</b>
1 Central Government	141	135	134	137	138	140
2 State Government	204	209	208	216	219	217
3 Quasi-Government	244	245	266	281	291	293
4 Local Bodies	266	270	277	281	290	290
<b>B Private Sector</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>679</b>
<b>Total A and B</b>	<b>1495</b>	<b>1502</b>	<b>1535</b>	<b>1562</b>	<b>1603</b>	<b>1619</b>

**Source**:- Directorate of Employment and Training, Gujarat State.

**12.2 EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR BY  
INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION**

(In '000)

Sr. Industrial No. Classification		No. of persons employed as on 30th June					
1	2	1985 3	1986 4	1987 5	1988 6	1989 7	1990 8
1	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	23	23	26	27	27	25
2	Mining and Quarrying	20	19	18	19	21	22
3	Manufacturing	566	570	580	576	592	592
4	Electric, Gas and Water	38	40	41	43	44	45
5	Construction	70	72	71	71	71	70
6	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants	19	18	20	20	22	27
7	Transport, Storage and Communications	179	172	170	172	175	181
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	80	78	82	87	91	94
9	Community, Social and Personal Services	500	510	527	547	560	563
<b>Total</b>		<b>1495</b>	<b>1502</b>	<b>1535</b>	<b>1562</b>	<b>1603</b>	<b>1619</b>

**Source:**-Directorate of Employment and Training, Gujarat State.

**12.3 WORKING OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES**

(In '000)

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Registration during the year	No. placed in employment during the year	No. on Live Register at the end of the year	No. of Vacancies notified during the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1980-81	248	21	483	47
2	1982-83	232	20	573	41
3	1983-84	285	22	631	49
4	1984-85	214	20	643	41
5	1985-86	147	12	771	33
6	1986-87	160	13	865	33
7	1987-88	206	16	776	35
8	1988-89	187	13	876	31
9	1989-90	182	17	954	38

**Source:**-Directorate of Employment and Training, Gujarat State.

**12.4 EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION**

Sr. No.	Level of Education	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	S.S.C	199588	337826	339875	380665	428345
2	Inter	23906	55404	57646	61690	73910
3	Diploma	3720	5000	6432	7420	8796
4	Graduates	39489	45986	43349	49280	54362
	(a) Arts	14891	15721	13665	14595	15939
	(b) Science	4520	5332	5351	6412	8099
	(c) Commerce	13239	17695	16978	18990	20769
	(d) Others	6839	7238	7355	9283	9555
5	Engineering Graduates	694	1042	2430	3418	3932
	(a) Civil	216	410	1488	2140	2372
	(b) Mechanical	232	290	490	596	665
	(c) Electrical	118	177	217	332	393
	(d) Other	128	165	235	350	502
6	Post Graduates	2855	4027	5639	6823	7839
	(a) Arts	1229	1538	1986	2020	2248
	(b) Science	686	1117	1470	1768	2013
	(c) Commerce	553	781	1391	1660	1881
	(d) Others	387	591	732	1375	1697
7	Engineering Post Graduates	1	3	4	4	6
	I Total educated Unemployed	270253	449288	455375	509300	577190
	II Total Uneducated Unemployed	200635	284550	328811	355177	364014
	<b>Grand Total (I+II)</b>	<b>47888</b>	<b>733838</b>	<b>784186</b>	<b>864477</b>	<b>941204</b>

**Source:**-Directorate of Employment and Training, Gujarat.



**13.1 TENEMENTS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF GUJARAT HOUSING BOARD**

Sr. No.	Year			No. of tenements added during the year	No. of tenements as at the end of the year
1	2			3	4
1	1980-81	..	..	6156	58257*
2	1981-82	..	..	3034	61291
3	1982-83	..	..	2924	64215
4	1983-84	..	..	3690	67905
5	1984-85	..	..	9764	77669
6	1985-86	..	..	3133	80802
7	1986-87	..	..	11474	92276
8	1987-88	..	..	5816	98092
9	1988-89	..	..	4031	102123
10	1989-90	..	..	6369	108492

\* Net of 1124 tenements sold to Government.

Source:-Gujarat Housing Board, Ahmadabad.

**14.1 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS THEREIN**

Sr. No.	Category	Year					
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	(P) 6	(P) 7	(P) 8

**INSTITUTIONS**

1	Primary	27087	27765	28725	29652	29873	29937
2	Secondary	4102	4297	4565	4776	4931	5008
3	Higher*	409	422	428	391	401	419
4	Others	2250	2083	2307	2361	2388	242
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33848</b>	<b>34567</b>	<b>36025</b>	<b>37180</b>	<b>37593</b>	<b>37785</b>

**PUPILS (In '000)**

1	Primary	5821	6035	6116	6288	6416	6663
2	Secondary	1212	1260	1357	1429	1519	1594
3	Higher*	210	231	233	217	253	258
4	Others	142	146	147	152	153	162
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7385</b>	<b>7672</b>	<b>7853</b>	<b>8086</b>	<b>8341</b>	<b>8677</b>

\*Including University teaching departments.

Note:- The figures of others relate to Primary Education only.

Source:- (1) Directorate of Primary Education, Gujarat State.

(2) Directorate of Higher Education, Gujarat State.

### 14.2 NUMBER OF SANCTIONED SEATS AND ACTUAL ADMISSIONS IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Sr. No.	Year	No. of sanctioned Seats		Actual Admissions	
		Degree	Diploma	Degree	Diploma
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1980-81	2339	4549	2508	5041
2	1981-82	2349	4816	2465	5491
3	1982-83	2569	5581	2688	5778
4	1983-84	2738	5816	2980	6154
5	1984-85	2888	6061	3015	6075
6	1985-86	3011	6355	3254	6467
7	1986-87	3191	6355	3064	6629
8	1987-88 (P) !	3138	6443	3086	6453
9	1988-89 (P) !	3280	6610	3247	6909
10	1989-90 (P) !	3545	7091	3353	7200
11	1990-91 (P) !	3545	7091	3216	5800

**Note:-** From 1980-81 the figures are Inclusive of L.M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmadabad and M.N. College of Pharmacy, Khambhat  
! Including Pharmacy Course in Degree and Diploma.

**Source:-** Directorate of Technical Education, Gujarat State.

### 15.1 BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Sr. No.	year	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality rate
1	2	3	4	5
1	1980	35.0	13.0	113
2	1981	34.5	12.0	116
3	1982	34.0	11.6	N.A.
4	1983	34.0	11.5	106
5	1984	33.2	11.1	106
6	1985	33.7	11.4	98
7	1986	32.5	11.1	107
8	1987	30.8	9.8	97
9	1988	30.5	11.6	82
10	1989 (P)	28.7	9.6	86

**Note:-** Estimates are based on the information collected on sample basis under the Sample Registration Scheme.

**Source:-** Directorate of State Bureau of Health Intelligence (Health Section), Gujarat State.

**16.1 STERILISATION AND IUD INSERTIONS**

Sr. No.	Year	STERILISATION			I.U.D. Insertions
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1980-81	37467	163127	200594	40942
2	1981-82	47998	189407	237405	45647
3	1982-83	43025	198494	241519	63127
4	1983-84	36965	198888	235853	111574
5	1984-85	44873	211643	256516	214161
6	1985-86	57556	275867	333423	291227
7	1986-87	30376	229725	260101	287819
8	1987-88	31334	245728	277062	318661
9	1988-89	23441	217638	241079	358918
10	1989-90	16827	220428	237255	356547

**Suorce:**-Commissionerate of Health and Medical Services and Medical Education (Health Section), Gujarat State.

**16.2 BIRTH AVERTED DUE TO VARIOUS METHODS OF FAMILY PLANNING**

(In '000)

Sr. No.	Year	BIRTHS AVERTED			
		Sterilisation	I.U.D.	C.C. users	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1980-81	313.2	26.6	24.7	364.5
2	1981-82	355.3	29.6	24.3	409.2
3	1982-83	379.8	33.4	26.1	439.3
4	1983-84	402.9	41.9	23.5	468.3
5	1984-85	425.8	62.1	62.9	550.8
6	1985-86	451.1	100.8	83.2	635.1
7	1986-87	486.4	143.8	96.0	726.2
8	1987-88	507.9	175.2	104.2	787.3
9	1988-89	527.6	206.2	113.9	847.7
10	1989-90	538.7	237.3	128.5	904.5

**Suorce:**-Commissionerate of Health and Medical Services and Medical Education (Health Section), Gujarat State.

**16.3 NUMBER OF COUPLES CURRENTLY PROTECTED DUE TO VARIOUS  
METHODS OF FAMILY PLANNING**

Sr. No.	As on 31st March Of the year	Estimated couples in the reprodu- ctive age group 15-44 (In '000)*	Couples effectively Protected due to				Total
			Sterilis- ations	I.U.D.	C.C.users		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	1980-81	5434	1694562	92361	92059	1878982	
2	1981-82	5689	1835392	102327	89639	2027358	
3	1982-83	5842	1964149	112330	123277	2199756	
4	1983-84	6000	2114665	161870	205970	2482505	
5	1984-85	6122	2310981	258340	291003	2860324	
6	1985-86	6244	2494632	382946	327700	3205278	
7	1986-87	6458	2607784	469775	403396	3480955	
8	1987-88	6606	2717047	558699	398398	3674144	
9	1988-89	6730	2786678	646937	450746	3884361	
10	1989-90	6854	2845076	706374	502972	4054422	

\* Estimated on the basis of 1981 Census.

**Source:-** Commissionerate of Health and Medical Services and  
Medical Education (Health Section), Gujarat State.

## 17.1 CO-OPERATIVE STATISTICS

Sr. No.	Type	Year	No. of Societies	No. of Members (in '000)	Share Capital (Rs. in lakh)	Working Capital (Rs. in lakh)	Loans Advances	Recoveries	Outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agricultural	1983-84	18132	3959	12833	131894	27232	23069	37823
		1984-85	18624	4098	13584	150580	32835	60213	40092
		1985-86	19134	4292	14995	175937	30150	25000	43882
		1986-87	19475	4411	16324	178954	33870	30527	47613
		1987-88	19973	4577	17052	205116	42244	29929	60577
		1988-89	20419	4696	19120	227291	45323	42705	63349
2	Non-Agricultural	1983-84	19019	3852	12778	217269	104354	77139	120693
		1984-85	19631	3849	13715	260884	121766	107272	134813
		1985-86	20259	4122	15810	272445	129904	116254	148540
		1986-87	20854	4450	19625	332533	138134	138020	161541
		1987-88	21924	4527	17715	347406	141928	161793	182603
		1988-89	20307	4638	19848	393850	147394	188222	187617
3	Land Development Banks	1983-84	4	494	1016	12315	2251	2132	7488
		1984-85	4	501	1061	13273	1889	1157	8220
		1985-86	4	509	1121	14478	2697	1005	9912
		1986-87	4	515	1146	15215	2382	1253	11041
		1987-88	4	525	1227	16961	3765	2104	13399
		1988-89	4	529	1525	18451	3479	3242	14543
4	Central Banks	1983-84	19	30	5220	138246	98327	89360	92559
		1984-85	19	30	5533	157416	110208	105391	97376
		1985-86	19	31	5852	181318	114777	102922	109231
		1986-87	19	31	6227	206663	123166	119615	112782
		1987-88	19	31	6660	244501	135958	104446	144294
		1988-89	19	31	7210	270854	148997	145684	147607

Note:- (1) Figures of 1987-88 are revised.

(2) Figures of 1988-89 are Provisional.

Source:- Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Gujarat State.

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